LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1900

T. F. FITZGERALD

Compliments of
JOHN R. FOSTER,
N. J. Senate, 1900.

Foster M. Voorhees

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Session.

1900.

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MacCrellish & Quigley, Printers,
Trenton, N. J.

Calendar for 1900.

1900	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
JAN.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
FEB.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...
MAR.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
MAY	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
JUNE	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1900	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
AUG.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
SEP.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCT.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
NOV.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
DEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

YEAR OF THE CENTURY.				CENTUR'S.			
N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.				1700 2100	1800 2200	1900 2300	2000 2400
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C

MONTH.	DOMINICAL LETTER.						
Jan. Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. Mar. Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Jan. Apr. July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Feb. Aug.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

1	8	15	22	29	**S**	S	F	TH	W	TU	M
2	9	16	23	30	M	**S**	S	F	TH	W	TU
3	10	17	24	31	TU	M	**S**	S	F	TH	W
4	11	18	25		W	TU	M	**S**	S	F	TH
5	12	19	26		TH	W	TU	M	**S**	S	F
6	13	20	27		F	TH	W	TU	M	**S**	S
7	14	21	28		S	F	TH	W	TU	M	**S**

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

THE STATE CAPITOL OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of Eastern New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch, the Swedes claiming the right to the Western portion. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut; the latter found the settlements along the Delaware river, after the Dutch built Nassau, the fort not being of sufficient strength to maintain their shadowy claims. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early spring of 1664, when Charles II. sold to his brother James, Duke of York, "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY." James soon sold this to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch and Swedes as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councilors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the pro-

prietors, received a commisson as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. About ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward

Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of £1,000 for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675, and settlements were made at Burlington, "ye falls of ye Delaware" or Trenton, and a flourishing whaling station established at Cape May.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retrocession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

East Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers for £3,400. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted July 2d, 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton, in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace (died in office),	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor,	1709 to 1710

General Robert Hunter, ... 1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1719 to 1720
William Burnet, ... 1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie, ... 1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1731 to 1732
William Crosby, ... 1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council), ... 1736
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1736 to 1738

(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris, ... 1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1747
Jonathan Belcher, ... 1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor, ... 1757
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard, ... 1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone, ... 1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy, ... 1761 to 1763
William Franklin, ... 1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist), ... 1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist), ... 1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist), ... 1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.), . . . 1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist), ... 1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat), ... 1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist), ... 1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat), ... 1829 decl'd.
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig), ... 1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig), ... 1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig), ... 1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig), ... 1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat), ... 1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat), ... 1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican), ... 1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican), ... 1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican), ... 1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat), ... 1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat), ... 1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat), ... 1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat), ... 1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat), ... 1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat), ... 1893 to 1896
John W. Griggs (Republican), ... 1896 to 1898
Foster M. Voorhees (Republican), Act'g Gov., Feb. 1, '98, to Oct. 18, '98
David O. Watkins (Republican), Act'g Gov., Oct. 18, '98, to Jan. 16, '99
Foster M. Voorhees (Republican), ... 1899 to

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to March 3d, 1895.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to March 3d, 1893.
James Smith, Jr., March 4th, 1893, to 1899.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1895, to ——.
John Kean, 1899, to ——.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Thomas McKean
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered: IN CONGRESS. JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress. JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON, *Secy.*

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875, and at another special election held on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1897.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by the legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, book-making or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10 The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified.; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified. No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.
A MAP OF
NEW JERSEY
1894.
Scale of Miles
Port Jervis
Milford
Pine Island
Oscawana
Stony Point
Tuxedo Park
Bronchville
Franklin
Sloatsburg
New City
Suffern
Hudson River
Edison
Newton
Pompton
Vermont
Water Gap
Blairstown
Hibernia
Boonton
Englewood
Stanhope
Dover
Hackensack
Hackettstown
Montclair
Orange
Morristown
Chester
Washington
Peapack
Summit
NEW YORK
EASTON
Phillipsburgh
High Bridge
Elizabeth
BROOKLYN
Clinton
Plainfield
Rahway
HUNTERDON
Somerville
Frenchtown
Perth Amboy
Flemington
Millstone
New Brunswick
RARITAN BAY
Sandy Hook
Rocky Hill
Matawan
Atlantic Highlands
Lambertville
Princeton
Jamesburg
Red Bank
Seabright
Pennington
Hightstown
Freehold
Long Branch
TRENTON
Allentown
Asbury Park
Bordentown
Manasquan
Spring Lake
Burlington
Lakewood
Point Pleasant
Beverly
New Egypt
Mount Holly
Manchester
PHILADELPHIA
Pemberton
Toms River
CAMDEN
Moorestown
Vincentown
Waretown
Seaside Park
CHESTER
Haddonfield
Medford
Gloucester
Woodbury
Shamong
Blackwood
Bridgeport
Atco
Barnegat
Barnegat City
Sewardsboro
Mullica Hill
Penns Grove
Glassboro
Atsion
Williamstown
Harrisia
Woodstown
Winslow
Hammonton
Batsto
Tuckerton
Elmer
Malaga
Beach Haven
Salem
Alloway
Egg Harbor City
Vineland
Mays Landing
Bridgeton
Brigantine
Greenwich
Millville
Atlantic City
Somers Point
Longport
Tuckahoe
Ocean City
Fort Norris
Sea Isle City
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May C.H.
Holly Beach
Cape May City
PENNSYLVANIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DELAWARE
SUSSEX
WARREN
MORRIS
PASSAIC
BERGEN
ESSEX
HUDSON
UNION
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
SALEM
CUMBERLAND
ATLANTIC
STATEN I.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additioual justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, GEORGE WURTS, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GEORGE WURTS.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the chair at the time appointed; and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceedings. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 7, 43, 53.)

4. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

5. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitute shall not extend beyond one day.

6. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal of the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

7. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

8. The Senate may elect a President *pro tempore*, who shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of the President, when the latter is absent in discharge of his constitutional duty of administering the government of the State.

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11 After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Appropriations.
A Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Public Health.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries
A Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the State Hospitals.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assemby to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Appropriations.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committtee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Commitee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Towns and Townships.
A Committee on Public Health.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on the State Library.
A Committee on the State Hospitals.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

59. That hereafter any motion or resolution which will result in relieving a standing committee of a bill referred to it, shall not be entertained unless one day's notice shall be given the House of the introduction of such motion or resolution.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776–8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777–9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778–80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780–3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791–3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793–5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795–7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797–9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825–7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827–9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828–9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828–9).

XXI. 1829–31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831–3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833–5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835–7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836–7).

XXV. 1837–9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839–41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841–3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843–5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845–7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9 Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889–91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891–93. C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D. , Hudson.

LIII. 1893–95. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

LIV. 1895–97. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LV. 1897–99. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVI. 1899–1901. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex · William D. Daly (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union

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* Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1901).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley; 1897, William J. Magie (term expires March 2d, 1904).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias

B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L Q. C Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburgh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 '80, '87 and '94, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83, '90 and '97, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82, '89 and '96, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880, '87 and '94, William J. Magie; 1888 and '95, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts; 1893, Job H. Lippincott; 1893, Leon Abbett; 1895, William S. Gummere; 1895, George C. Ludlow; 1897, Gilbert Collins.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Gordon; 1719, Jeremiah Basse; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Mollesson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton; 1897, Samuel H. Grey (term expires April 5th, 1902).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott; 1896, Lewis A. Thompson (term expires March 28th, 1901).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee; 1897, William Riker, Jr. (term expires November 2d, 1902).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820. Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1870, Henry C. Kelsey; 1897, George Wurts (term expires April 1st, 1902).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray; 1894, George B. Swain (term expires April 2d, 1900).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer; 1894, William S. Hancock (term expires April 2d, 1900).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1808, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson; 1896, Samuel S. Moore (term expires March 24th, 1902).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours. A special session of the Legislature was called on May 25th, 1897, to correct an error in a law providing for the submission to the people of proposed amendments to the Constitution. The session met at noon, and adjourned *sine die* the same day at 6:47 P. M.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws Enacted.	Joint Resolutions
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	January 10,	April 6,	13 Weeks.	625	9
1872—	January 9,	April 4,	13 Weeks.	603	10
1873—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	723	1
1874—	January 13,	March 27,	11 Weeks.	534	1
1875—	January 12,	April 9,	13 Weeks.	439	0
1876—	January 11,	April 21,	15 Weeks.	213	6
1877—	January 9,	March 9,	9 Weeks.	156	6
1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	January 14,	March 14,	9 Weeks.	209	3
1880—	January 13,	March 12,	9 Weeks.	224	4
1881—	January 11,	March 25,	11 Weeks.	230	10
1882—	January 10,	March 31,	12 Weeks.	190	7
1883—	January 9,	March 23,	11 Weeks.	208	6
1884—	January 8,	April 18,	15 Weeks.	225	9
1885—	January 13,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	250	4
1886—*	January 12,	June 2,	15 Weeks.	279	3
1887—†	January 11,	April 7,	13 Weeks.	182	3
1888—	January 10,	March 30,	12 Weeks.	337	11
1889—	January 8,	April 20,	15 Weeks.	297	8
1890—	January 14,	May 23,	19 Weeks.	311	3
1891—	January 13,	March 20,	10 Weeks.	285	6
1892—	January 12,	March 11,	9 Weeks.	296	1
1893—	January 10,	March 11,	9 Weeks.	292	2
1894—‡	January 9,	Oct. 2,	20 Weeks.	354	7
1895—⁂	January 8,	June 13,	13 Weeks.	434	8
1896—	January 14,	March 26,	11 Weeks.	219	2
1897—	January 12,	March 31,	12 Weeks.	206	1
1898—	January 11,	March 25,	11 Weeks.	242	2
1899—	January 10,	March 24,	11 Weeks.	219	3

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M , on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

†The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

‡On May 26th a recess was taken until October 2d, when the Legislature re-assembled, and without transacting any business adjourned *sine die* at 3:30 in the afternoon.

⁂On March 22d a recess was taken until June 4th, when the Legislature re-assembled, and, remaining in session two weeks, adjourned *sine die* on June 13th.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 to 1900.

Atlantic County.

45—47, Joel Adams.
48—50, Lewis M. Walker.
51—53, Joseph E. Potts.
54—56, David B. Somers.
57—59, Enoch Cordery.
60—62, Thomas E. Morris.
63—65, Samuel Stille.
66—68, David S. Blackman.
69—71, Jesse Adams.
72—74, William Moore.
75—77, Hosea F. Madden.
78—92, John J. Gardner.
93—98, Samuel D. Hoffman.
99—1901, Lewis Evans.

Bergen County.

45—47, Richard R. Paulison.
48—49, Isaac I. Haring.
50—51, John Van Brunt.
52—53, Abraham Hopper.
54—56, Daniel D. Depew.
57—59, Thomas H. Herring.
60—62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63—65, Daniel Holsman.
66—68, John Y. Dater.
69—71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72—74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75—77, George Dayton.
78—80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81—83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84—85, Ezra Miller.
86—89, John W. Bogert.
90—95, Henry D. Winton.
96—1901, William M. Johnson.

Burlington County.

45—46, James S. Hulme.
47—49, Thomas H. Richards.
50—52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53—58, Joseph W. Allen.
59—61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63—64, William Garwood.
65—67, Geo. M. Wright.
68—70, Job H. Gaskell.
71—73, Henry J. Irick.
74—76, Barton F. Thorn.
77—79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80—82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83—85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86—91, William H. Carter.
92—94, Mitchell B. Perkins.
95—97, William C. Parry.
98—1900, Howard E. Packer.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46—48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49—51, John Gill.
52—54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55—60, John K. Roberts.
61—63, William P. Tatem.
64—66, James M. Scovel.
67—72, Edward Bettle.
73—81, William J. Sewell.
82—84, Albert Merritt.
85—87, Richard N. Herring.
88—90, George Pfeiffer.
91—96, Maurice A. Rogers.
97—1902, Herbert W. Johnson.

Cape May County.

45—46, Reuben Willets.
47—49, James L. Smith.
50—52, Enoch Edmunds.
53—55, Joshua Swain, Jr.
56—58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59—61, Downs Edmunds.
62—64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65—67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68—70, Leaming M. Rice.
71—73, Thomas Beesley.
74—76, Richard S. Leaming.
77—79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80—85, Waters B. Miller.
86—88, Joseph H. Hanes.
89—91, Walter S. Leaming.
92—94, Lemuel E. Miller.
95—97, Edmund L. Ross.
98—1900, Robert E. Hand.

Cumberland County.

45—46, Enoch H. More.
47—50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51—53, Reuben Fithian.
54—56, Lewis Howell.
57—59, John L. Sharp.
60—62, Nat. Stratton.
63—68, Providence Ludlam.
69—71, James H. Nixon.
72—74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75—77, J. Howard Willets.
78—80, George S. Whiticar.
81—86, Isaac T. Nichols.
87—89, Philip P. Baker.
90—92, Seaman R. Fowler.
93—1901, Edward C. Stokes.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46—48, Stephen R. Grover.
49—51, Asa Whitehead.
52—54, Stephen Congar.
55—57, George R. Chetwood.
58—60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61—63, James M. Quinby.
64—66, John G. Trusdell.
67—69, James L. Hays.
70—75, John W. Taylor.
76—78, William H. Kirk.
79—81, William H. Francis.
82—84, William Stainsby.
85—87, Frederick S. Fish.
88—90, A. F. R. Martin.
91—93, Michael T. Barrett.
94—99. George W. Ketcham.
1900—02, Thos. N. McCarter, Jr.

Gloucester County.

45—48, John C. Smallwood.
49—51, Charles Reeves.
52—54, John Burk.
55—57, Joseph Franklin.
58—60, Jeptha Abbott.
61—63, John Pierson.
64—66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67—69, Woodward Warrick.
70—75, Samuel Hopkins.
76—78, Thomas P. Mathers.
79—81, John F. Bodine.
82—83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84—87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
88—90, Joseph B. Roe.
91—93, George H. Barker.
94—96. Daniel J. Packer.
97—1902, Solomon H. Stanger.

Hudson County.

45—47, Richard Outwater.
48—49, John Tennele.
50, John Cassedy.
51—53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54—56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57—59, C. V. Clickener.
60—61, Samuel Wescott.
62—65, Theo. F. Randolph.
66—68, Charles H. Winfield.
69—71, Noah D. Taylor.
72—74, John R. McPherson.
75—77, Leon Abbett.
78—80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81—83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84—86, William Brinkerhoff.
87—89, William D. Edwards.
90—91, *Edward F. McDonald.
92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
93—98, William D. Daly.
99—1901, Allan L. McDermott.

Hunterdon County.

45—46, Alexander Wurts.
47—49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50—52, John Manners.
53—55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56—58, John C. Rafferty.
59—61, Edmund Perry.
62—64, John Blane.
65—67, Alexander Wurts.
68—70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71—73, David H. Banghart.
74—76, Fred. A. Potts.
77—79, James N. Pidcock.
80—82, Eli Bosenbury.
83—85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86—88, George H. Large.
89—91, Moses K. Everitt.
92—94, William H. Martin.
95—97, Richard S. Kuhl.
98—1900, John R. Foster.

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*Mr. McDonald was unseated the last day of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

45—50, Charles S. Olden.
51—56, William C. Alexander.
57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60—62, Jonathan Cook.
63—65, Edward W. Scudder.
66—68, Aug. G. Richey.
69—71, John Woolverton.
72—74, Charles Hewitt.
75—77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78—80, Crowell Marsh.
81—83, John Taylor.
84—86, George O. Vanderbilt.
87—92, John D. Rue.
93—98, William H. Skirm.
99—1901, Elijah C. Hutchinson.

Middlesex County.

45—46, David Crowell.
47—49, Adam Lee.
50—52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53—55, Ralph C. Stults.
56—58, Henry V. Speer.
59—61, Abra. Everitt.
62—70, Amos Robbins.
71—76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77—79, George C. Ludlow.
80—82, Isaac L. Martin.
83—85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86—88, Daniel C. Chase.
89—94, Robert Adrain.
95—97, Charles B. Herbert.
98—1900, James H. Van Cleef.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46—48, George F. Fort.
49—51, John A. Morford.
52—54, William D. Davis.
55—57, Robert S. Laird.
58—60, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61—63, Anthony Reckless.
64—71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
79—81, George C. Beekman.
82—84, John S. Applegate.
85—87, Thomas G. Chattle.
88—90, Henry M. Nevius.
91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown.
93, Henry S. Terhune.
94—96, James A. Bradley.
97—1902, Charles Asa Francis.

Morris County.

45—47, John B. Johnes.
48—50, Ephraim Marsh.
51—53, John A. Bleecker.
54—56, Alexander Robertson.
57—59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60—62, Daniel Budd.
63—65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66—70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72—74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75—77, John Hill.
78—80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81—86, James C. Youngblood.
87—92, George T. Werts.
93—95, Elias C. Drake.
96—98, John B. Vreeland.
99—1901, Mahlon Pitney.

Ocean County.

51—53, Samuel Birdsall.
54—56, Jas. Cowperthwaite.
57—62, William F. Brown.
63—68, George D. Horner.
69—71, John Torrey, Jr.
72—74, John G. W. Havens.
75—77, John S. Schultze.
78—80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81—83, Abram C. B. Havens.
84—92, George T. Cranmer.
93—95, George G. Smith.
96—98, Robert B. Engle.
99—1901, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45—46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47—49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50—52; Silas D. Canfield.
53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
56—58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59—67, Benjamin Buckley.
68—70, John Hopper.
71—73, Henry A. Williams.
74—76, John Hopper.
77—82, Garret A. Hobart.
83—88, John W. Griggs.
89—91, John Mallon.
92—94, John Hinchliffe.
95—97, Robert Williams.
98—1900, Christian Braun.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46—48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49—51, John Summerill, Jr.
52—54, Allen Wallace.
55—57, Charles P. Smith.
58—60, Joseph K. Riley.
61—63, Emmor Reeve.
64—66, Richard M. Acton.
67—69, Samuel Plummer.
70—72, John C. Belden.
73—75, Isaac Newkirk.
76—78, Charles S. Plummer.
79—81, Quinton Keasbey.
82—84, George Hires.
85—87, Wyatt W. Miller.
88—90, William Newell.
91—93, James Butcher.
94—96, John C. Ward.
97—1902, Richard C. Miller.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46—48, William H. Leupp.
49—51, John W. Craig.
52—54, Moses Craig.
55—57, Samuel K. Martin.
58—60, James Campbell.
61—63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64—66, Joshua Doughty.
67—69, John H. Anderson.
70—72, Calvin Corle.
73—75, Elisha B. Wood.
76—78, Charles B. Moore.
79—81, John G. Schenck.
82—84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85—90, Lewis A. Thompson.
91—93, William J. Keys.
94—96, Lewis A. Thompson.
97—1902, Charles A. Reed.

Sussex County.

45—46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47—49, Nathan Smith.
50—52, Joseph Greer.
53—55, Isaac Bonnell.
56—58, Zachariah H. Price.
59—61, Edward C. Moore.
62—64, Peter Smith.
65—67, Joseph S. Martin.
68—73, Richard E. Edsall.
74—76, Samuel T. Smith.
77—79, Francis M. Ward.
80—82, Thomas Lawrence.
83—85, Lewis Cochran.
86—88, John A. McBride.
89—91, Peter D. Smith.
92—94, John McMickle.
95—97, Jacob Gould.
98—1900, Lewis J. Martin.

Union County.

58—60, John R. Ayres.
61—63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64—65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67—69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70—72, James T. Wiley.
73—75, J. Henry Stone.
76—78, William J. Magie.
79—84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85—87, Robert L. Livingston.
88—90, James L. Miller.
91—93, Frederick C. Marsh.
94—98, Foster M. Voorhees.
99—1902, Joseph Cross.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46—48, Jeremy Mackey.
49—51, George W. Taylor.
52—54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55—57, William Rea.
58—60, Philip Mowry.
61—63, James K. Swayze.
64—66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67—69, Abraham Wildrick.
70—72, Edward H. Bird.
73—75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76—78, William Silverthorn.
79—81, Peter Cramer.
82—84, George H. Beatty.
85—87, James E. Moon.
88—90, Martin Wyckoff.
91—93, Johnston Cornish.
94—96, Christopher F. Staates.
97—99, Isaac Barber.
1900—1902, Johnston Cornish.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 to 1900.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47—49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60—62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, 87, James S. Beckwith.
88, James B. Nixon.
89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson.
91, Smith E. Johnson.
92, Samuel D. Hoffman.
93, Charles A. Baake.
94, Frederick Schuchardt.
95, Wesley C. Smith.
96, 97, Marcellus L. Jackson.
98, 99, Leonard H. Ashley.
1900, Charles T. Abbott.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
50—52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas D. English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest.
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J. Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M. Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D. Smith.
81—83, 86, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.
81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
87, 88, Anderson Bloomer.
87, Peter Ackerman.
88, 89, Charles F. Harrington.
89, 90, Abram De Ronde.
90, 91, George Zimmermann.
91, John H. Huyler.
92, 93, Samuel G. H. Wright.
92, 93, John J. Dupuy.
94, Walter Dewsnap.
94, 95, David D. Zabriskie.
95, 96, Fred'k L. Voorhees.
96, 97, Jacob H. Ullman.
97, 98, Abram C. Holdrum.
98, 99, John M. Bell.
99, 1900, Edmund W. Wakelee.
1900, Vacancy caused by death of John L. C. Graves.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.
47—49, John S. Irick.
47—49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48—50, Edward French.
49—51, Samuel Stockton.
49—51, William R. Braddock.
50—52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Embley.
51—53, Allen Jones.
52—54, John W. Fennimore.
52—54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H. Gaskill.
54—56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57—59, Charles Mickle.
57—59, Ezra Evans.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere.
59—61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60—62, Robert B. Stokes.
60—62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.
62—64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63—65, Israel W. Heulings.
63—65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67—69, Wallace Lippincott.
68—71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Chas. E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69—71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71—73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72—74, E. Budd Marter.
72—74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75—77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76—78, John Cavileer.
76—78, Edward F. Mathews.
77—79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.
80—82, William H. Carter.
80—82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83—86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84—86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.
87, 88, 90, R. C. Hutchinson.
87, 88, 89, William H. Doron.
88, 89, Albert Hansell.
89, George C. Davis.
90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins.
90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp.
91, 92, A. H. White.
92, 93, Howard E. Packer.
93, Micajah E. Matlack.
94, Augustus C. Stecher.
94, 95, Micajah E. Matlack.
95, 96, 97, George Wildes.
96, 97, Joshua E. Borton.
98—1900, Charles Wright.
98—1900, Joel Horner.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.

52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytle.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.
55, James L. Hines.
54—56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57—59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72—74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75—77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Borton.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford.
84—87, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.
87, Philip Young.
87, Henry Turley.
88, 89, Adam Clark Smith.
88, 89, 90, John Harris.
88, 89, George H. Higgins.
90, Franklin C. Woolman.
90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash.
91, 92, Joseph M. Engard.
91, 92, also 73, 74, Wm. H. Cole.
93, 94, 95, Clayton Stafford.
93, George W. Henry.
93, 94, William J. Thompson.
94, William Watson.
95, George W. Barnard.
95, 96, 97, Louis T. Derousse.
96, 97, Frank T. Lloyd.
96, 97, Henry S. Scovel.
98—1900, William J. Bradley.
98, 99, John H. McMurray.
98, 99, Edgar J. Coles.
1900, F. F. Patterson, Jr.
1900, Ephraim T. Gill.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams.
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62—64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71—73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76—78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson
86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.
88, Walter S. Leaming.
89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.
92, 93, 94, Edmund L. Ross.
95, 96, Furman L. Ludlam.
97, Robert E. Hand.
98, Eugene C. Cole.
99, 1900, Ellis H. Marshall.

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills.
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edward W. Maylin.
65—67, Robert Moore.
65—68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69—71, William A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley.
75—77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
88, Mulford Ludlam.
88, Isaac M. Smalley.
89, Thomas W. Trenchard
89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
90, 93, 94, John N. Glaspell.
91, James L. Van Syckel.
91, 92, Edward C. Stokes.
92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.
94—96, Thomas F. Austin.
95—97, Bloomfield H. Minch.
97, 98, James J. Hunt.
98, 99, Wilson L. Shropshire.
99, 1900, Jesse S. Steelman.
1900, William J. Moore.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hngh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark.
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N. Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hngh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.

55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, Wm. K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Clifford.
57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M. Harrison.
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese.
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C. Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.
64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah DeCamp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robinson.
65, John H. Landell.
65, James D. Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayres.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D. Condit.
67, Daniel Ayres.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.
71, 72, Theodore Horn .
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, L. M. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73—75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S.V.C.Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.

76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 78, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S. Duryee.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fielder.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79—81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray:
79, 80, 83, 89, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.
80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.
80, 81, Thos W. Langstroth.
79—81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, **Chas. G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, 93, John L. Armitage.
83—87, 93, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charlese Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, 87, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, 87, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.

86, 87, 93, John H. Peal.
87, 88, James Peck.
87, 88, Charles E. Hill.
87, Michael T. Barrett.
87, Elvin W. Crane.
87—89, Frank M. McDermitt.
87, 88, James Marlatt.
87, William Harrigan.
88, 89, Thomas McGowan.
88, 89, Adrian Riker.
88, DeForrest P. Lozier.
88, Augustus Dusenberry.
88, 89, Joseph Schmelz.
88, James A. Christie.
89, John Gill.
89, 90, Richard A. Price.
89, 90, 92, Leonard Kalisch.
89, Moses Bigelow.
89, 90, Reuben Trier.
89, Geo. W. Wiedenmayer
90, 91, George Rabenstein.
90, 91, Thomas H. Pollock.
90—92, Thomas Smith.
90, 91, Charles Trefz.
90, 91, John J. Bertram.
90, 92, Edward H. Snyder.
90, 91, Edward W. Jackson.
91, 92, John Nieder.
91, 92, John R. Hardin.
91, 92, George W. Ketcham.
91, Edward M. Taylor.
92, Thomas F. Cavanagh.
92, James A. Dempsey.
92, Benedict Ulrich.
92, William L. Glorieux.
92, 93, Augustus C. Studer.
93, 94, William Harrigan.
93, John L. Armitage.
93, 94, Joseph P. Clarke.
93, 94, Joseph M. Byrne.
93, 94, Thomas A. Murphey.
93, 94, Dennis F. Olvaney.
93, William J. Kearns.
93, John H. Peal.
93, 94, J. Broadhead Woolsey.
93, Timothy Barrett.
94, Thomas P. Edwards.
94, 95, 96, Charles B. Duncan.
94, 95, John C. Eisele.
94, 95, Charles B. Storrs.
94, 95, George P. Olcott.
95, 96, Amos W. Harrison.
95, 96, Alfred F. Skinner.
95, 96, James A. Christie.
95, 96, George L. Smith.
95, 96, David E. Benedict.
95, 96, Charles A. Schober.

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*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

**Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

95, Frederick W. Mock.
96, 97, Thomas H. Jones.
96, 97, Albert J. Simpson.
96, Hayward A. Harvey.
96, 97, James J. Hogan.
97, 98, Charles W. Powers.
97, 98, George W. W. Porter.
97, 98, Edwin F. Steddig.
97, 98, Alvin C. Ebie.
97, George B. Harrison.
97, 98, Jacob Rau, Jr.
97, 98, Peter B. Fairchild.
97, 98, Carl V. Bauman.
98, Joseph B. Johnson.
98, 99, Albert T. Guenther.
98, Oliver B. Dawson.
98, William C. Schmidt.
99, John L. Bullard.
99, 1900, Jacob Clark.
99, 1900, John W. Weseman.
99, 1900, John Kreitler.
99, 1900, Frederick J. Deleot.
99, 1900, G. F. Brandenburgh.
99, 1900, William Mungle.
99, 1900, John N. Klein.
99, 1900, John P. Dexheimer.
99, 1900. Benjamin F. Jones.
1900, George S. Campbell.
1900, J. Henry Bacheller.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
60, 61, John Starr.
60, *Joseph Harker.
60, 61, *Joseph H. Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64. E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68. Charles T. Molony.
68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
69—71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W .C. Hemmingway
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77—79, Caleb C. Pancoast.
78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83—85, Job S. Haines.
86, 87, Joseph B. Roe.
88—90, James West.
91, 92, James J. Davidson.
93—96, Solomon H. Stanger.
97—99, David O. Watkins.
1900, William P. Buck.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hart'an Van Wagenen
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58—60. Garret M. Van Horn.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter
61, Theo. F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.

*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62—64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66—68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, O D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsay.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Herman D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell
74—76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.
74, James K. Selleck.
74—77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.
75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis.
76, Henry Brautigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jocobus.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alexander W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens.
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, G A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80, 82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82—84, James C. Clarke.
82—84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83—85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, 87, 88, S. D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, 87, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, 87, John Pearson.
86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, 87, Edward Lennon.
87, Edw'd T. McLaughlin.
87—90, Wm. C. Heppenheimer.
87—89, John P. Feeney.
87, 88, William H. Letts.
88, Joseph Gallagher.
88, 89, James F. Norton.

88, 89, Richard Brown.
88, Charles W. Fuller.
88, 89, Edward P. Farrell.
88, *E. Frank Short.
89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill.
89, Peter T. Donnelly.
89, 90, Laurence Fagan.
89, Judson C. Francois.
90, 91, Michael Mullone.
90, 91, Henry Byrne.
90, James Murphy.
90, James S. Erwin.
90, John F. Kelly.
90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle.
90, 91, Thomas B. Usher.
90—92, J. Herbert Potts.
91, Simeon H. Smith.
91, 92, James Moylan.
91, Henry Puster.
91, John F. Madden.
91, William D. Daly.
92, Thomas Magner.
92, James Tumilty.
92, George A. Heaney.
92—94, Timothy J. Carroll.
92, 93, Martin Lawless.
92—94, Michael J. Coyle.
92, 93, Cornelius J. Tahen.
92, 93, John Zeller.
93, 94, Ebenezer Berry.
93, 94, Max Salinger.
93, Henry H. Holmes.
93, 94, Hugh A. Kelly.
93, Adam J. Dittmar.
93, S. V. W. Stout.
94, Thomas Egan.
94, George W. Harding.
94, John Kerr.
94, Thomas McEwan, Jr.
94, Charles Erlenkotter.
94, 95, James Usher.
95, 96, William N. Parslow.
95, 96, Pierce J. Fleming.
95, Henry C. Gruber.
95, 96, Richard M. Smart.
95, 96, David M. Cagney.
95, James F. Blackshaw.
95, Henry M. Nutzhorn.
95, Frederick Schober.
95, Robert McAndrew.
95, William E. Drake.
96, Carl H. Ruempler.
96, John W. Queen.
96, John E. Hewitt.
96, Edward Hoos.
96, Joseph P. Mullin.
96, 98, Horace L. Allen.
96, 98, Charles T. Bauer.
97, Elmer W. Demarest.
97, William M. Klink.
97, Robert D. Urquhart.
97, Isaac F. Goldenhorn.
97, William G. Nelson.
97, John E. McArthur.
97, Theodore C. Wildman.
97, Charles M. Evans.
97, Clement DeR. Leonard
97, William H. Dod.
97, William O. Armbruster
98, Alexander Simpson.
98, Adolph Walter, Jr.
98, 99, 1900, Allan Benny.
98, 99, 1900, James J. Murphy.
98, 99, James P. Hall.
98, 99, Fergus T. Kelaher.
98, 99, Michael J. Bruder.
98, 99, John J. Marnell.
98, 99, 1900, Tim. J. Carroll.
99, 1900, Leon Abbett.
99, 1900, Maurice Marks.
99, 1900, John H. Vollers.
99, 1900, J. Emil Walscheid.
1900, P. Anthony Brock.
1900, George G. Tennant.
1900, John J. Fallon.
1900, Edward J. Rice.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47—49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50—52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M. Voorhis.
56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn.
58, 59, William Snyder.

*Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francis was chosen for the vacancy.

58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thos. Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B. Boss.
65, 67, William I. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68—70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P. Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Aug. E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, William W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Charles W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
83, 84, John V. Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85—87, John C. Arnwine.
85—87, Chester Wolverton.
88—90, William H. Martin.
88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
91, 92, William B. Niece.
91—93, Benjamin E. Tine.
93, J. L. Chamberlin.
94, 95, Charles N. Redding.
94—96, William C. Alpaugh.
96—98, David Lawshe.
97—99, George F. Martens, Jr.
99, 1900, Oliver I. Blackwell.
1900, W. A. Laudenberger.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48—50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F. Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers.
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S. Mills.
54, Runey R. Forman.
55, James Vandeventer.
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, William S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.
63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.
67, Charles W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, William H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robt. S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer.
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
77, William S. Yard.

*Died in office.

77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, William Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benj. F. Chambers.
86, 87, S. B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.
87, Frederick Walter.
87, George D. Scudder.
88, Charles H. Olden.
88, Josiah Jones.
88, Lyman Leavitt.
89, Uriel T. Scudder.
89, Thomas S. Chambers.
89, 90, John Schroth.
90, 91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.
90, Howell C. Stull.
91, James H. Mulheron.
91, 92, Patrick T. Burns.
92, 93, James W. Lanning.
92, 93, Barton B. Hutchinson.
93, Charles G. Roebling.
94, 95, William L. Wilbur.
94, 95, John Ginder.
94, 95, William T. Exton.
96, 97, Elijah C. Hutchinson.
96, 97, Geo. W. Macpherson.
96, 97, J. Wiggans Thorn.
98, 99, John B. Yard.
98, Frank M. Weller.
98, 99, Henry J. Nicklin.
99, 1900, Ira W. Wood.
1900, J. Warren Fleming.
1900, Frederick P. Rees.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53—55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58—60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.
65—67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71—73, Isaac L. Fischer.
71, Edward F. Roberts.
72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Von Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75 Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board.
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.

86, 87, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, 87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
87, 88, John Mulvey.
88, 89, Ephraim Cutter.
89, Daniel M. Kane.
88, 89, Charles B. Herbert.
90, 91, Luther H. Tappen.
90, 91, William C. Jacques.
90, 91, Charles H. Manahan.
92—94, John W. Beekman.
92, 93, John H. Daly.
92, 93, Hezekiah Warne.
94, William F. Harkins.
94—96, Andrew H. Slover.
95, 96, Edward W. Hicks.
95, 96, George H. Tice.
97, Alexander C. Litterst.
97, Jacob H. Whitfield.
97, James Fountain.
98, 99, Adam Eckert.
98, 99, Joseph H. Ridgeway.
98, 99, John J. Quaid.
1900, Adrian Lyon.
1900, H. Raymond Groves.
1900, John E. Montgomery.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45—47, Hartshorne Tantum.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45—47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *Jas. H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett.
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51—53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Doren.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54—56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, William H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57—59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57—60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, William H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Charles Haight.
62, George C. Murray.
63, 65, Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, William C. Browne.
67, 68, Charles Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
69, William H. Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70—72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, William S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.
72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
73—75, George W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, William H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, 87, Sherman B. Oviatt.
79, 80, 92, 93, John D. Honce.
80, 81, 87, 88, G. H. Lufburrow
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81, 82, David A. Bell.
82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, William H. Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, 87, W. S. Throckmorton.
86, William Pintard.
88, 89, Edward B. Potts.
88, 89, Archibald A. Higgins.
89, William F. Patterson.
90, 91, Aaron E. Johnston.
90, 91, William D. Campbell.
90, 91, Charles H. Ivins.
92, 93, John D. Honce.

*Died in office.

92, 93, Reuben G. Strahan.
92, 93, William Taber Parker.
94, Charles L. Walters.
94, 95, David D. Denise.
94, Richard Borden.
95, 96, Charles A. Francis.
95, 96, George B. Snyder.
96, Alfred Walling, Jr.
97, William H. Reid.
97, Oliver H. Brown.
97, Daniel E. Van Wickle.
98, 99, Joseph L. Butcher.
98, 99, Joseph C. Heyer.
98, 99, B. Drummond Woolley
1900, Charles R. Snyder.
1900, Samuel W. Kirkbride.
1900, William Hyres.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46, Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb.
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L. Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, Wm. M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H. Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60—62, Nelson H. Drake.
60—62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J. Wood.
63—65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68—70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
71—73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
74—76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.
77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
77, 78, C. P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, 91, 92, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83—85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, 87, John Norwood.
87, 88, Samuel S. Lyon.
87, 88, John R. Pitney.
88, 89, Carnot B. Meeker.
89, 90, John Norris.
89, 90, William S. Nauright.
90, 91, Jas. Preston Albright.
91, 92, Ford D. Smith.
93, Thomas J. O'Brien.
93, Sylvester Utter.
94, 95, Charles A. Baker.
94, 95, William C. Bates.
96, 97, Charles F. Hopkins.
96, 97, Joseph B. Righter.
98—1900, Jacob W. Welsh.
98, 99, George E. Poole.
1900, Samuel L. Garrison.

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*In 1878, Cummins O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

Ocean County.

51—53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O. S. Havens.
55, 56, William F. Brown.
57—59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Charles H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, G. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultze.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, 87, 88, 89, J. S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78—80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, William H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith.
90—92, Adolph Ernst.
93, 94, John T. Burton.
95, 96, Abraham Lower.
97, 98, Roderick A. Clark.
99, 1900, Courtney C. Carr.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, William C. Stratton.
55, William M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56—58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59—61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62—66, John N. Terhune.
62—66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Charles F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, A. A. Van Voorhees.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 70, 72, C. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Charles P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.
71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Jos. L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A. Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82—85, 92, 93, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, De Witt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.
87, 88, George Law.
87, John Donohue.
87, Robert A. Carroll.
87, 88, 89, James Keys.
88, James H. Rogers.
88, Eugene Emley.
89, John I. Holt.
89, Chas. T. Woodward.
89, William W. Welch.
90, 91, John King.
90, 91, John F. Kerr.
90, Thomas McCran.
90, 91, Robert Williams.
91, Richard Carroll.
92, 93, Frank Gledhill.
92, 93, 94, Thomas Flynn.

92, 93, John F. Smith.
92, James Parker.
93, 94, John I. Holt.
94, John McKelvey.
94, William I. Lewis.
95, Samuel Frederick.
95, 96, James Robertson.
95, 96, Samuel Bullock.
95, 96, 97, 99, 1900, John King.
96—98, Henry W. Gledhill
97, Frank Atherton.
97, Phineas Bridge.
98, 99, Wood McKee.
98, 99, John W. Sturr.
98, John Donohue.
99, 1900, Vivian M. Lewis.
1900, Edmund G. Stalter.
1900, Richard Berry.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57—59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76—78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S. Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79—81, Henry Barber.
79—81, John D. Garwood.
82—84, Henry Combs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.
87, William Newell.
88, Millard F. Riley.
89, 90, John C. Ward.
91, 92, James Strimple.
93, 94, William Diver.
95, 96, Charles W. Powers.
97, 98, Joseph B. Crispen.
99, Frank Wright.
1900, Henry J. Blohm.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory.
47—49, Samuel K. Martin.
47—49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48—50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John De Mott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54—56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, J. W. Arrowsmith.
61—63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.

68, 69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69—71, John R. Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75—77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, 91, 92, Jas. J. Bergen.
78—80, John Ringelmann.
78—80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L. Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.
87, George E. Pace.
88, Oscar Conkling.
89, 90, Jacob Klotz.
93, George H. Cramer.
94, 95, Frank W. Somers.
96, Charles A. Reed.
97, 98. Peter V. D. VanDoren.
99, 1900, Edward E. Cooper.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46—48, Thos. D. Armstrong.
47—49, Peter Hoyt.
48—50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52—54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55—57, Daniel D. Gould.
56—58, William Smith.
56—58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sanford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62—64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65—67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, F. M. Ward.
68—70, Hiram C. Clark.
68—70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79—81, Lewis J. Martin.
82—84, William E. Ross.
85—87, Horatio N. Kinney.
88—90, Andrew J. Bale.
91—93, Jacob Swartwout.
94—96, William P. Coursen.
97, Horace E. Rude.
98, 99, 1900, Elvin E. Smith.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferd. Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72—74, William McKinley.
72—74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76—78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78—80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79—82, John T. Dunn.
81, 82, George T. Parrott.
81—83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85—87, William H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, 87, Wm. Chamberlain.
87, 88, John J. Matthews.
88—90, Foster M. Voorhees.
88—90, John Ulrich.
89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh.

91, 92, John Carroll.
91—93, George Kyte.
91—93, Thomas F. Lane.
93, Timothy M. Kelly.
94, 95, John N. Burger.
94, 95, Joseph Cross.
94, 95, Charles N. Codding.
96, 97, Henry Clauss.
96, 97, J. Martin Roll.
96, 97, William R. Codington.
98, 99, George A. Squire.
98, 99, Roger F. Murray.
98, 99, Robert G. Houston.
1900, Ellis R. Meeker.
1900, Chester M. Smith.
1900, Charles S. Foote.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46—48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46—48, Amos H. Drake.
47—49, Samuel Mayberry.
49—51, Andrew Ribble.
49—51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52—54, John Sherrer.
52—54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54—56, George H. Beatty.
55—57, Archibald Osborn.
55—57, John White.
57—59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59—61, Robert Rusling.
60—62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62—64, William W. Strader.
63—65, Elijah Allen.
64—66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66—68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67, 68, John N. Givens.
67—69, Nelson Vliet.
69—71, Absalom B. Pursell.
69—71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70—72, William Silverthorn.
72—74, Valentine Mutchler.
73—75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M. Wyckoff.
76, William Carpenter.
76—78, Elias J. Mackey.
77—79, Silas W. De Witt.
79—81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80—82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83—85, Stephen C. Larison.
83—85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, 87, William M. Baird.
87—89, Samuel B. Mutchler.
88—91, Eliphalet Hoover.
90—92, Daniel W. Hagerty.
92—94, L. Milton Wilson.
93, Richard H. Sheppard.
94, 95, Samuel V. Davis.
95, George W. Smith.
96—98, Alfred L. Flummerfelt.
96—98, William K. Bowers.
99, 1900, Hiram D. White.
99, 1900, Jacob B. Smith.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797—James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823, 1824, 1825—Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829, 1830—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 } John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1778—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 } Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 } Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 } Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 } William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 } James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 } William Kennedy, Sussex
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 } Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 } David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 } George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 } William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 } Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 } Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 } John Emley, Burlington,
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 } Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845–1848 John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
1849–1850 Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853–1856 W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857–1858 Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868–1869 Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871–1872 Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873–1875 John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879–1880 W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881–1882 G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888—Geo. H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889—George T. Werts, Morris.
1890—H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891–1893 Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
1894—Maurice A. Rogers, Camden.
1895—Edward C. Stokes, Cumberland.
1896 Lewis A. Thompson, Somerset.
1896 Robert Williams, Passaic.
1897—Robert Williams, Passaic.
1898—Foster M. Voorhees, Union.
" —William H. Skirm (*pro tem.*).
1899—Charles A. Reed, Somerset.

SECRETARIES.

1845–1847 Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848–1850 Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852–1853 Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855–1856 A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857–1858 A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859–1860 John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861—Jos. J. Sleeper, Burlington
1862–1863 Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864–1865 John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866–1867 Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868–1869 Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1871–1874 John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
1875–1876 N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877–1878 C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880–1882 Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1883–1885 W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886–1888 Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1889—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891–1892 John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1893—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
1894—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1895–1897 Henry B. Rollinson, Union.
1898—George A. Frey, Camden.
1889—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thos. W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Cr well, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monm.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
1888—Sam'l D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889—Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890—W. C Heppenheimer, Hudson.
1891, 1892—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
1893—Thomas Flynn, Passaic.
1894—John I. Holt,* Passaic.
Joseph Cross,* Union.
1895—Joseph Cross, Union.
1896—Louis T. Derousse, Camden.
1897—Geo. W. Macpherson, Mercer.
1898, 1899—David O. Watkins, Gloucester.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberl'd.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889, 1890—John J. Matthews, Union.
1891, 1892—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr, Hudson.
1893—Leonard Kalisch, Essex.
1894—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
1895, 1896, 1897—James Parker, Passaic.
1898, 1899—Thomas H. Jones, Essex.

* Speaker Holt resigned on May 26th, and Mr. Cross succeeded him.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

The only survivor on January 1st, 1900, was Robert Laird.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF 1894.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved on May 17th, 1894, "for the appointment of Commissioners to report amendments of the system of jurisprudence of this State, and provide for the election of certain officers by the people," Governor Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

At Large—John P. Stockton, Trenton; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Samuel H. Grey, Camden; and William Walter Phelps, Englewood.

First District—George Hires, Salem; Howard Carrow, Camden. Second District—William M. Lanning, Trenton; Edward D. Stokes, Mount Holly. Third District—Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park; George C. Ludlow, New Brunswick. Fourth District—John Franklin Fort, East Orange; Carman F. Randolph, Morristown. Fifth District—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; John D. Probst, Englewood. Sixth District—Edward Balbach, Jr., and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark. Seventh District—Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City. Eighth District—John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth; John McC. Morrow, Newark.

Messrs. Hobart and Balbach declined to serve on the Commission, and their places were filled by the appointment of Eugene Emley, of Paterson, and E Cortlandt Drake, of Newark.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the Commission met in the Senate Chamber, at Trenton, and organized by the election of Samuel H. Grey as President; George C. Ludlow, Vice President, and Joseph L. Naar, of Trenton, Secretary. The last session of the Commission was held on September 25th. Several amendments were suggested by the Commission and submitted, through the Governor, to the Legislature, none of which were adopted by that body.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson, 328,080; Essex, 312,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Passaic, 133,227; Camden, 100,104; Mercer, 85,538; Union, 85,504; Monmouth, 75,543; Middlesex, 70,058; Bergen, 65,251; Morris, 59,536; Burlington, 59,117.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Cumberland, 49,815; Warren, 37,283; Hunterdon, 35,334; Atlantic, 34,750; Gloucester, 31,191; Somerset, 30,447; Salem, 26,084; Sussex, 22,586.

Fourth Class—Ocean, 18,739; Cape May, 12,855.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Newark, 215,806; Jersey City, 182,713.

Second Class—Having a population between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 97,344; Camden, 63,467; Trenton, 62,518; Hoboken, 54,083; Elizabeth, 43,834; Orange, 22,792; New Brunswick, 19,910; Bayonne, 19,856; Passaic, 17,894; Plainfield, 13,629; Bridgeton, 13,292; Perth Amboy, 13,030.

Third Class—All cities not embraced in the first and second classes, except cities lying on the Atlantic ocean, and having seaside or summer resorts.

Fourth Class—All cities lying on the Atlantic ocean and being seaside and summer resorts.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the

rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford, of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation

is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design, arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State $140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about $25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost $34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost $23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

A new Otis elevator has been placed in the front part of the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for

the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until its jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, about two miles northwest of Trenton, on the right bank of the Delaware river. The buildings are constructed of reddish sandstone, obtained from quarries near the hospital, and are located on an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the river. The front of the Main or Administration Building is ornamented by a handsome porch of Ionic architecture, designed by the celebrated Notman, from which may be obtained one of the finest landscape views in the State.

In 1844, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to cause action to be taken by the Legislature for the building of a State instution for the special care and treatment of the insane, a commission was appointed, chiefly through the earnest efforts of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Essex, and Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morris, and the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, to select a site. An appropriation of $35,000 was made to purchase the land, and to commence the erection of the building. The present site was selected by the commissioners from among many that were offered in various sections of the

State because of the large spring of excellent water found on the place. This spring was developed, and furnished a daily supply of about one-half millions of gallons of pure water for many years. In the severe drought of 1880 the supply was greatly diminished, falling off nearly two hundred and fifty thousand gallons, and it has never regained its full and former capacity. The spring is now supplemented by driven wells, three in number, and each one over three hundred feet deep. These with the spring, are capable of supplying daily a half million gallons of excellent water. In 1896 a standpipe for storing water and securing a fire pressure was erected, with a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons.

Work was commenced on the main building in November of 1845, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848. Numerous additions have been made from time to time to the building, increasing its capacity from fifty patients, in 1848, to eight hundred and fifty patients, in 1898.

In 1887, the Legislature passed an act appropriating $100,000 for providing additional accommodations. The new building is a handsome structure of red sandstone, and similar to that used in the main building. This is five hundred feet long, three stories in height, and capable of accommodating three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex. The building is designed to accommodate the chronic incurable class, and was a great relief from the overcrowded state that existed in the main building prior to its completion. The building was completed within the appropriation, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of October, 1889.

Since the opening of the institution in May, 1848, there have been received and treated 9,328 patients, 4,693 men and 4,635 women. At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1898, there were under care in the hospital 1,119 patients, 555 men and 564 women. Much has been done for the comfort and pleasure of the patients. A green-house has been erected for the purpose of furnishing plants and flowers for the patients' corridors, handsome pictures adorn the walls, and everything about the hospital presents a comfortable and homelike appearance.

The institution possesses a library, one of the largest, if not the largest, in this country connected with a hospital for the insane. The books are accessible to all

members of the household. They have been freely used, and do much to relieve the monotony of many an hour of hospital life. The library now consists of about 4,000 volumes, and is the result of the bequest of a former nurse (Anne Robinson), who, by will, bequeathed her earnings for several years as a nurse and attendant in this hospital. She made the bequest, as she herself expressed it when making her will, for the purpose of purchasing books to be used for the pleasure and benefit of those to whom she had, for so many years, endeavored to minister.

During the year 1898, a handsome amusement room, capable of seating about four hundred, was finished; also, a large and commodious chapel, in which religious exercises are held from time to time; various clergymen, without regard to denominational preference, officiate every Sunday. The new chapel is capable of seating about five hundred patients.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

MORRIS PLAINS.

In order to relieve the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, and make further provision for the increasing number of the insane, commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to select a site and build an institution in the northern portion of the State. About 408 acres of land were purchased, at a cost of $78,732.36, in Hanover township, Morris county, and a site for the institution was selected on the foot-hills of the Watnong range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, at an elevation of 520 feet above the sea level. The location is ideal for an institution of its kind, being unsurpassed in this particular by any similar institution in this country. A magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded. The air is cool and balmy in summer, and crisp and stimulating in winter.

The institution is a four-story building, of granite quarried on the premises, and trimmed with brown sandstone. The total length is 1,243 feet, and the depth, from the front of the main center building to the rear of the extreme wings, is 542 feet, constituting at present the largest institution for the insane under one roof in the world, and one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States.

The building was planned and constructed to accommodate 800 patients, but at present has a population of more than 1,250 insane. The total cost was about $2,250,000. It was first occupied by patients on August 17th, 1876.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated $125,000 for additional buildings and improvements. The foundation of the new building was laid to accommodate 600 patients, and provide suitable laboratory facilities for the further prosecution of scientific work. An appropriation was also made for the extension of the water-supply, and an additional tract of land was purchased, bringing the total extent of the hospital's property up to about 720 acres. On a portion of this land an additional reservoir, with a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons, has since been built. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated $150,000, enabling the management to give out contracts looking to the completion of the administration portion of the building, the north wing, associate dining-rooms, amusement hall, and pathological laboratories.

The barns and outbuildings belonging to the institution are in excellent condition, and the farm is in a high state of cultivation.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are the property of the State, and are located at the junction of Perry street and Clinton avenue, Trenton. There are two buildings, the one for the schools located on the west side of Clinton avenue, the other, containing the boarding halls and dormitories, situated on the east side of the avenue. These schools were established in 1855 by an act of the Legislature. The purpose of the Normal School was defined to be "the training and education of its pupils in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of teaching and governing, as will qualify them for teachers of our common schools." The Model School was designed to be a place where "the pupils of the Normal School shall have opportunity to observe and practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School, and in which pupils may be prepared for the Normal School."

The following figures show the original cost and present valuation of the Normal School property :

Original cost of the Normal and Model School buildings, with lot	$72,000
Estimated value of furniture, books, &c	8,000
Value of boarding halls	65,000
Value of boarding hall furniture	10,000
	$155,000

The above original values have appreciated till the tables should now read as follows:

Former Normal and Model buildings	$60,000
Former school furniture, apparatus, &c	8,000
Lot	115,000
Appropriation of 1890 for new building	40,000
Appropriation of 1891 for alterations, furniture, &c	8,000
Principal's residence and boarding halls, including addition of 1892	99,000
Boarding hall furniture	15,000
Appropriation of 1893 for new building	12,000
Appropriation of 1894	10,000
Additional furniture and apparatus	13,000
Appropriation of 1897 for heating and ventilation	25,000
Total	$405,000

The enrollments in 1855 were as follows: Normal School, 43; Model School, 125. For the year ending June 30th, 1899, these enrollments had increased to 697 in the Normal and 596 in the Model. During its history the Normal School has graduated 2542 students.

The Principals of the schools have been as follows: William F. Phelps, A.M., October 1st, 1855, to March 15th, 1865; John S. Hart, LL.D., March 15th, 1865, to February 7th, 1871; Lewis M. Johnson, A.M., February 7th, 1871, to July 1st, 1876; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., July 1st, 1876, to February 10th, 1889; James M. Green, Ph.D., February 10th, 1889, to the present.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated $150,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the prison.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated $175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

This institution, which is located at Trenton, is a part of the public school system of the State, and is open to deaf residents of the State between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. The pupils are instructed in the branches of common-school education, and are also trained in some handicraft. Speech is taught to all who can acquire it, and with such success that in some classes it becomes the principal means of communication.

The industrial department is larger and better equipped than in most schools of this kind. From the printing office is issued monthly a paper, the *Silent Worker*, which, in point of mechanical execution and of quality of contents, ranks as the best issued from any institution in the country. All the work on this paper is performed by pupils of the school.

The wood-working department, under the charge of a graduate of a technical school of high rank, has a course in which theory and practice are united in an unusual degree.

A course of kindergarten work, especially adapted to the deaf child, has been worked out in the school, and has been followed by some of the best schools of the kind in this country.

A building for hospital purposes, designed in accordance with the best modern practice and ample to meet any possible need, has been partially completed during the year.

The attendance of pupils has risen from 125 in June, 1896, until at the present time it is about 150.

The school possesses a well chosen library, which at present contains about 1,500 volumes, and is rapidly growing.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, VINELAND.

This institution was established under an act of March 27th, 1888, with Prof. S O. Garrison, who drafted the original law, as the first superintendent. On November 15th of the same year he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M.D. It is one of the most admirably situated public buildings in the State. Lying opposite the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, and facing Landis avenue, Vineland's main street of several miles in length, it enjoys facilities of the city yet surrounded by acres of fruit, vineyards and orchards. The main building is well arranged, and a large annex was erected in the winter of 1891-'92. It is a home for females, of whom there are nearly 100. Extensive additions have recently been made, giving hospital and other accommodations

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, VINELAND.

S. OLIN GARRISON, PRINCIPAL.

This public institution is an outgrowth of a private one, which Prof. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland, on March 1st, 1888, with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about $18,000, was erected in 1890-'91. There are nine cottages, besides a hospital, large barn, shops and manual training-rooms, located on a farm of 120 acres. The school has a fine assembly hall, seating over 600, and also containing seven (7) school-rooms, an armory, drill-room and a gymnasium.

The plan and scope of training and education by the school, require fourteen teachers in English, Kindergarten, Military, Music, Physical Culture and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth over $150,000, real and personal, with a debt of only $8,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least $50,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

There were, in 1898, over 200 boys and girls enjoying the advantages of this most excellent School.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

SKILLMAN, SOMERSET COUNTY.

This Village is located on the "Maplewood Farm," containing about 187 acres, one mile and a half from Skillman station, Somerset county, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The location is beautiful and most admirably adapted for the purposes of the institution. It was purchased for the sum of $11,500. The Managers of the institution have secured an option on an adjacent farm of 215 acres for $8,000. It will require 400 acres, altogether, to make the project practicable. There are three dwelling-houses on the

"Maplewood Farm." The Village was formally opened on November 1st, 1898, for the admission of 20 male epileptics. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of a site and the equipment and maintenance of the Village. As the Legislature provides the buildings, all epileptics of either sex, over five years of age, will be admitted.

The success of this meritorious undertaking is, in a large measure, due to the indefatigable efforts made by Professor S. Olin Garrison, of Vineland, in its behalf. For a number of years he agitated the subject, and at last an act was passed by the Legislature of 1898, and was signed by Acting Governor Voorhees, making the necessary provisions for the establishment of the institution. A similar act was passed by the Legislature of 1896, but it was vetoed by Governor Griggs. Senator Stokes, of Cumberland, who had charge of the legislation, showed great zeal in the task he had undertaken.

According to a report made by a legislative commission appointed in 1895 to investigate the subject of epileptics, it was then estimated that there were over 2,000 such afflicted persons in the State. The two State Hospitals for the Insane then contained 168 epileptics. Their presence in those institutions was considered alike injurious to the insane and the epileptic. The commission made an exhaustive report, and concluded by strongly recommending the establishment of a Village for those afflicted people.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.*

STATES.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem., Pop.-Sil.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Levering and Bentley, Pro. and Nat.	Matchett, Soc.-Lab.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,462	2,147	.....
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	.....	839	893
California	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	.....
Colorado	26,279	161,269	1	2,104	150
Connecticut	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	20,452	16,615	969	602	.....
Florida	11,257	31,958	1,772	644	.....
Georgia	60,091	94,672	2,708	5,716	.....
Idaho	6,314	23,135	.....	172	.....
Illinois	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,611	1,147
Indiana	323,748	306,206	2,146	5,241	343
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,544	453
Kansas	159,345	170,636	1,209	2,231	.....
Kentucky	218,171	217,890	5,104	4,781	.....
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	.....
Maine	80,465	34,588	1,870	1,570	.....
Maryland	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,930	6,777	.....
Minnesota	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,363	948
Mississippi	5,123	46,283	7,517	390	.....
Missouri	304,940	363,667	2,355	2,462	595
Montana	10 490	42,680	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	102,564	115,624	2,797	1,993	186
Nevada	1,939	8,369	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	57,444	21,650	3,420	776	228
New Jersey	221,367	133,675	6,373	5,614	3,985
New York	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731
North Carolina	155,222	174,488	578	921	.....
North Dakota	26,335	20,586	.....	358	.....
Ohio	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	48,779	46,739	977	919	.....
Pennsylvania	728,300	433,230	11,000	19,274	6,103
Rhode Island	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina	9 313	58,801	824	.....	.....
South Dakota	41,042	41,225	.....	500	.....
Tennessee	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....
Texas	162,506	368,289	4,853	5,030	.....
Utah	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	50,991	10,607	1,329	728	.....
Virginia	135,388	154.985	2,127	2,344	115
Washington	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	.....
West Virginia	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....
Wisconsin	268,359	163,441	4,244	6,659	594
Wyoming	10,072	10,861	.....	159	.....
Total	7,105,729	6,491,977	133,554	142,491	39,221
Plurality	613,752				

*Taken from the New York *Tribune* almanac of 1897.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61.803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9.729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1352 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2,698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884. Blaine, Rep.	1884. Cleveland, Dem.	1884. Butler, Gr'b'k.	1884. St. John Pro.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	*a*128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,454	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

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*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884. ‡Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a*Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

States.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,370	213,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Cleveland over Harrison.	Harrison over Cleveland.
Alabama	138 138	9,197	85,181	241	128,941	
Arkansas	87,834	46,974	11,831	113	40,860	
Californla	118,174	118,027	25 311	8,096	147	
Colorado		38,620	53,584	1,687		38,620
Connecticut	82.395	77,032	809	4,026	5,363	
Delaware	18,581	18,077		564	504	
Florida	30,142	22	4 843	570	30 121	
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	81,081	
Idaho	2	8,599	10,520	288		8,597
Illinois	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,993	
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125	
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402		23,428
Kansas		157,241	163,111	4,553		157,241
Kentucky	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	40,020	
* Louisiana	87,622	26,134	27,903		61,488	
Maine	48,044	62,378	2,381	3 062		14,834
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130	
Massachusetts	176,858	202 927	3,348	7,539		26,069
Michigan	202,296	222 708	19,796	20,857		20,412
Minnesota	100,920	122,823	29 313	14,182		21,903
Mississippi	40,237	1,406	10.256	910	38,831	
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41 213	4,331	41,480	
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549		1,270
Nebraska	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902		62,284
Nevada	714	2,811	7,264	89		2,097
N. Hampshire	42,081	45,658	293	1,297		3,577
New Jersey	171,066	156,101	985	8,134	14,965	
New York	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191	45,449	
N. Carolina	133,098	100,565	44.732	2,636	32,533	
N. Dakota		17,519	17,700	899		17,519
Ohio	404,115	405 187	14,852	26,012		1,072
Oregon	14.243	35,002	26,965	2 281		20,759
Pennsylvania	452,264	516,011	8,714	25.123		63.747
Rhode Island	24,336	26,975	228	1,654		2,639
S. Carolina	54,698	13,384	2,410		41,314	
S. Dakota	9,081	34,888	26,544			25,807
Tennessee	136,594	99,851	23,780	4.776	36,743	
Texas	239 148	77,475	99,688	2,165	161,673	
Vermont	16,325	37,992	42	1,424		21,667
Virginia	163,977	113 256	12 274	2,736	50,721	
Washington	29,844	36.460	19 054	2.553		6,616
West Virginia,	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174	
Wisconsin	177,335	170,846	9 909	13,132	6,489	
Wyoming		8,454	7,722	530		8,454
Totals	5 554,561	5,185,028	1.055,871	270,876	918.145	548,612

Cleveland's plurality, 369,533.

Wing, Socialist-Labor, received in Connecticut, 333 votes; in Masschusetts, 676; in New Jersey, 1,337; in New York, 17,958; in Pennsylvania, 898. Total, 21,202.

* In Louisiana the Republican and People's parties voted each for four of the other's eight candidates for electors. Thus some of the Louisiana voters are counted twice in the above table, and while all the Presidential candidates received a total of 12,098,668 votes in the whole country, there were only 12,070,766 actual voters.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hamsphire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania	9
William H. English, of Indiana	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York	9
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York	10
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois	10
1897—William McKinley, Ohio	10
Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey	10

STATE CENSUS 1895.

The following is a copy of the tabulation of the State Census of 1895, as prepared by the Secretary of State; and for the purpose of comparison, the United States Census of 1890 is also given:

Atlantic County.		1895.	1890.
Absecon		522	501
Atlantic City		18,329	13,055
First ward	3,622		
Second ward	3,114		
Third ward	5,720		
Fourth ward	5,873		
Brigantine borough		138	.....
Buena Vista township		1,424	1,299
Egg Harbor City		1,557	1,439
Egg Harbor township (not including borough of South Atlantic City)	1,372		
Borough of South Atlantic City	85		
		1,457	3,754
Galloway township		2,375	2,208
Hamilton township (not including Mays Landing)	462		
Mays Landing	1,359		
		1,821	1,512
Hammonton township		3,428	3,833
Linwood borough		526	.....
Mullica township		825	697
Pleasantville borough		1,543	.....
Somers Point borough		230	.....
Weymouth borough		575	538
		34,750	28,836

Bergen County.			
Boiling Springs township		.....	1,438
Bergen township (not including boroughs of Carlstadt and Woodridge)	499		
Borough of Carlstadt	1,965		
Borough of Woodridge	526		
		2,990	.....
Borough of Bergenfields		544	.....
Borough of Bogota		164	.....
Borough of Delford		594	.....
Borough of East Rutherford		2,250	.....
Borough of Eastwood		360	.....
Englewood township		5,433	4,785
Borough of Englewood Cliffs		257	.....
Borough of Fair View		623	.....
Franklin township (not including borough of Midland Park)	1,825		
Borough of Midland Park	1,254		
		3,079	2,307
Borough of Glen Rock		534	

		1895.	1890.
Harrington township (not including borough of Old Tappan)	2,989		
Borough of Old Tappan	261		
		3,250	2,769
Hohokus township		2,377	2,373
Borough of Little Ferry		1,113	.....
Lodi township (not including boroughs of Hasbrouck Heights and Lodi)	638		
Borough of Hasbrouck Heights	842		
Borough of Lodi	1,403		
		2,883	5,131
Borough of Maywood		283	.....
Midland township		1,192	1,829
New Barbadoes township (coextensive with Hackensack)		7,282	6,004
Orville township (not including borough of Allandale)	993		
Borough of Allandale	539		
		1,532	1,690
Palisade township (not including the boroughs of Cresskill, Schraalenburgh and Tenafly)	689		
Borough of Cresskill	450		
Borough of Schraalenburgh	572		
Borough of Tenafly	1,532		
		3,243	2,590
Ridgefield township—			
Borough of Cliffside Park	592		
Borough of Leonia	655		
Borough of Ridgefield	518		
Borough of Undercliff	1,072		
Coytesville	573		
Fort Lee	1,617		
Nordhoff	130		
Palisade Park	402		
Ridgefield Park	1,359		
		6,918	5,477
Ridgewood township		2,435	1,841
Borough of Riverside		569	.....
Borough of Rutherford		3,972	2,293
Borough of Saddle River		396	.....
Saddle River township		3,662	2,197
Teaneck township		811	.....
Union township		1,852	1,560
Borough of Upper Saddle River		321	.....
Borough of Wallington		1,063	.....
Washington township—			
Borough of Montvale	354		
Borough of Park Ridge	753		
Borough of Westwood	646		
Borough of Woodcliff	421		
Etna	342		
Hillsdale	760		
Penn Vale	157		
		3,433	2,942
		65,415	47,226

Burlington County.

Bass River township		853	853
Beverly township (not including Delanco and Edgewater Park)	608		
Delanco	712		
Edgewater Park	281		
		1,601	1,451

		1895.	1890.
Beverly city		1,924	1,957
Bordentown township (not including Bordentown borough)	991		
Bordentown borough	4,185		
		5,176	5,090
Burlington township		1,062	
Burlington city		7,844	
			8,222
Chester township		4,227	3,768
Chesterfield township		1,298	1,253
Cinnaminson township		1,202	3,966
Delran township		938	2,267
Eastampton township		591	654
Evesham township		1,413	1,501
Florence township (not including town of Florence)	480		
Florence, town of	1,282		
		1,762	1,922
Little Egg Harbor township (annexed to Ocean county)			1,771
Lumberton township		1,715	1,799
Mansfield township (not including Columbus)	1,077		
Columbus	535		
		1,612	1,671
Medford township		1,989	1,864
Mount Laurel township		1,653	1,699
New Hanover township		1,896	1,962
Northampton township—			
Mount Holly		5,750	5,376
Palmyra township (new)		2,310	.....
Pemberton township (not including Pemberton borough)	1,704		
Borough of Pemberton	816		
		2,520	2,639
Riverside township (new)		1,661	.....
Randolph township		.....	302
Borough of Riverton		1,250	.....
Shamong township		965	958
Southampton township		2,039	1,849
Springfield township		1,523	1,670
Washington township		661	310
Westampton township		593	688
Willingboro township		704	739
Woodland township		385	327
		59,117	58,528

Camden County.

Camden city—			
First ward	8,460		
Second ward	10,924		
Third ward	4,500		
Fourth ward	5,175		
Fifth ward	8,225		
Sixth ward	7,250		
Seventh ward	6,805		
Eighth ward	6,896		
Ninth ward	5,232		
		63,467	58,313

		1895.	1890.
Centre township		2,047	1,834
Delaware township		1,611	1,457
Gloucester City		6,225	6,564
Gloucester township		3,479	3,091
Haddon township (not including boroughs of Collingswood and Haddonfield)	1,266		
Borough of Collingswood	1,020		
Borough of Haddonfield	2,580		
		4,866	3,929
Merchantville, borough of		1,339	1,225
Pensauken township (new)		3,966	.....
Stockton, town of		8,010	6,445
Waterford township		2,789	2,421
Winslow township (not including borough of Chisilhurst)	2,034		
Borough of Chisilhurst	271		
		2,305	2,408
		100,104	87,687

Cape May County.

Anglesea borough		247	161
Avalon borough		105	.....
Cape May city		2,452	2,136
Cape May Point borough		136	167
Dennis township		2,370	1,707
Holly Beach borough		300	217
Lower township (not including borough of South Cape May)	1,063		
South Cape May borough	66		
		1,129	1,156
Middle township		2,500	2,368
Ocean City borough		921	452
Sea Isle City borough		424	766
Upper township		1,420	1,381
West Cape May borough		742	757
Wildwood borough		109	.....
		12,855	11,268

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton—			
First ward	3,920		
Second ward	3,174		
Third ward	3,218		
Fourth ward	2 980		
		13,292	11,424
Commercial township		2,563	2,344
Deerfield township		3,115	2,614
Downe township.			
Newport	1,017		
Dividing Creek	791		
		1,808	1,793
Fairfield township		1,802	1,688
Greenwich township		1,323	1,173
Hopewell township		1,849	1,743
Landis township		4,660	3,855
Lawrence township		1,729	1,729
Maurice River township		2,116	2,279
Millville—			
First ward	3,307		
Second ward	1,860		
Third ward	3,097		
Fourth ward	2,202		
		10,466	10,002

		1895.	1890.
Stow Creek township		966	972
Vineland borough		4,126	3,822
		49,815	45,438

Essex County.

Belleville township		4,568	3,487
Bloomfield township—			
First ward	2,992		
Second ward	2,425		
Third ward	2,676		
		8,093	7,708
Caldwell township		1,658	3,638
Caldwell borough		984	
Clinton township (not including village of Irvington)	2,082		
Village of Irvington	3,388		
		5,470	3,684
East Orange—			
First ward	2,606		
Second ward	4,625		
Third ward	4,684		
Fourth ward	2,881		
Fifth ward	3,131		
		17,927	13,282
Franklin township		3,076	2,007
Glen Ridge borough		1,644	.....
Livingston township		1,311	1,197
Millburn township		2,762	2,437
Montclair—			
First ward	3,130		
Second ward	3,104		
Third ward	3,333		
Fourth ward	2,186		
		11,753	8,656
Newark city—			
First ward	13,011		
Second ward	12,543		
Third ward	19,615		
Fourth ward	11,242		
Fifth ward	13,837		
Sixth ward	14,779		
Seventh ward	13,476		
Eighth ward	10,514		
Ninth ward	10,646		
Tenth ward	16,585		
Eleventh ward	15,592		
Twelfth ward	14,557		
Thirteenth ward	15,903		
Fourteenth ward	20,640		
Fifteenth ward	12,866		
		215,806	181,830
Orange—			
First ward	5,847		
Second ward	4,027		
Third ward	4,726		
Fourth ward	5,128		
Fifth ward	3,064		
		22,792	18,844
South Orange		5,108	4,970
Verona township (not including Cedar Grove)	1,062		
Cedar Grove	569		
		1,631	.....

		1895.	1890.
Valesburgh borough		1,563	.....
West Orange		5,854	4,358
		312,000	256,098

Gloucester County.

Clayton township (not including borough of Clayton)	38		
Borough of Clayton	2,130		
		2,168	2,299
Deptford township (not including Wenonah),	1,883		
Wenonah	473		
		2,356	2,064
East Greenwich township		1,363	1,259
Elk township		935	.....
Franklin township		2,256	2,021
Glassboro township		2,664	2,642
Greenwich township (not including Paulsboro)	227		
Paulsboro	1,717		
Gibbstown	213		
		2,157	1,900
Harrison township		1,508	1,545
Logan township		1,526	1,523
Mantua township		2,012	1,791
Monroe township		2,542	1,945
South Harrison township		704	971
Washington township		1,206	1,155
West Deptford township		1,717	1,588
Woolwich township (not including Swedesboro)	1,041		
Swedesboro	1,183		
		2,224	2,035
Woodbury, city of		3,853	3,911
		31,191	28,649

Hudson County.

Bayonne city—			
First ward	3,042		
Second ward	6,004		
Third ward	3,597		
Fourth ward	3,298		
Fifth ward	3,915		
		19,856	19,033
Guttenberg, Town of		3,626	1,947
Harrison, Town of		9,674	8,338
Hoboken city—			
First ward	10,414		
Second ward	7,711		
Third ward	21,404		
Fourth ward	14,554		
		54,083	43,648
Jersey City—			
First ward	19,380		
Second ward	18,294		
Third ward	14,495		
Fourth ward	10,576		
Fifth ward	14,485		
Sixth ward	15,613		
Seventh ward	13,772		
Eighth ward	10,742		
Ninth ward	12,213		
Tenth ward	15,083		
Eleventh ward	20,199		
Twelfth ward	17,861		
		182,713	163,033

	1895.	1890.
Kearny township	10,487	7,064
North Bergen township	8,427	5,715
Town of Union	13,336	10,643
Union township	5,005	2,127
Weehawken township	2,577	1,943
West Hoboken	18,296	11,665
	328,080	275,126

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria township		1,202	1,250
Bethlehem township		1,761	2,308
Clinton township (not including Clinton borough)		1,941	2,888
Clinton borough		895	
Delaware township		2,819	3,037
East Amwell township		1,273	1,375
Franklin township		1,278	1,287
Frenchtown borough		1,052	1,023
High Bridge township		2,032	1,935
Holland township		1,706	1,704
Junction borough		975	.....
Kingwood township		1,375	1,424
Lambertville—			
First ward	1,350		
Second ward	1,254		
Third ward	2,016		
		4,620	4,142
Lebanon township		1,794	2,337
Raritan township (not including Flemington)		1,864	3,798
Flemington		2,060	
Readington township		2,776	2,813
Tewksbury township		1,942	2,034
Union township		1,073	1,134
West Amwell township		896	866
		35,334	35,355

Mercer County.

East Windsor township		2,671	2,756
Ewing township		3,569	3,129
Hamilton township		3,860	4,163
Hopewell township		4,418	4,338
Lawrence township		1,705	1,448
Princeton township (not including Princeton borough)		923	4,231
Princeton borough		3,488	
Trenton—			
First ward	4,738		
Second ward	3,558		
Third ward	7,046		
Fourth ward	5,040		
Fifth ward	5,491		
Sixth ward	2,955		
Seventh ward	9,332		
Eighth ward	4,620		
Ninth ward	6,646		
Tenth ward	5,830		
Eleventh ward	6,762		
		62,518	57,458
Washington township		1,142	1,126
West Windsor township		1,244	1,329
		85,538	79,972

Middlesex County.

		1895.	1890.
Cranbury township		1,456	1,422
Dunellen township		1,215	.....
East Brunswick township		4,928	4,438
Madison township		1,557	1,520
Monroe township		3,042	3,040
New Brunswick—			
First ward	2,404		
Second ward	4,106		
Third ward	1,634		
Fourth ward	883		
Fifth ward	5,586		
Sixth ward	5,297		
		19,910	18,603
North Brunswick		1,394	1,238
Perth Amboy—			
First ward	1,632		
Second ward	1,735		
Third ward	2,562		
Fourth ward	2,016		
Fifth ward	2,070		
Sixth ward	3,015		
		13,030	9,512
Piscataway township (not including New Market)	1,970		
New Market	382		
		2,352	3,286
Raritan township		3,914	3,783
Sayreville township		3,420	3,509
South Amboy borough		5,571	4,330
South Brunswick township		2,467	2,403
Woodbridge township		5,802	4,665
		70,058	61,754

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township		1,455	1,505
Bradley Beach borough		707	.....
Eatontown township		2,661	2,953
Freehold township (not including town of Freehold)		2,356	5,097
Freehold town		3,157	
Holmdel township		1,429	1,479
Howell township		3,246	3,018
Manalapan township		1,944	2,002
Matawan township		2,874	3,183
Marlboro township		1,851	1,913
Middletown township (not including Atlantic Highlands)	6,330		
Atlantic Highlands	1,715		
		8,045	6,595
Millstone township		1,723	1,782
Neptune township (not including Asbury Park and Neptune City	6,615		
Asbury Park	3,761		
Neptune City	638	11,014	8,333
Ocean township (not including Long Branch and Sea Bright)	2,880		
Long Branch	7,333		
Sea Bright	720		
		10,933	10,209

		1895.	1890.
Raritan township (not including Keyport town)	1,349		
Keyport town	3,386		
		4,735	4,779
Shrewsbury township (not including Red Bank)	3,649		
Red Bank	4,888		
		8,537	8,367
Upper Freehold township (not including Allentown borough)	2,247		
Allentown borough	656		
		2,903	2,861
Wall township (not including Manasquan, North Spring Lake and Spring Lake)	3,953		
Manasquan borough	1,427		
North Spring Lake	262		
Spring Lake	331		
		5,973	5,052
		75,543	69,128

Morris County.

Boonton township (not including town of Boonton)	691		
Boonton town	3,276		
		3,967	3,307
Chatham township (not including Madison borough)	2,547		
Madison borough	3,250		
		5,797	4,681
Chester township		1,562	1,625
Hanover township		4,524	4,481
Jefferson township		1,590	1,611
Mendham township		1,452	1,266
Montville township		1,370	1,333
Morris township		2,525	.....
Morristown—			
First ward	2,844		
Second ward	2,419		
Third ward	2,600		
Fourth ward	2,427		
		10,290	10,155
Mount Olive township		1,273	1,848
Netcong borough		877	.....
Passaic township		1,843	1,821
Pequannock township		8,166	2,862
Randolph township (including town of Dover)	5,021	8,690	7,972
Rockaway township (not including Rockaway borough)	4,461		
Rockaway borough	1,334		
		5,795	6,033
Roxbury township (not including Mount Arlington borough)	2,189		
Mount Arlington	348		
		2,537	2,739
Washington township		2,278	2,367
		59,536	54,101

Ocean County.		1895.	1890.
Berkeley township		737	786
Brick township (not including Bay Head and Point Pleasant Beach boroughs)	2,118		
Bay Head	201		
Point Pleasant	660		
		2,979	4,065
Dover township (not including Island Heights borough)	2,580		
Island Heights	246		
		2,826	2,886
Eagleswood township (not including Beach Haven borough)	589		
Beach Haven	230		
		819	791
Jackson township		1,650	1,717
Lacey township		759	711
Lakewood township		2,201	.....
Little Egg Harbor township		1,821	.....
Manchester township		979	1,057
Ocean township		526	482
Plumsted township		1,288	1,327
Stafford township (not including Long Beach City borough)	1,033		
Long Beach City	66		
		1,099	1,095
Union township (not including Harvey Cedars borough)	1,009		
Harvey Cedars	46		
		1,055	1,063
		18,739	15,974

Passaic County.

Acquackanonk township		8,598	2,562
Little Falls township		2,410	1,890
Manchester township		4,993	2,576
Passaic city—			
First ward	7,576		
Second ward	3,244		
Third ward	2,430		
Fourth ward	4,644		
		17,894	13,028
Paterson city—			
First ward	9,751		
Second ward	13,014		
Third ward	19,591		
Fourth ward	13 050		
Fifth ward	11,768		
Sixth ward	4,226		
Seventh ward	7,521		
Eighth ward	18,423		
		97,344	78,347
Pompton Lakes		675	.....
Pompton township		2,045	2,153
Wayne township		2,099	2,004
West Milford township		2,169	2,486
		133,227	105,046

Salem County.

		1895.	1890.
Alloway township		1,628	.....
Elsinboro township		498	524
Lower Alloways Creek township		1,300	1,308
Lower Penns Neck township		1,350	1,289
Mannington township,		1,931	1,870
Oldmans township		1,423	1,432
Pilesgrove township (not including Woodstown borough)	1,779		
Woodstown borough)	1,470		
		3,249	3,312
Pittsgrove township (not including Elmer borough)	1,865		
Elmer	1,145		
		3,010	2,756
Quinton township		1,317	1,307
Salem city—			
East ward	3,519		
West ward	2,818		
		6,337	5,516
Pennsgrove borough		1,497	.....
Upper Alloways Creek township		.....	1,675
Upper Penns Neck township		803	2,239
Upper Pittsgrove township		1,741	1,923
		26,084	25,151

Somerset County.

Bedminster township		1,789	1,749
*Bernards township		2,504	2,553
Branchburg township		1,074	1,152
Bridgewater township (not including Raritan and Somerville towns and Bound Brook borough)	1,700		
Raritan	2,693		
Somerville	4,514		
Bound Brook	2,030		
		10,937	9,823
Franklin township (not including South Bound Brook, Middlehurst and East Millstone)	2,270		
South Bound Brook	833		
Middlehurst	108		
East Millstone	476		
		3,687	3,754
Hillsborough township		2,847	2,825
Montgomery township		1,644	1,655
North Plainfield township		634	4,250
North Plainfield borough		4,245	
Warren township		1,086	1,046
		30,447	28,311

Sussex County.

Andover township	1,072	1,126
Byram township	1 218	1,380
Frankford township	1,430	1,459
Green township	588	636
Hampton township	859	866
Hardyston township	2,531	2,542
Lafayette township	703	742

*Census of 1885; no returns for 1895.

		1895.	1890.
Montague township		858	797
Newton township		3,426	3,003
Sandyston township		1,006	1,084
Sparta township		1,970	1,724
Stillwater township		1,225	1,296
Vernon township		1,837	1,756
Walpack township		411	436
Wantage township (not including Deckertown borough)	2,362		
Deckertown	1,090		
		3,452	3,412
		22,586	22,259

Union County.

Clark township		384	367
Cranford township		2,145	1,717
Elizabeth city—			
First ward	4,542		
Second ward	3,475		
Third ward	5,324		
Fourth ward	3,190		
Fifth ward	3,514		
Sixth ward	2,907		
Seventh ward	3,593		
Eighth ward	5,516		
Ninth ward	3,701		
Tenth ward	2,383		
Eleventh ward	2,976		
Twelfth ward	2,713		
		43,834	37,764
Fanwood township		1,600	1,305
Linden township (not including Roselle borough)	1,061		
Roselle	1,367		
		2,428	2,057
New Providence township		934	839
Plainfield city—			
First ward	2,958		
Second ward	3,322		
Third ward	2,614		
Fourth ward	4,735		
		13,629	11,267
Rahway—			
First ward	1,560		
Fourth ward	1,535		
Second, Third and Fifth wards	4,850		
		7,945	7,105
Springfield township		930	959
Summit township, not including Beechwood Hotel (247) and Convalescent Home (122)		4,450	3,502
Union township		3,412	2,846
Westfield township		3,713	2,739
		85,404	72,467

Warren County.

Allamuchy township		653	759
Belvidere township		1,834	1,768
Blairstown township		1,616	1,662
Franklin township		1,338	1,283
Frelinghuysen township		864	879

		1895.	1890.
Greenwich township		786	825
Hackettstown township		2,594	2,417
Hardwick township		470	503
Harmony township		1,110	1,152
Hope township		1,321	1,332
Independence township		960	904
Knowlton township		1,294	1,411
Lopatcong township		1,781	1,738
Mansfield township		1,368	1,362
Oxford township (not including villages of Buttzville, Hazen and Oxford)	916		
Buttzville	300		
Hazen	180		
Oxford	2,040		
		3,436	4,002
Pahaquarry township		304	291
Phillipsburg—			
First ward	2,033		
Second ward	2,290		
Third ward	3,026		
Fourth ward	1,732		
		9,081	8,644
Pohatcong township		1,648	1,483
Washington township		1,287	4,138
Washington borough		3,538	
		37,283	36,553

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION. 1895.	POPULATION. 1890.	INCREASE.
Atlantic	34,750	28,836	5,914
Bergen	65,415	47,226	18,189
Burlington	59,117	56,757	2,360
Camden	100,104	87,687	12,417
Cape May	12,855	11,268	1,587
Cumberland	49,815	45,438	4,377
Essex	312,000	256,098	55,002
Gloucester	31,191	28,649	2,542
Hudson	328,080	275,126	52,954
Hunterdon	35,334	35,355	*21
Mercer	85,538	79,978	5,560
Middlesex	70,058	61,754	8,304
Monmouth	75,543	69,128	6,415
Morris	59,536	54,101	5,435
Ocean	18,739	17,745	994
Passaic	133,227	105,046	28,181
Salem	26,084	25,151	933
Somerset	30,447	28,311	2,136
Sussex	22,586	22,259	27
Union	85,404	72,467	12,937
Warren	37,283	36,553	730
	1,673,106	1,444,933	

* Loss.

SUMMARY BY CITIES, TOWNS, &c.

	1895.	1890.	INCREASE.
Newark	215,806	181,830	33,976
Jersey City	182,713	163,003	19,710
Paterson	97,344	78,347	18,997
Camden	63,467	58,313	5,154
Trenton	62,518	57,458	5,060
Hoboken	54,083	43,648	10,435
Elizabeth	43,834	37,764	6,070
Orange	22,792	18,844	3,948
New Brunswick	19,910	18,603	1,307
Bayonne	19,856	19,033	823
Atlantic City	18,329	13,055	5,274
West Hoboken	18,296	11,665	6,631
East Orange	17,927	13,282	4,645
Passaic	17,894	13,028	4,866
Plainfield	13,629	11,267	2,362
Town of Union	13,336	10,643	2,693
Bridgeton	13,292	11,424	1,868
Perth Amboy	13,030	9,512	3,518
Montclair	11,753	8,656	3,097
Millville	10,466	10,002	464
Morristown	10,290	8,156	2,134
Harrison	9,674	8,338	1,336
Phillipsburg	9,081	8,644	437
Rahway	7,945	7,105	840
Burlington	7,844	7,264	580
Long Branch	7,333	7,231	102
Hackensack	7,282	6,004	1,278
Salem	6,337	5,516	821
Gloucester City	6,225	6,564	*339
South Amboy	5,571	4,330	1,241
Dover	5,021	.....	.....
Red Bank	4,888	4,145	743
Lambertville	4,620	4,142	478
Somerville	4,514	3,861	653
Bordentown	4,185	4,232	*47
Vineland	4,126	3,822	304
Woodbury	3,853	3,911	*58
Washington	3,538	2,834	704
Princeton	3,488	3,422	66
Newton	3,426	3,003	423
Madison	3,250	.....	.....
Freehold	3,157	2,932	225
Cape May City	2,452	2,136	316
Bound Brook	2,030	1,462	568

* Loss.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Percentage.
The United States,	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,647	24.86
North Atlantic Division,	17,401,545	14,507,407	2,894,138	19.95
Maine,	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire,	376,530	346,991	29,539	8.51
Vermont,	332,422	332,286	136	0.04
Massachusetts,	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island,	345,506	276,531	68,975	24 94
Connecticut,	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
New York,	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
New Jersey,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania,	5,258,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Division,	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,260,723	16.59
Delaware,	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
Maryland,	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia,	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Virginia,	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
West Virginia,	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
North Carolina,	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
South Carolina,	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63
Georgia,	1,837,353	1,542,180	295,173	19.14
Florida,	391,422	269,493	121,929	45 24
Northern Central Division,	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,168	28.78
Ohio,	3,672,316	3,198,062	474,254	14.83
Indiana,	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10 82
Illinois,	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24.32
Michigan,	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27.92
Wisconsin,	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Minnesota,	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Iowa,	1,911,896	1,624,615	287,281	17.68
Missouri,	2,679,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
North Dakota,	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
South Dakota,	328,808	98,268	230,540	234.60
Nebraska,	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134.06
Kansas,	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43.27
Southern Central Division,	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,053,522	23 02
Kentucky,	1,858,635	1,648,690	209,945	12.73
Tennessee,	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14.60
Alabama,	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Mississippi,	1,289,600	1,131,597	158,003	13.96
Louisiana,	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19 01
Texas,	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Indian Territory (*b*),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
Oklahoma,	*c*61,834	. . . .	61,834	. . .
Arkansas,	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Percentage.
Western Division,	3,027,613	1,767,697	1,259,916	71.27
Montana,	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Wyoming,	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Colorado,	412,198	194,327	217,871	112.12
New Mexico,	153,593	119,565	34,028	28.46
Arizona,	59,620	40,440	19,180	47.43
Utah,	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Nevada,	45,761	62,266	*a*16,505	*a*26 51
Idaho,	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Alaska (*d*),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
Washington,	349,390	75,116	274,274	365.13
Oregon,	313,767	174,768	138,999	79 53
California,	1,208,130	864,694	343,436	39.72

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,374.

a Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Cities of the United States having a Population of 50,000 and Over According to Census of 1890.

*New York, N. Y.,	1,513,501	Syracuse, N. Y.,	87,877
Chicago, Ill.,	1,098,576	New Haven, Conn.,	85,981
Philadelphia, Pa.,	1,044,894	Worcester, Mass.,	84,536
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	804,377	Scranton, Pa.,	83,450
St. Louis, Mo.,	460,357	Toledo, O.,	82,652
Boston, Mass.,	446,507	Richmond, Va.,	80,838
Baltimore, Md.,	435,151	Paterson, N. J.,	78,347
San Francisco, Cal.,	297,990	Lowell, Mass.,	77,605
Cincinnati, O.,	296,309	Nashville, Tenn.,	76,309
Cleveland, O.,	261,546	Fall River, Mass.,	74,351
Buffalo, N. Y.,	254,457	Cambridge, Mass.,	69,837
New Orleans, La.,	241,995	Atlanta, Ga ,	65,514
Pittsburg, Pa.,	238,473	Memphis, Tenn.,	64,586
Detroit, Mich ,	205,669	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	64,147
Milwaukee, Wis ,	204,105	Wilmington, Del.,	61,437
Newark, N. J.,	181,830	Troy, N. Y.,	60,605
Minneapolis, Minn.,	164,738	Reading, Pa.,	58,926
Jersey City, N. J.,	163,003	Dayton, O.,	58,868
Louisville, Ky.,	161,005	Camden, N. J ,	58,313
Omaha, Neb.,	139,526	Trenton, N. J.,	57,458
Rochester, N. Y.,	138,327	Lynn, Mass.,	55,684
St. Paul, Minn.,	133,156	Lincoln, Neb.,	55,491
Providence, R. I.,	132,043	Charleston, S. C.,	54,592
Indianapolis, Ind.,	107,445	Hartford, Conn ,	53,182
Denver, Col.,	106,670	Evansville, Ind.,	50,674
Allegheny, Pa.,	104,967	Los Angeles, Cal.,	50,394
Albany, N. Y.,	94,640	Des Moines, Ia.,	50,067
Columbus, O.,	90,398		

*A census taken by the police authorities, and completed October 14th, 1890, makes the population 1,710,715, an increase of 197,214.

STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters, Newark.

Franklin Murphy, Chairman; E. J. Anderson, Vice Chairman; Wm. Riker, Jr., Treasurer; A. S. Barber, Jr., Secretary; W. Scott Snyder, Assistant Secretary.

At Large— ; William Bettle, Camden; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth.

Atlantic—John J. Gardner, Atlantic City.

Bergen—C. E. Breckenridge, 110 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Burlington—R. C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Camden—David Baird, Camden; C. N. Robinson, Camden.

Cape May—E. L. Ross, Cape May Court House.

Cumberland—T. W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.

Essex—Henry M. Doremus, Newark; Henry A. Potter, East Orange.

Gloucester—H. C. Loudenslager, Paulsboro.

Hudson—E. W. Woolley, Jersey City; John P. Landrine, Jersey City.

Hunterdon—R. B. Reading, Lambertville.

Mercer—William H. Skirm, Trenton.

Middlesex—John H. Conger, New Brunswick.

Monmouth—J. W. Danser, Freehold.

Morris—George Richards, Dover.

Ocean—A. W. Bradshaw, Lakewood.

Passaic—Robert Williams, Paterson.

Salem—George Hires, Salem.

Somerset—E. J. Anderson, Somerville.

Sussex—R. F. Goodman, Newton.

Union—John Kean, Elizabeth.

Warren—A. Blair Kelsey, Belvidere.

Executive Committee—Franklin Murphy, E. J. Anderson, William Bettle, C. E. Breckenridge, David Baird, Charles N. Fowler, John Kean, R. B. Reading, George Richards, E. W. Woolley, H. A. Potter.

Finance Committee—Franklin Murphy, John Kean, George Richards, William Barbour, W. S. Hancock.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters, Newark.

William B. Gourley, Chairman; William K. Devereux, Secretary; Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Treasurer.

At Large—William B. Gourley, Paterson; Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton; Rufus Blodgett, Long Branch; William C. Heppenheimer, Hoboken; Howard Carrow, Camden.

Atlantic—John T. French, Hammonton.
Bergen—William B. Pugh, Ridgefield.
Burlington—Dr. A. E. Conrow, Moorestown.
Camden—Harry B. Paul, Camden.
Cape May—David W. Rodan, Cape May City.
Cumberland—William C. Hendee, Vineland.
Essex—E. Livingston Price, Newark.
Gloucester—Benman S. Cox, Paulsboro.
Hudson—E. F. C. Young, Jersey City.
Hunterdon—William H. Martin, Frenchtown
Mercer—James W. Lanning, Trenton.
Middlesex—Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.
Monmouth—David S. Crater, Freehold.
Morris—Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.
Ocean—Charles L. Rogers, Manchester.
Passaic—Louis F. Braun, Paterson.
Salem—Robert Gwynne, Jr. Salem.
Somerset—William J. Keys, Somerville.
Sussex—Lewis S. Iliff, Newton.
Union—Peter Egenolf, Elizabeth
Warren—Johnston Cornish, Washington.

Executive Committee—E. F. C. Young, Chairman, Johnston Cornish, E. Livingston Price, Rufus Blodgett, David S. Crater, James W. Lanning, Harry B. Paul, Wm. C. Heppenheimer.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Thursday, September 22, 1898.)

The representatives of the Republican party of New Jersey, assembled in convention, September 22, 1898, hereby resolve and declare:

That we affirm our adhesion and devotion to the fundamental principles of the National Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1896.

That we specially declare our undying opposition to any proposition to debase the national currency, a proposition so repugnant to the honest voters of New Jersey that when it was presented to them in all its bare iniquity in 1896, they promptly buried it under an unprecedented majority of 87,000, and declared in favor of representatives of national honor and honesty, McKinley and Hobart.

We heartily approve and endorse the administration of President McKinley. His treatment of domestic questions has more than fulfilled all expectations, and the wisdom of his foreign policy and the firmness and dignity with which it has been maintained have won for him not only the confidence and approbation of our own people, but the highest respect of the civilized world. Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity, he pursued a course which commanded united support at home and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times, and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a reign of cruelty and oppression; of acquiring new and valuable territory; of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce; furnishing new outlets and demands for the agricultural and industrial products of our people, and, above all, providing millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of civil and religious liberty which have for a hundred years followed the advance of the American flag.

We take a special pride as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this State gave to the national administration, elected in 1896, has been so singularly capable and potential in the office of Vice-President, and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and view this act as an important step in the advance of American civilization.

We repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, and the commission appointed by him to negotiate such a treaty of peace as will meet the just expectations of our people, by insisting on an adjustment in which the interests of this Republic, and of civilization and humanity, will be secured, as far as possible, as the fruits of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain. Called to the Presidency in a time of national bankruptcy, caused by the administration of the Democratic party, William McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence, to re-establish a tariff system under which American labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill; to save our financial system from the dangers of Bryanism, so that American enterprise might go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his administration business has revived, labor has found employment, and prosperity is returning. These things have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in his effort to execute the people's mandate the President has been shackled with a hostile Senate. How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the President and his administration have the support and sympathy of a Congress friendly in both branches.

During the present Congress this State has enjoyed a commanding influence by having a Republican Senator and a delegation in the Lower House unanimously of the same faith. They have been most diligent and successful in their labor for the best interests of our State and nation, and we cordially indorse their work and thank them in the name of the people of New Jersey.

That we heartily indorse the conduct of our State affairs by Governor John W. Griggs during his incumbency, which illustrated the highest ideal of an executive and fully met the expectations of a purified administration which his election raised in the people of New Jersey, and we hold it to be a subject of pride to our State that he has been summoned by the President to assume as a patriotic duty the charge of one of the most important

and responsible departments of the National Government. The brilliant record he has made as Attorney-General of the United States during an unexpected and most trying emergency, has given our State renewed occasion for gratification.

We heartily indorse and approve the brief but brilliant administration of Acting Governor F. M. Voorhees. Coming to the executive chair from a long experience in the legislative branch of the government, he was peculiarly fitted to discharge the civil duties thus unexpectedly thrust upon him, and it is known of all men that his diligence, fidelity, and a sincere desire for the public welfare, have characterized his every executive act. We especially commend him for his untiring devotion to the interests of our soldiers. Whether encamped in this or in other States, they never were beyond the Acting Governor's watchful eye nor outside the zone of his efficient care.

We tender our thanks to the citizens of this and other States who, inspired by a patriotic impulse, have left their homes and occupations to sustain the arms of the State and the nation. We recognize their devotion to duty, whether in camp or on the field of combat; and we pledge ourselves to the full and liberal recognition of all the proper claims of our patriotic heroes, and if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, we feel assured that the President and his Constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliation, to punishment.

We recognize the special revenue law as a necessary war measure, and recommend its repeal as soon as will be justifiable by the reduced expenses of the government.

Three years ago we appealed to the voters of New Jersey to unite in rescuing the State from the grasp of a political oligarchy which had brought every department and institution of the State, the internal affairs of our cities and towns, and even the morals of this Commonwealth, into subserviency to their ends

They squandered the State revenue by the creation of useless offices and by falsifying bills of supply, and sought to prostitute every branch of the State government to partisan and personal purposes. With splendid majorities the people of almost every county in the State responded to our appeal and committed the legislative and executive branches of the government to the care of the Republican party. We promised them a clean

honest and economical administration of State government, in the interest and for the welfare of the whole people. This promise has been faithfully kept. Having blotted from the statute-books the laws under which the most infamous form of race-track gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State, we have embodied in the Constitution an amendment forever prohibiting a re-enactment of such laws; we have banished partisanship from statutes and delivered the several State institutions, boards and commissions from political control. In offices of the State, and the larger counties, we have substituted reasonable salaries for the fee system, and thus covered into the public treasury, for the benefit of the people, large sums which were formerly used for political purposes.

We have doubled the annual appropriation for the support of our free school system. We have relieved the taxpayers of the several counties by distributing amongst them annually more than $200,000 of the tax received by the State from railroad corporations.

We have increased the appropriation for good roads. We have made liberal appropriations for the support and proper care of the insane, the feeble-minded and other unfortunate defectives of the State. We have paid off over half a million of the public debt. We have expended in the necessary construction and extension of State institutions over $1,000,000, and, notwithstanding these disbursements for the public benefit, we are able, through a rigid and judicious economy, to show an increase in the balance in the State Treasury of $200,000, as compared with 1893, the year in which the voters of New Jersey set the seal of condemnation upon Democratic misrule.

We have codified and condensed many of the cumbersome and complex State statutes, and this important and necessary work will be continued to completion.

The full list of the beneficent legislative acts since the State passed under Republican control is too long to be recited here, but the statute-books and public records of the State are filled with evidences of the faithfulness with which we have redeemed the pledges made three years ago.

We here and now renew these pledges. We promise a continuance of the policy of rigid economy in every department of the State government, liberal appropriations for purposes of public necessity and welfare, continued opposition to extravagant and wasteful use of the public money, legislation for the benefit and elevation of

the laboring people, for the promotion of the agricultural and industrial interests of the State and the general good and well being of all.

The time has again come for the people of the State to rally around the standard of good government, and we appeal to all the patriotic voters of New Jersey to give their voices and votes to avert dire calamity, which would result from relegating the State again to the hands of the political jobbers and unscrupulous ringsters who are seeking to regain their lost control.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Wednesday, September 28, 1898.)

We, the representatives of the Democratic party in State Convention assembled, re-affirming our devotion to all the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on National issues and believing, however, that the coming State campaign should be fought out on State issues, and for the redemption of the State from Republican extravagance, corruption and misrule, declare the paramount issues in the coming campaign to be:

Equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, the abolition of useless and expensive State commissions, the reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard maintained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis, the enactment of laws in the interest of organized labor and for the protection of the wage-workers of the State, the repeal of all laws that abridge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people.

We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the equal taxation of all property, real and personal, not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, in accordance with the mandates of the Constitution, which says:

"Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value."

We charge the Republican party, which has had complete control of all branches of the State government

during the past three years, with having violated the pledges it made to the people before being entrusted with power.

We charge the Republican party with having created useless and needless State commissions at the expense of thousands of dollars to the people of this State, and pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure their abolishment

We charge that the Republican party has been guilty of gross extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and that the expenses of the State government under Republican rule have been increased nearly half a million dollars annually and are now largely in excess of what they should be for an honest and economical administration of the government, and beyond the annual revenues of the State by thousands of dollars. We pledge the Democratic party to a reduction of expenses and an economical and business-like administration of the affairs of the State.

We charge that the salaries of public officials are far in excess of what they should be, and pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure the reduction of the same.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will abolish the fee system in all State and county offices and place all such officials on a salary basis, thereby saving to the people of this State thousands of dollars, which will revert to the public treasury instead of the pocket of the office-holder.

We condemn the action of the recent Republican Legislatures which refused almost every request made for legislation in the interest of organized labor and repealed acts passed by Democratic Legislatures for the protection of the wage-workers of New Jersey ; and we pledge our party to give proper consideration to the views adopted by the councils of organized labor.

We charge Foster M Voorhees, the Republican candidate for Governor, with being an enemy of organized labor, and that he has proved his hostility by his official acts while acting as Governor of the State

We favor the repeal of all laws abridging the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, and condemn the brutal opinions filed by Republican judges in construing such laws

We favor an amendment to the laws of the State providing severe penalties for discrimination in the fixing of

rates for the transportation of freight in anywise injurious to the farmers or other people of this State.

We charge that the Republican party is under the domination and control of the corporations and trusts of this State, and refer the voters to the numerous acts passed by recent Republican Legislatures for the benefit of corporations, foreign and domestic, at the expense of the people; and to the railroad acts, passed ostensibly in the interests of the boroughs and villages, but really in the interests of the corporations; and also call attention to the silence of the platform adopted by the recent Republican convention upon all questions in anywise affecting the interests of trusts and corporations.

We declare that the State of New Jersey owes every child within its borders an education unsurpassed by any other State. We demand for our school children ample and suitable accommodation in every city, town and village, so that every child may attend school the whole of every school day; the establishment of a thorough kindergarten system for the younger children, and a compulsory education law which will require attendance by every healthy child of school age.

We advocate the passage of a State law which will require the State Treasurer to become the custodian of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, without expense to that fund. We congratulate the teachers upon their successful effort to care for the members of their profession in old age or sickness out of their own fund.

We favor the construction of good roads and of proper State aid therefor.

We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States, who have imperiled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag in the recent Spanish war; that the nation owes to them permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to our New Jersey Volunteers. While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open, criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present administration of the government of the United

States, resulting in the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives, and the infliction of horrible suffering and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor; and we charge the present administration of the government of the United States with being solely responsible for the horrible results of this incompetency of government officials, continued even after the appalling results were repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers; and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a government official responsible for these monstrous wrongs.

We deplore the spectacle of an ex-Governor of this State, now a member of that Cabinet, appearing at a public convention of his party as the apologist and defender of Algerism and its results.

We invite and cordially welcome the co-operation and support of the honest and patriotic citizens of all parties, and the independent press of the State, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and pledge our hearty support to the candidate nominated by this convention, and affirm that he will not resign if elected until the pledges herein made are fulfilled.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

Headquarters, Newark.

F. F. Meyer, Jr., President, Newark; Edmund C. Hill, Treasurer, Trenton; George P. Coles, Secretary, Newark.

Vice-Presidents—First District, H. W. Johnson, Camden; Second District, W. E. Edge, Atlantic City; Third District, Joseph F. Frelinghuysen, Raritan; Fourth District, J. P. R. Smith, Washington; Fifth District, Wm. McKenzie, East Rutherford; Sixth District, R. M. Geddes, Newark; Seventh District, Robert Carey, Jersey City; Eighth District, G. E. Ludlow, Cranford.

National Vice-President—Frank J. Higgins, Jersey City, N. J.

National Executive Committeeman—F. F. Meyer, Jr., Newark, N. J.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, R. E. Stephany, Atlantic City; Bergen, John M. Bell, Rutherford; Burlington, Even F Benners, Moorestown; Camden, E. E. Jefferies, Camden; Cape May, Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May City; Cumberland, M. E. Applegate, Bridgeton; Essex, Wm. F. Poucher, East Orange; Gloucester, Dr. Geo. E. Reading, Woodbury; Hudson, Thos. D. Mills, Jersey City; Hunterdon, Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville; Mercer, C. K. Barnhart, Trenton; Middlesex, Benj. F. Howell, New Brunswick; Monmouth, L. E. Watson, Asbury Park; Morris, H. B. Frothingham, Mt. Arlington; Ocean, Joseph M. Thompson, New Egypt; Passaic, Andrew Foulds, Jr., Passaic; Somerset, Henry N. Spencer, North Plainfield; Salem, Joseph B. Crispen, Mannington; Sussex, Dr. E. C. Tuttle, Deckertown; Union, J. Fred. McDonald, Plainfield; Warren, John I. Blair Reiley, Phillipsburg.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

George H. Lambert, President, Newark, James F. Minturn, Treasurer, Hoboken; George W. Kane, Secretary, Paterson.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1840 TO DATE.

1840—Harrison, Whig, 33,351; Van Buren, Dem., 31,034. Harrison's majority, 2,327.

1844—Clay, Whig, 38,318; Polk, Dem., 37,495. Clay's majority, 823.

1848—Taylor, Whig, 40,015; Cass, Dem., 36,901; Van Buren, 819. Taylor's plurality, 3,114.

1852—Pierce, Dem., 44,305; Scott, Whig, 38,556; Hale, Free Soil, 350. Pierce's plurality, 5,749.

1856—Buchanan, Dem., 46,943; Fremont, Rep., 28,338; Fillmore, Amer., 24,115. Buchanan's plurality, 18,605.

1860—Dem. Fusion ticket, 62,869; Lincoln, Rep., 58,346. Fusion majority, 4,523. (Three Douglas electors, Cook, Parker and Runyon, were chosen, the highest vote being 62,869 for Cook, and four Lincoln electors were chosen, Hornblower, Hay, Elmer and Lyins, the highest vote being 58,346 for Hornblower. The highest vote cast for a Breckenridge elector (Wurts) was 56,237.)

1864—McClellan, Dem., 68,024; Lincoln, Rep., 60,723. McClellan's majority, 7,301.

1868—Seymour, Dem., 83,001; Grant, Rep., 80,131. Seymour's majority, 2,870.

1872—Grant, Rep., 91,656; Greeley, Dem., 76,456. Grant's majority, 15,200.

1876—Tilden, Dem., 115,962; Hayes, Rep., 103,517. Tilden's majority, 12,445.

1880—Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield, Rep., 120,555. Hancock's majority, 2,010.

1884—Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine, Rep., 123,433. Cleveland's majority, 4,351.

1888—Cleveland, Dem., 151,493; Harrison, Rep., 144,344; Fisk, Pro., 7,904. Cleveland's plurality, 7,149.

1892—Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison, Rep., 156,101; Bidwell, Pro., 8,134; Wing, Social.-Lab., 1,337; Weaver, People's, 955. Cleveland's plurality, 14,965.

1896—McKinley, Rep., 221,367; Bryan, Dem., 133,675; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 6,373; Levering, Pro., 5,614; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 3,985. McKinley's plurality, 87,692.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR FROM 1844 TO DATE.

1844—Stratton, Whig, 37,949; Thomson, Dem., 36,591; Parkhurst, 76. Whig plurality, 1,358.

1847—Haines, Dem., 34,765; Wright, Whig, 32,166; William Right, 87; Moses Jaques, 146; Scattering, 109. Democratic plurality, 2,599.

1850—Fort, Dem, 39,723; Runk, Whig, 34,054. Democratic majority, 5,669.

1853—Price, Dem., 38,312; Haywood, Whig, 34,530. Democratic majority, 3,782.

1856—Newell, Rep., 50,903; Alexander, Dem., 48,246. Republican majority, 2.657.

1859—Olden, Rep., 53,315; Wright, Dem., 51,714. Republican majority, 1,601.

1862—Parker, Dem., 61,307; Ward, Rep., 46,710. Democratic majority, 14,597.

1865—Ward, Rep., 67,525; Runyon, Dem, 64,736. Republican majority, 2,789,

1868—Randolph, Dem, 83,619; Blair, Rep., 79,072. Democratic majority, 4,547.

1871—Parker, Dem., 82,362; Walsh, Rep., 76,383. Democratic majority, 5,979.

1874—Bedle, Dem., 97,283; Halsey, Rep., 84,050. Democratic majority, 13,233.

1877—McClellan, Dem., 97,837; Newell, Rep, 85,094; Hoxsey, Greenback, 5,069; Bingham, Tax and Pro., 1,439. Democratic plurality, 12,746.

1880—Ludlow, Dem.. 121,666; Potts, Rep, 121,015; Hoxsey, Greenback, 2,759; Ransom, Pro, 195. Democratic plurality, 651.

1883—Abbett, Dem., 103,856; Dixon, Rep, 97,047; Urner, Nat., 2,960; Parsons, Pro., 4,153. Democratic plurality, 6,809.

1886—Green, Dem.. 109,939; Howey, Rep., 101,919; Fiske, Pro., 19,808 Democratic plurality, 8.020.

1889—Abbett, Dem., 138,245; Grubb, Rep., 123,992; La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Democratic plurality, 14,253.

1892—Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep.. 159,362; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Social.-Lab., 1,338; Bird, People's, 894. Democratic plurality, 7,625.

1895—Griggs, Rep., 162,900; McGill, Dem., 136,000; Wilbur, Pro, 6,661; Ellis, People's, 1,901; Keim, Socialist-Labor, 4,147. Republican plurality, 26,900.

1898—Voorhees, Rep., 164,051; Crane, Dem, 158,552; Landon, Pro., 6,893; Maguire, Soc. Lab., 5,458; Schrayshuen, People's, 491. Republican plurality, 5,499.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURES FROM 1840 TO DATE.

1840—Council, 13 Whigs; 5 Dems. House, 41 Whigs; 12 Dems.
1841—Council, 9 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 35 Whigs; 23 Dems.
1842—Council, 10 Whigs; 8 Dems. House, 32 Whigs; 26 Dems.
1843—Council, 6 Whigs; 12 Dems. House, 23 Whigs; 35 Dems.
1844—Council, 13 Whigs; 6 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
1845—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 30 Whigs; 27 Dems; 1 Native American.
1846—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
1847—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 38 Whigs; 20 Dems.
1848—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 39 Whigs; 19 Dems.
1849—Senate, 10 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 33 Whigs; 25 Dems.
1850—Senate, 9 Whigs; 11 Dems. House, 25 Whigs; 35 Dems.
1851—Senate, 10 Whigs; 10 Dems. House, 28 Whigs; 30 Dems.
1852—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 45 Dems.; 15 Whigs.
1853—Senate, 13 Dems; 7 Whigs. House, 39 Dems.; 21 Whigs.
1854—Senate, 13 Dems; 7 Whigs. House, 40 Dems.; 20 Whigs.
1855—Senate, 10 Dems; 9 Whigs; 1 Native American. House, 29 Dems.; 25 Whigs; 6 Native American.
1856—Senate, 11 Dems; 5 Whigs; 4 Native American. House, 30 Dems.; 14 Whigs; 1 Ind. Dem.; 15 Native American.
1857—Senate, 11 Dems.; 6 Whigs; 3 Know Nothings. House, 38 Dems.; Combined opposition, 22.
1858—Both Houses Democratic.
1859—Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
1860—Senate, Democratic. House, 30 Dem.; 28 Rep.; 2 American.
1861—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1862—Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.
1863—Both Houses Democratic.
1864—Both Houses Democratic.
1865—Senate, Democratic. House, a tie.
1866—Both Houses Republican.
1867—Both Houses Republican.
1868—Both Houses Democratic.
1869—Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Both Houses Republican.
1872—Both Houses Republican.
1873—Both Houses Republican.
1874—Senate, 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats. House, 32 Republicans, 28 Democrats.
1875—Senate, 13 Republicans, 8 Democrats. House, 41 Democrats, 19 Republicans.
1876—Both Houses Republican.
1877—Senate, 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans. House, a tie.
1878—Both Houses Democratic.
1879—Both Houses Republican.
1880—Both Houses Republican.
1881—Both Houses Republican.
1882—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1883—Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 35 Democrats, 25 Republicans.
1884—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1885—Both Houses Republican.
1886—Both Houses Republican.

1887—Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 32 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor Democrats.
1888—Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.
1889—Senate, 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans. House, 32 Democrats, 28 Republicans.
1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats, 23 Republicans.
1891—Senate, 14 Democrats, 7 Republicans. House, 40 Democrats, 20 Republicans.
1892—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 42 Democrats, 18 Republicans.
1893—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 39 Democrats, 21 Republicans.
1894—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 39 Republicans, 20 Democrats, 1 Ind. Dem.
1895—Senate, 16 Republicans, 5 Democrats. House, 54 Republicans, 6 Democrats.
1896—Senate, 18 Republicans, 3 Democrats. House, 43 Republicans, 16 Democrats, 1 Ind.
1897—Senate, 18 Republicans, 3 Democrats. House, 56 Republicans, 4 Democrats.
1898—Senate, 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.
1899—Senate, 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.
1900—Senate, 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats. House, 43 Republicans, 16 Democrats, 1 vacancy.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The new Electoral College has a total of 447 votes, divided among the forty-five States as follows:

Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	New Hampshire	4
Colorado	4	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	Ohio	23
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	15
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
Total			447

At the election for President and Vice President of the United States, held in November, 1888, the following was the result, by States, for the tickets of the two great parties—Republican and Democratic:

VOTES FOR HARRISON AND MORTON (REP.)—California, 8; Colorado, 3; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13, Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 233.

VOTES FOR CLEVELAND AND THURMAN (DEM.)—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13: Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 16; New Jersey, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6. Total, 168.

Since then the following new States have been admitted: Montana, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

For Electoral vote for President, 1892, see page 138.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

For Cleveland, Dem.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	8
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Michigan	5
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	1
Ohio	1
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
	277

For Harrison, Rep.	
California	1
Iowa	13
Maine	6
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	9
Minnesota	
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
North Dakota	1
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Vermont	4
Washington	4
Wyoming	3
	145

For Weaver, Pop.	
Colorado	4
Idaho	3
Kansas	10
Nevada	3
North Dakota	1
Oregon	1
	22

Cleveland over Harrison, 132.

Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver, 110.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

For McKinley, Rep.		For Bryan, Dem.	
California	8	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	California	1
Illinois	24	Colorado	4
Indiana	15	Florida	4
Iowa	13	Georgia	13
Kentucky	12	Idaho	3
Maine	6	Kansas	10
Maryland	8	Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	15	Louisiana	8
Michigan	14	Mississippi	9
Minnesota	9	Missouri	17
New Hampshire	4	Montana	3
New Jersey	10	Nebraska	8
New York	36	Nevada	3
North Dakota	3	North Carolina	11
Ohio	23	South Carolina	9
Oregon	4	South Dakota	4
Pennsylvania	32	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Texas	15
Vermont	4	Utah	3
West Virginia	6	Virginia	12
Wisconsin	12	Washington	4
	271	Wyoming	3
McKinley's majority, 95.			176

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; Riparian Commissioners; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Commissioners of the State Library and State House Commission.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts; Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, a Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, six Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Managers for the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, State Board of Medical Examiners.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and

State Board of Health, State Board of Dentistry, Inspectors of Steamboats, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualificat'n.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817	James Monroe	Virginia	8 years.
1824	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren	New York	4 years.
1841	Wm. Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs., 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr., 4 mos., 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs., 10 mo., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce	NewHampshire	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs., 1 mo., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs., 10 mo., 20d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	8 years.
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881	James A. Garfield**	Ohio	6 mos., 15 days.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs., 5 mo., 15 d.
1885	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years.
1889	Benjamin Harrison.	Indiana	4 years.
1893	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years
1897	William McKinley	Ohio	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
** Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804	George Clinton	New York.
1813	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts.
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1824	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia.
1842	Samuel L. Southard§	New Jersey.
1845	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1851	William R. King§	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchinson§	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright§	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee.
1865	Lafayette C. Foster§	Connecticut.
1869	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873	Henry Wilson‖	Massachusetts.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry§	Michigan.
1877	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York.
1883	George F. Edmunds	Vermont.
1885	Thomas A. Hendricks††	Indiana.
1886	John Sherman§	Ohio.
1889	Levi P. Morton	New York.
1893	Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois.
1897	Garret A. Hobart**	New Jersey.

§ *Ex officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate.
‖ Died in office November 22, 1875.
†† Died in office November 25, 1885.
** Died in office November 21, 1899.

SPECIAL ELECTION—1897.

A special election was held on Tuesday, September 28th, 1897, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

One made paragraph 2, Section VII, of Article IV., read as follows:

2. No lottery shall be authorized by the legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, bookmaking or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

This was adopted by a vote of 70,443 to 69,642.

Another made the following addition to Section XII. of Article V.:

No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess.

This was adopted by a vote of 73,722 to 66,296.

Another amended Section I., Article II., as follows:

And every female citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year and of the county of which she claims her vote five months next before said meeting, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting held in any school district of this State, in which she may reside, for members of boards of education and all other school officers that now are or hereafter may be elected at such meetings.

This was defeated, the affirmative vote being 65,021, and the negative 75,170.

The amendments adopted became a part of the Constitution on October 26th, 1897, the date of the Governor's proclamation to that effect

The following is the vote in detail by counties:

COUNTIES	ANTI-GAMBLING.		AD-INTERIM APPOINTM'NTS		WOMAN SUFFRAGE.		Number of ballots rejected.
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	
Atlantic	1,193	1,173	1,210	1,155	1,150	1,216	13
Bergen	2,926	2,099	3,130	1,895	2,703	2,432	41
Burlington	3 437	2,279	3,563	2,151	3,431	2,286	43
Camden	5,406	5,304	5,577	5,124	4,899	5,804	59
Cape May	781	202	800	186	755	231	4
Cumberland	2,957	586	2,925	619	2,662	881	14
Essex	12,089	12,213	12,713	11,590	10,445	13,853	211
Gloucester	2,332	1,190	2,271	1,251	2.035	1,491	5
Hudson	7,342	16,512	8,293	15,558	7,431	16,413	160
Hunterdon	2,320	753	2,320	753	2,112	931	14
Mercer	3,560	4,673	3,795	4,433	3,412	4,818	73
Middlesex	3,096	2,619	3,428	2,282	2,518	3,196	29
Monmouth	3,633	4,429	4,061	4,002	3,906	4,154	82
Morris	3,384	1,191	3,397	1,153	3,140	1,435	48
Ocean	857	616	888	585	803	670	12
Passaic	4,051	5,734	4,188	5,582	3,752	6,031	51
Salem	1,658	524	1,619	563	1,573	609	3
Somerset	1 900	733	1,892	741	1,616	1,017	8
Sussex	921	323	982	262	892	352	4
Union	4,543	5,766	4,607	5,696	3,915	6,413	80
Warren	2,054	723	2,063	715	1,841	937	7
Totals	70,443	69,642	73,722	66,296	65,021	75,170	961
Majority	801		7,426			10,149	

The following counties gave majorities in favor of the anti-gambling amendment:

Atlantic, 20; Bergen, 827; Burlington, 1,158; Camden, 102; Cape May, 582; Cumberland, 2 371; Gloucester, 1,142; Hunterdon, 1,567; Middlesex, 477; Morris, 2,193; Ocean, 241; Salem, 1,134; Somerset, 1,167; Sussex, 598; Warren, 1,331. Total, 14,910.

The following counties gave majorities against the amendment:

Essex, 124; Hudson, 9,170; Mercer, 1,113; Monmouth, 796; Passaic, 1,683; Union, 1,223. Total, 14,109.

Net majority for the amendment, 801.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS, 1896.

REPUBLICAN.

For President, William McKinley, of Ohio; for Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

Presidential Electors—Samuel H. Grey, John F. Dryden, Thomas W. Trenchard, Washington A. Roebling, Adolph Mack, Alfred R. Whitney, J. Hull Browning, James T. Ball, George F Perkins, Ernest R. Ackerman.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Presidential Electors—Johnston Cornish, Theodore Budd, David M. Chambers, Isaac W. Carmichael, James J. Meehan, William C. Barrick, Carleton M. Herrick, Jeremiah O'Rourke, James F. Minturn, Edwin A. Rayner.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

For President, John M. Palmer, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky.

Presidential Electors—Ashbel Green, Joseph Wills, Thomas P. Curley, Gardner H. Cain, Richard V. Lindabury, Carman F. Randolph, William P. Ellery, Eugene Vanderpool, Nelson J. H. Edge, Stephen M. Williams.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

For President, Joshua Levering, of Maryland; for Vice-President, Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

Presidential Electors—Adna B. Leonard, William H. Nicholson, Thomas Annadown, Henry B. Howell, George La Monte, Franklin P. Lefferts, Peter L. Conklin, Richardson Gray, Joel W. Brown, Joel G. Van Cise.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

For President, Charles H. Matchett, of New York; for Vice-President, Mathew Maguire, of New Jersey.

Presidential Electors—Thomas Walsh, William Walker, Randolph S. Miller, James Bell, Cornelius Zimmerman, Gustave Ewald, Albin Strobel, Ferdinand Williams, Edward Gilmore, Richard Sperling.

THE APPROPRIATION LAW.

(For the year ending October 31, 1900.)

CHAPTER 219.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the state government and for several public purposes for the fiscal year ending October thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are hereby appropriated out of the state fund for the respective public officers and for the several purposes herein specified, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred, namely:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the governor, for salary, $10,000;

For the private secretary of the governor, for salary, $2,000;

For compensation for assistants in the executive department, $2,500;

For blanks and stationery for the use of the executive department, $300;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the executive department, $850.

Office of the Comptroller.

For the comptroller, for salary, $6,000;

For the first assistant in the comptroller's office, for salary, $2,500;

For compensation for other clerical service in the comptroller's office, $4,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the comptroller, $500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the comptroller's office, $800.

Office of the Treasurer.

For the treasurer, for salary, $6,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the treasurer, including assistants employed in the management of the sinking fund, $5,900;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the treasurer, $500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the treasurer, $600.

Office of the Secretary of State.

For the secretary of state, for salary, $6,000;

For the assistant secretary of state, for salary, $3,000;

For compensation for all clerical services in the office of secretary of state, $10,960;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of secretary of state, $1,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the secretary of state, $4,750;

For compiling and indexing the election laws, $250.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the attorney-general, for salary, $7,000;

For compensation and expenses of assistants employed by the attorney-general, $7,300;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the attorney-general, $400;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the attorney-general's department, $700;

For master's fees for taking affidavits for the attorney-general's office, which shall include all such service required for the year, $100;

For the contingent fund, to be expended only with the approval of the governor and comptroller, for the fees of assistant attorneys and counsel in litigations which may arise under chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and chapter two hundred and eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in the enforcement of corporate taxation, $2,500;

For the payment of expenses incurred by the order of the supreme court, pursuant to chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, $2,000.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

For the members of the state board of assessors, for salaries, $10,000;

For secretary of the state board of assessors, for salary, $2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the state board of assessors, $4,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the state board of assessors, $700;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state board of assessors, $550;

For compensation of local assessors and witnesses, and compensation and expenses of surveyors, pursuant to chapter one hundred and one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, $5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

For the commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, $4,000;

For the deputy commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, $2,500.

For compensation for assistants in the department of banking and insurance, $4,780;

For blanks and stationery for use in the department of banking and insurance, $1,250;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the department of banking and insurance, $600.

STATE BOARD OF TAXATION.

For the members of the state board of taxation, for salaries, $10,000;

For assistants in the office of the state board of taxation, $2,970;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the state board of taxation, $150;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of state board of taxation, $500.

STATE LIBRARY.

For the librarian, for salary, $2,000;

For compensation for assistants in the state library, $2,100;

For the repair, preservation and purchase of useful books for the state library, $3,000;

For blanks, stationery, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state library, $500.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For the state board of health, pursuant to the provisions of chapter sixty-eight, laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, $6,000;

For compensation to the secretary of said board, pursuant to said chapter, $2,500;

For expenses to be incurred pursuant to chapter two hundred and twenty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, $1,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in office of state board of health, $1,200;

For maintenance of the bacteriological laboratory, $3,000;

For legal expenses incurred by the state board of health, $1,000;

For postage required in sending to the physicians of this state the annual report of the state board of health and of the bureau of vital statistics, $225;

For additional clerical assistance in the office of the state board of health, $1,200.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

For the chief of the bureau of statistics, for salary, $2,500;

For the secretary of the bureau of statistics, for salary, $1,500;

For current expenses of the bureau of statistics, $5,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the bureau of statistics, $250.

STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

For the commissioner, for salary, $2,000;

For blanks and stationery and for the actual necessary expenses of the dairy commissioner in enforcing the laws relating to milk, oleomargarine, foods and drugs, and in performing all other duties charged upon him by law, $10,000.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

For the governor, treasurer and comptroller, for the care and safe keeping of the state capitol, the property therein and adjacent public grounds, and for expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, $55,000;

For the governor, treasurer and comptroller, to be expended for supervising services in carrying out the provisions of chapter four hundred and thirteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, $500.

STATE MUSEUM.

For curator for salary, $1,500;

For the commission to acquire new material for the museum and for blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, $500.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For salaries and expenses of department of geological survey and for the completion of the geological survey of this state, pursuant to chapter three hundred of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, $8,000.

For expenses in connection with the publication of the reports and maps of the geological survey, $5,000.

SUPREME COURT.

For the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, for salaries, $82,000;

For the judges of the circuit courts, appointed pursuant to chapter seventy-eight, laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, for salaries, $22,500;

For compensation of sergeants-at-arms and criers, $1,300.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For the clerk of the supreme court, for salary, $6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, $16,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, $1.250;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk of the supreme court, $1250;

For revenue stamps for the office of clerk of the supreme court, $1,500.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

For the chancellor, for salary, $10,000;

For the vice-chancellors, for salaries, $45,000;

For compensation of sergeant-at-arms, $3,500;

For compensation of stenographers, $7,500;

For compensation and allowance of advisory masters $3,000;

For rent of rooms in Camden, Jersey City and Newark, for the use of chancellor, vice-chancellors and advisory masters, $4,500;

For miscellaneous expenses in connection with such rooms, $200.

OFFICE OF CLERK IN CHANCERY.

For the clerk in chancery, for salary, $6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk in chancery, $24,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk in chancery, $1,800;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk in chancery, $1,400.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

For compensation of judges of the court of errors and appeals, $9,000;

For compensation of officers of the court of errors and appeals, $525;

For printing opinions under the direction of the presiding judge, $500.

COURT OF PARDONS.

For per diem allowance and mileage for judges of court of pardons, $2,500;

For compensation of subordinate officers, $250.

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

For the publication of the chancery reports, $4,000;

For the publication of the law reports, $3,400;

For salary of chancery reporter, $500;

For salary of supreme court reporter, $500;

For binding chancery and law reports, $1,400.

NATIONAL GUARD.

For expenses for division, brigade and regimental headquarters, $4,500;

For allowances for two gatling-gun companies, $1,500;

For allowances to two cavalry troops, $2,000;

For allowances to companies of the national guard, at the rate of $500 each, $25,000;

For hospital and ambulance corps, $1,000;

For transportation for battalion drills, inspections, parades and miscellaneous service, and pay of brigade inspectors, $3,000;

For compensation of officers and employes and expenses incurred in connection with rifle range and practice, $10,000;

For pay of officers and enlisted men and expenses incurred in connection with the annual encampment, $30,000;

For compensation of superintendent and employes and for forage, fuel and maintenance of the state camp grounds, $7,000;

For expenses, repairs, water and maintenance of the state arsenal, $2,000;

For expenses of military boards and courts-martial, $500;

For military expenses incident to the signal and telegraph corps, pursuant to chapter three hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, $600;

For transportation of disabled soldiers to the home at Kearny, $50;

For maintaining, heating and lighting the armories in Paterson, Jersey City, Camden and Newark, the sum of $4,000 for each armory, $16,000;

For pay and expenses of officers detailed from United States army for military instruction to officers and enlisted men of the national guard, $600;

For insuring regimental armories, state military property and buildings at state camp grounds at Sea Girt, $3,000;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores and miscellaneous supplies, to replace stores taken from the national guard to clothe, arm and equip the four volunteer regiments for the United States army in the war with Spain, $37,030.

NAVAL RESERVE.

Batallion of the west, for allowance for three divisions, at the rate of $500 each, $1,500;

For battalion headquarters, $300;

For pay of ship-keeper, maintenance and expenses, $4,500;

Batallion of the east, for allowance for three divisions, at the rate of $500 each, $1,500;

For battalion headquarters, $300;

For pay of ship-keeper, maintenance and expenses, $6,000.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the adjutant-general, for salary, $1,200;
For compensation for clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, $4,000;
For blanks and stationery for use in the adjutant-general's office. $900;
For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the adjutant-general's office, $500;
For revised compilation of the roster of officers and men of New Jersey in the revolutionary war, $1,500;
For printing and binding revised compilation of officers and men of New Jersey in the revolutionary war, $3,700.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the quartermaster-general, for salary, $1,200;
For compensation for assistants in the department of the quartermaster-general, $8,700:
For blanks and stationery for use in the quartermaster-general's department, $200;
For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the quartermaster-general's department, $250.

MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the commission having in charge the Monmouth battle monument and grounds, pursuant to chapter one hundred and eighteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, $500.

TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the Trenton battle monument association, for the purpose of keeping said property in good condition and repair, $500.

PENSIONS.

For amount required to pay pensions, pursuant to various acts relative thereto, $3,284;
For traveling expenses incurred in examining pension claims of New Jersey volunteers in the civil war, $400.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

For support of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers and for the chaplain thereof, $20,000.

SOLDIERS' STATE PAY.

For claims of volunteers in the civil war, for state pay, pursuant to chapter thirteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, $100.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

For trustees of the Washington association of New Jersey, $2,500.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Fot the state board of agriculture, $6,000 ;

For the state board of agriculture for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act to prevent the introduction into and the spread of injurious insects in New Jersey, to provide a method for compelling their destruction, to create the office of state entomologist, to authorize inspection of nurseries and to provide for certificates of inspection, $500.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

For expenses and payments by the state tuberculosis commission, pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, $10,000.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station, $15,000 ;

For printing bulletins of the agricultural experiment station, $1,000.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

For the board of visitors to the agricultural college of New Jersey, for personal expenses incurred pursuant to chapter three hundred and sixty-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, $50 ;

For advertising, pursuant to chapter nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, $90.

STATE HOSPITALS.

For traveling expenses of managers, $600 ;

For expenses in transferring insane convicts, $200 ;

For medical examination of insane convicts, $300.

State Hospital at Trenton.

For maintenance of county patients, $50,000;
For support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of five dollars per week for each insane convict, $8,000;
For support of indigent patients, at the rate of $3 per week, and cost of clothing, $6,000;
For salaries of officers, $12,000;
For appraisement of personal property, $75.

State Hospital at Morris Plains

For maintenance of county patients, $50,000;
For support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of $5 per week for each insane convict, $15 000;
For support of indigent patients, at the rate of $3 per week, and cost of clothing, $15,000;
For salaries of officers, $12,600;
For appraisement of personal property, $75;
For improvements at the state hospital at Morris Plains, that is to say:
For the completion of new building, $50,000;
For installing elevators, $3,000;
For completion of the tunnel, $13,615;
For furnishing new building, $20,000; *provided*, that no contracts shall be awarded for the objects above specified without the approval of the governor.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

For the support of county patients in Essex county lunatic asylum, $80,000;
In the Hudson county lunatic asylum, $55,000;
In the Camden county lunatic asylum, $17,500;
In the Burlington county lunatic asylum, $6,000;
In the Passaic county lunatic asylum, $4,200;
In the Gloucester county lunatic asylum, $1,600;
In the Cumberland county lunatic asylum, $1,900;
In the Salem county lunatic asylum, $1,200;
In the Atlantic county lunatic asylum, $5,000.

STATE PRISON.

For maintenance of convicts, $95,000;
For furniture, appliances and repairs of state prison, $10,000;
For the principal keeper, for salary, $3,500;
For the supervisor, for salary, $3,000;

For the deputy keepers and employes, for salaries, $84,000;

For the six inspectors, for salaries, $3,000;

For the keeper, for payments to discharged convicts, $3,000;

For teacher and moral instructor to the convicts in the state prison, pursuant to section seven, chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for salary, $1,000.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state reform school for boys, pursuant to chapter one hundred and ninety-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, $62,000;

For the trustees of said school, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, pursuant to chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, $250.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state industrial school for girls, for the support of and necessary repairs to the school, pursuant to chapter eighty-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, $23,000;

For the trustees and lady managers of said school, for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, pursuant to chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, $100.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

For the members of the board of arbitration, for salaries, $6,000;

For the secretary of the state board of arbitration, for salary, $200;

For blanks, stationery and other incidentals for use in the office of the state board of arbitration, $100.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

For the fish and game wardens, including the fish and game protector, for compensation, $15,600;

For expenses of fish and game wardens and fish and game protector, $5,100;

For expense of the fish and game commissioners, $800.

BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the blind persons, inhabitants of this state, $13,000;

For clothing, maintenance, support and intruction of the feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this state, $47,500;

For maintenance, support and instruction of feeble-minded women, $20,000.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

For the inspector and six deputy inspectors of factories and workshops, for salaries, pursuant to chapter one hundred and eight, laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, $8,500;

For the necessary expenses incurred by the inspector and his deputies in the discharge of their duties, pursuant to said law, $2,000.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

For expenses of the association, $600.

STATE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

For the board of commissioners of the state library, $1,500, pursuant to chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

For the state treasurer for "sinking fund account," for payment of interest on war debt falling due January first and July first, one thousand nine hundred, $4,260;

For the state treasurer for expenses in foreclosure and other necessary legal proceedings relative to sinking fund account, $1,000.

ADVERTISING.

For advertising proclamations issued by the governor, notices of the attorney-general in relation to delinquent miscellaneous corporations, and notices of the comptroller in regard to public printing, et cetera, $2,500.

PRINTING.

For printing and binding public documents, $35,000;

For compensation of an expert printer for services in preparation of specifications for bids, supervision of work,

examination of bills, and such other duties as may by law be imposed upon him, $600;

For preparing index of session laws, $100.

For printing and circulation of the laws, $9,000.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For public roads, pursuant to the provisions of chapter forty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, $150,000;

For the state commissioner of public roads, for salary, $1,500;

For expenses for clerk hire, attorney and consulting engineer, fees, stationery and actual traveling expenses, $1,500.

OYSTER COMMISSION.

To promote the propagation and growth of seed oysters and to protect the natural oyster-seed grounds of this state, $10,000; *provided*, such sum shall be authorized by enactment of the present legislature;

For the preservation of clams, pursuant to chapter three hundred and fourteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, $2,000.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation of senators and members of the general assembly, $40,833.32;

For compensation of officers and employes of the legislature, $30,150;

For stationery for use of the legislative session, pursuant to chapter two hundred and eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, $500;

For manuals of the legislature of New Jersey, pursuant to chapter eighteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, $2,000;

For indexing the journal of the senate and minutes of the executive sessions and the minutes of the house of assembly, and other incidental and contingent expenses of the legislature, $6,700;

For toilet and other necessary supplies for use at the legislative session, to be furnished by the state house commission, $700.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

For surrogates' fees, appraisers' compensation and expenses, legal and other disbursements, pursuant to chapter two hundred and ten of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, $10,000.

INSURANCE.

For insurance upon state house and contents thereof, $500.

REFUNDING TAXES ON EXEMPTED MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

For taxes improperly levied upon exempted corporations and to be refunded pursuant to law, $1,000.

WEATHER SERVICE.

For the continuance of weather stations and preparation, printing and distribution of reports, pursuant to chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, $1,000.

BODIES THROWN UPON SHORES OF THE STATE BY SHIPWRECK

For expenses incurred in viewing bodies cast upon shores by shipwreck, $100.

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

For expenses incurred by the commissioners, pursuant to chapter three hundred and seven of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, $1,200.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

To the treasurer of Rutgers college, for interest on forty-eight thousand dollars, certificate of indebtedness of the state of New Jersey due January first and July first, one thousand nine hundred, pursuant to the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, $2,400.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

For the purpose of publishing the early records of this state, known as "New Jersey Archives," $3,500.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

For salaries of riparian commissioners, $6,000;
For expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work of the commissioners, $6,000.

OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION.

For expenses incurred in removing any boat, barge or scow stranded or sunk in any of the navigable rivers of this state, $500.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

For maintenance of the manual training and industrial school at Bordentown, pursuant to the provisions of chapter fifty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, $5,000.

DEAF-MUTES

For the trustees of the New Jersey school for deaf-mutes, for the teaching, maintenance and clothing of pupils taught therein, for purchase and repair of furniture, school apparatus and other appliances, for making needed improvements and repairs in the buildings and grounds, for insurance thereof, and for maintaining the system of manual and industrial education in said school, $43,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the support of the state normal school, $45,000;

For necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings and furniture, and for keeping the same insured, $5,000.

FREE SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For the formation of libraries in the free public schools of the state, $5,500.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

For the support of the Farnum preparatory school at Beverly, $1,200.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

For payments to schools established for industrial education, pursuant to chapter one hundred and sixty-four of the laws of one thonsand eight hundred and eighty-one, $9,000;

For payments to schools for manual training, pursuant to chapter thirty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, $33,000;

For payments to schools established for industrial education, pursuant to chapter one hundred and fourteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, $3,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For salary of state superintendent of public instruction, $3,000;

For clerical service in office of state superintendent of public instruction, $5,000;

For stationery and blanks, $2,000;

For necessary incidental expenses incurred by the state superintendent of public instruction in the performance of his official duties and for supervision of manual training, $2,000.

SCHOOL FUND EXPENSES.

For necessary legal and other expenses incurred by of under the direction of the trustees for the support or public schools in the investment and protection of the school fund, and in the collection of the income thereof, $4,000.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

For necessary expenses of the state board of education, $2,000;

For procuring plans for school-houses, $500;

For supervising plans of new school-houses by state board of education, $1,000.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

For expenses of teachers' institutes, $3,000.

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES

For the establishment of libraries for use of teachers, $600.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

For the person appointed by the state board of education to have charge of the details of taking the school census, $1,500.

EMERGENCY.

For the governor, to enable him to meet any emergency requiring the expenditure of money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000, said sum, or any part thereof, to be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller upon accounts approved by the governor.

NEWARK ARMORY.

For the purpose of erecting an armory in the city of Newark, pursuant to chapter sixty-two of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, $50,000.

RAHWAY REFORMATORY.

For the Rahway reformatory, pursuant to chapter three hundred and fifty-seven of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for the completion and construction of such buildings and appurtenances as will make the reformatory forthwith available for the reception and care of not less than two hundred and forty inmates; *provided*, that no part of this appropriation shall be paid unless and until the plans heretofore adopted shall be so modified as to secure a material reduction in the size and cost of such of the buildings to be hereafter constructed as the governor shall designate, and until there shall be presented to the governor, in such form and with such detail, and upon such terms as he may require, plans and estimates for the expenditure of the amount hereby appropriated, and for the future construction of the reformatory, the governor being hereby authorized to employ competent experts for his advice and assistance, whose compensation shall be paid out of the moneys hereby appropriated.

For amount required to carry out the provisions of "An act to authorize the refunding of the consideration received by the state in certain cases where title to the lands lying under water conveyed by it or sought to be conveyed has wholly or partially failed, and to provide for re-conveying such title to the state and releasing claims against it," approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, $20,923.91; *provided*, that at the discretion of the governor no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any single claimant unless the awards are accepted by all.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

For salaries and expenses, pursuant to chapter one hundred and seventy-four of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, $7,500.

For the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters on lands lying under

the tidal waters of the Delaware bay and Maurice river cove, in the state of New Jersey, $6,100 ; *provided*, such sum shall be authorized by enactment of the present legislature.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

For salaries, maintenance and repairs, $10,000; *provided*, such sum shall be authorized by enactment of the legisture.

2. The following sum is hereby appropriated out of the income of the school fund for the purpose specified for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred :

For the governor to carry out the provisions of "An act to fittingly commemorate the memory and services of the sailors from the state of New Jersey who lost their lives by the destruction of the battleship 'Maine,' in the Havana harbor on February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, for the erection of a suitable monument with which to mark their final resting places," approved March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, $500.

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the support of free public schools, $200,000.

There shall be paid from the income of the school fund such sums required to pay premiums and accrued interest on bonds purchased by the trustees for the support of public schools.

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except for the objects as herein above specifically appropriated, and except such sums which are by law devoted to specific purposes, namely, state school tax, United States appropriation to agricultural college, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, agricultural college fund and taxes for the use of taxing districts in this state, and loans to "state school fund," which last-named sums shall be paid pursuant to the laws applicable thereto.

4. This act shall take effect on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Approved March 24, 1899.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers:

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Der Pilot (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.

Der Beobachter (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

Deutscher Herold (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

Atlantic Star Gazette.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Saturday. Ernest Beyer, proprietor.

South Jersey Republican—Hammonton Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Hoyt & Son, publishers.

Atlantic Review.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and Weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, editor and proprietor.

Atlantic Times-Democrat.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic Daily Union Printing Co. J. F. Hall, editor and manager.

Atlantic City Daily Press—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning, except Sunday. Republican. Walter E. Edge, publisher and proprietor.

Mays Landing Record—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.

Daily Union—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic Times-Democrat. Democratic. Daily Union Printing Co. J. F. Hall, editor and manager.

Sunday Gazette.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William McLaughlin, editor and proprietor.

Weekly Press—Pleasantville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican Hugh Collins, proprietor.

Freie Presse (German).—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Friday Carl Voelker, publisher.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Bergen County Democrat.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton, editor and publisher.

The Hackensack Republican.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

The Bergen Index.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

The Record.—Hackensack. Evening. J. A. Romeyn, managing editor.

Carlstadt Freie Presse (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent.

The Carlstadt News.—Carlstadt. Weekly. Goff & Hollenstein, proprietors.

The Englewood Times.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Stockton & Sterling, proprietors and publishers.

The Englewood Press.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

Bergen County Herald.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Addison Ely, editor and proprietor.

Rutherford News.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Alexander R. Webb, publisher.

Record.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Jno. P. Pratt, editor.

The News.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Friday. Baxter & Babcock, publishers.

The Park Ridge Local.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

Rutherford American.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John E. Tyler, editor and proprietor.

Bergen County Advertiser.—Ridgefield Park. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. J. Morrison, editor and publisher.

The Enterprise.—East Rutherford. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. The Petrie Press, publisher.

The Sentinel.—Fort Lee. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. N. Rall, publisher.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

New Jersey Mirror.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

The Mount Holly Herald.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

News.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, publishers. J. C. Kingdon, editor.

Burlington County Democrat.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Burlington County Publishing Co.

Burlington Gazette.—Burlington. Daily and weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow, editor and proprietor,

The New Jersey Enterprise.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Enterprise Publishing Co., proprietors.

Bordentown Register.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.

Beverly Banner.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor.

Moorestown Chronicle.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

Burlington County Press.—Riverside. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie & Bro , editors and proprietors.

The Republican.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles Laessle, editor and proprietor.

The New Era.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. Walter L. Brown, publisher. J. D. Janney, M.D., editor.

The Weekly News.—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.

The Central Record.—Marlton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Heister Clymer, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

West Jersey Press.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Sons, publishers and proprietors.

The Camden Democrat.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath, editor and proprietor.

Camden Post-Telegram.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Post-Telegram Co., proprietors. H. L. Bonsall, editor. F. F. Patterson, Jr., manaegr.

The Courier.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

Camden Review.—Camden. Daily. Democratic Harry B. Paul, publisher.

New Jersey Gazette.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C Graw editor and publisher.

Atlantic Coast Guide.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and proprietor.

Camden County Journal (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Hoeller, editor and publisher.

Independent.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Publishing Co

Echo.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious A. A. Holt, editor and proprietor.

Advertiser.—Gloucester City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William D. Jenkins, editor and publisher.

Herald and Times.—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner, editor and publisher.

The Tribune.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. G. Taylor, editor and publisher.

Stockton Times.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Charles Miller, editor and proprietor.

The Independent Eagle.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. S. W. Wheeler, editor and publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Star of the Cape.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. Star of the Cape Publishing Co., proprietors. Aaron W. Hand, editor.

Cape May Wave.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Democratic T C. Hamilton, editor. James H. Edmunds, publisher.

Cape May County Gazette.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor.

Sentinel—Ocean City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

Cape May County Times—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. E. Ludlam, editor and proprietor.

Five Mile Beach Journal.—Wildwood. Independent. Weekly on Thursday. Jed Dubois, editor and proprietor.

Ocean City Ledger.—Weekly, on Saturday. Prohibition. Rev. E. B. Lake, proprietor. Rev. W. K. Fisher, editor. C. Burtnett, business manager.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgeton Chronicle.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. William Edward Cox, publisher.

Bridgeton Pioneer.—Bridgeton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Patriot.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman & Son, editors and publishers.

Bridgeton Evening News.—Bridgeton. Republican. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor and manager.

Dollar Weekly News.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

Weekly Independent—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Populist John Wilcox and J. J. Streeter, editors and publishers.

The Evening Journal.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

Millville Republican.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. A. H. Townsend, managing editor and publisher.

Millville Reporter.—Daily. Republican. A. H. Townsend, editor and publisher.

Millville Transcript.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Transcript Company, publishers.

The Vineland News —Vineland. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic Edward and Lewis Miller, editors and proprietors.

Every Saturday.—Vineland. Weekly. Republican. C. W. Groscup, publisher.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark Daily Advertiser.—Newark. Afternoon. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co., proprietors. Matthias C. Ely, managing editor. Redmond P. Kernan, business manager.

Newark Evening News.—Newark. Afternoon. Independent. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steele, managing editor.

New Jersey Freie Zeitung (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietress. Frederick Kuhn, editor. Benedict Prieth, business manager.

Sunday Call.—Newark. Weekly on Sunday. Independent. James W. Schoch, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, Louis Hannoch and H. C. McDougall, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

Sentinel of Freedom.—Newark Weekly, on Friday. Independent Published at the Daily Advertiser Office.

Der Erzahler (German).—Newark Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday, Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung Office.

Newark Pioneer (German).—Newark. Weekly. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

Town Talk.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated Politico-social. T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyers, editors and publishers.

New Jersey Trade Review.—Newark. Semi-monthly. Commercial. Paul V. Flynn, editor and publisher.

Railroad Employee.—Newark. Monthly. B. E. Campin, editor and publisher.

The Newark Ledger.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. M. J. O'Connor, proprietor.

La Montagna (*The Mountain*—Italian). Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. F. A. Fiore, editor.

The Orange Chronicle.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor. Orange Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.

The Orange Journal.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor. Orange Journal Publishing Co., publishers.

Orange Volksbote (German). Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Ernest Temme, editor and proprietor.

Orange Sonntagsblatt (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

East Orange Gazette.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. East Orange Gazette Publishing Co., proprietors.

South Orange Bulletin.—South Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor.

The Bloomfield Citizen.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. William A. Ritscher, Jr., editor and proprietor.

Montclair Times.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

The Montclair Herald.—Montclair. Weekly, on Thursday. Francis Leon Chrisman, editor and proprietor.

Item.—Short Hills. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gibbs & Wright, editors and publishers.

The Caldwell News.—Caldwell. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent C M Harrison, editor and proprietor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Constitution.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. A. S. Barber, Jr., editor and publisher.

Liberal Press.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Liberal Press Publishing Co., publishers.

Gloucester County Democrat.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

Weekly Item.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor and publisher.

Enterprise.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. M. Seabrook, editor and publisher.

Swedesboro News.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, editor and publisher.

Paulsboro Press.—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday Independent. E. L. Leonard, editor and publisher.

Woodbury Daily Times.—Woodbury. Daily except Sunday. Independent. Hawn & Wilson, for Times Publishing Co., editors and publishers.

Messenger.—Mullica Hill. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Edward Wrigley, editor and publisher.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Evening Journal.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Evening Journal Association, proprietors. Elbert Rappleye, editor. Joseph A. Dear, business manager.

Jersey City Herald and Gazette.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Jersey City Herald Publishing Company, proprietors. Robert Langdon McDermott, editor.

Jersey City Democrat.—Jersey City. Weekly. Democratic. Robert Davis, proprietor.

The Chronicle.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Chronicle Publishing Company, publishers.

The Jersey City News.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The City Publishing Company, publishers.

The Mirror—Jersey City. Weekly. Independent. Abraham Lincoln Graham, editor.

Palisade Advertiser and Eagle.—Jersey City, Weekly, on Saturday. Neutral.

The Observer.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, publishers. Thomas McKeon, editor.

The Republican.—Hoboken Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. The Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors. George E. Mott, editor.

Wacht am Hudson (German).—Hoboken. Afternoon. H. E. Schneider & Co., publishers and editors.

[They also publish the *Belles-Lettres Journal*, *News from Germany*, *Saxon Journal* and *New Prussian Gazette*, and *Rundschau*, weekly German journals.]

Light.—Hoboken. Evangelical. Monthly. Rev. Henry T. Beatty, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, editor.

Bayonne Herald.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.

Bayonne Budget.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. T. R. Proctor, editor and proprietor.

Bayonne Times.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles H. Hosford, editor, publisher and proprietor.

Bayonne Democrat.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Michael R. Freel, editor and proprietor.

Bayonne Star.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Friday. Republican.

Bayonne Teutonia (German).—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent Charles Peters, editor.

Hudson County Dispatch.—Union Hill. Afternoon. Democratic. John T. O'Brien, editor and proprietor.

North Hudson Leader.—West Hoboken. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Bergen Brothers, editors and proprietors.

Hudson Times.—West Hoboken. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John Haas, editor and proprietor.

Kearny Record.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.

Kearny Observer.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. J. E. Beckwith, editor and proprietor.

West Hudson Press.—Kearny. Formerly the *Kearny Republican*. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. E. Travis, editor. Kearny Publishing Co, proprietors.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Hunterdon County Democrat.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. A Killgore, editor and manager.

Democrat-Advertiser.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. H. M. Voorhees, editor and proprietor.

Hunterdon Republican.—Flemington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. William G. Callis, editor and proprietor.

The Beacon.—Lambertville. Weekly on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen, editor and publisher.

The Lambertville Record.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson, editor and publisher.

Democratic Wage-Worker. — Lambertville. Weekly. John Kearns, publisher.

The Clinton Democrat.—Clinton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. and W. H. Carpenter, editors and publishers.

Hunterdon Independent. — Frenchtown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

The Star.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

Milford Leader.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. H. Farrand, proprietor.

The Avalanche.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

The Hunterdon Gazette.—High Bridge. Weekly. Republican. High Bridge Publishing Co., proprietors.

Weekly Review.—White House Station. George W. Shampanore, publisher.

The Stockton Advance.—Stockton. Weekly. T. G. Kitchen, publisher.

MERCER COUNTY.

State Gazette.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. Thomas Holmes, editor.

True American.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

The Trenton Evening Times.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edmund C. Hill, publisher and proprietor.

The New Jersey Staats Journal (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Independent. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

Sunday Advertiser.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

American Potters' Journal.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. John D. McCormick, editor and proprietor.

The Trenton Courier.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent Democratic. John Briest, editor and proprietor.

The Trenton Deutsche Zeitung (German).—Trenton. Weekly. Republican. Reis & Geis, editors and publishers.

Hightstown Gazette.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Appleget, publisher. Fred. B. Appleget, editor.

Hightstown Independent.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. R. M J. Smith, editor and proprietor.

Princeton Press.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co., editors and publishers.

The Princetonian.—Princeton. Tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

The Signal.—Princeton. Weekly. Independent. John H. Stillwell, editor and publisher.

The Hopewell Herald.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. C. E. Voorhees, editor and publisher.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Home News.—New Brunswick. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, editor and proprietor.

The Weekly Home News.—New Brunswick. Published every Thursday afternoon. Independent. Arthur H. Boyd, editor.

The Fredonian.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. New Brunswick Publishing Co. George W. Burroughs, business manager. William Cloke, editor.

The Times.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. F. W. Daire, editor.

The Chronicle.—Perth Amboy. Daily. Perth Amboy Publishing Co., publishers. James S. Wight, editor.

Middlesex County Democrat.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, editor and proprietor.

Middlesex County Herald.—Perth Amboy. Every evening, except Sunday. Independent. St. George Kempson, publisher. A. E. Daniel, editor.

The Republican.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. American Publishing Co. (C. W. Boynton, president), publishers. Miss Louise Boynton, editor.

The Independent Hour. — Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar, editor and publisher.

Weekly Register.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. R. D. Uhler, editor. H. B. Rollinson, publisher.

The News.—Woodbridge. Weekly. Fred Tyrrell, editor and proprietor.

The Recorder.—Metuchen. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. C. A. Prickitt, editor and proprietor.

The Inquirer.—Metuchen. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, publisher.

The Record.—Jamesburg.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and publisher.

The Advance. — Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published by the New Jersey State Reform School.

The Citizen.—South Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. M. Roll, editor and publisher.

The Press —Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

The Dunellen Weekly Call.—Dunellen. Weekly, on Thursday. George W. Day, proprietor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Monmouth Inquirer.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

Monmouth Democrat.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. and Joseph A. Yard, editors and proprietors.

The Transcript.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Alexander L. and John B. Moreau, editors and proprietors.

New Jersey Standard.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Longstreet & Hawkins, publishers.

Red Bank Register.—Red Bank Weekly. on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

Keyport Enterprise.—Keyport. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Fred F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor

Keyport Weekly.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent E. D. Pettys, editor and proprietor.

The Long Branch Record.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. M Taylor, Jr, editor.

Long Branch Times-News —Long Branch. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Holmes A. Wheeler, publisher.

The Matawan Journal.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.

The Journal.—Asbury Park Daily, and Weekly on Friday. Republican. William K. Devereux, manager.

The Shore Press.—Asbury Park. Daily, and Weekly on Thursday. Democratic. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.

The Daily Spray.—Asbury Park. Afternoon, June, July and August. Le Roy & Bedell, publishers and proprietors.

Evening News.—Asbury Park. Every evening, except Sunday. J. H. Youmans, editor and publisher.

The Home Courier.—Asbury Park. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Arthur H. Opdyke, publisher and proprietor.

Ocean Grove Times.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William H. Beegle, publisher.

Ocean Grove Record.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Methodist. William H. Beegle, publisher.

The Advertiser.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William T. Cole, editor, publisher and proprietor.

The Coast Star Democrat.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. E. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.

Manasquan News.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Theo. F. Hults, editor and proprietor.

The Coast Echo —Belmar. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Conrad Pinches, editor and publisher.

The Journal.—Atlantic Highlands Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic, A. C. Hart, editor and proprietor.

Seaside Gazette.--Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Seaside Publishing Company, publishers. E. S. V. Stultz, manager.

Monmouth Press.—Atlantic Highlands. Republican. Weekly, on Saturday, William J. Leonard, editor.

Sea Bright Sentinel.--Sea Bright. Weekly on Thursday (May to September). Independent. Sentinel Company, publishers.

Sea Bright News.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Sea Bright Publishing Company.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Jerseyman.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Pierson & Rowell, editors and proprietors.

True Democratic Banner.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.

The Morris County Chronicle.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. J. Frank Lindsley, editor and proprietor.

The Express. — Morristown. Democratic. Saturday. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

The Iron Era.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Company, editors and publishers.

Dover Index. — Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummell, editor.

The Morris Journal.—Dover. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent Republican. The Morris Printing Co., publishers. W. A. Bobb, editor.

The Bulletin.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor and publisher.

The Times.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Charles H. Grubb, editor and proprietor.

The Eagle.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Eagle Printing Company. Wm. Greer, editor and manager.

The Record.—Rockaway. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. Burd, Jr., editor and publisher.

The Stanhope Eagle.—Netcong Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. George T. Keech, editor and proprietor.

Chatham Press.—Chatham. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. J. Thomas Scott, editor and proprietor

The Church and Home.—Rockaway. Weekly, on Wednesday. Religious. Rev. William Stout, editor.

The Argus.—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Coe Finch, editor.

OCEAN COUNTY.

New Jersey Courier.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican W. H. Fischer, editor and proprietor.

Ocean County Democrat.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett, editor and publisher.

Times and Journal.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George D. Roe, editor and publisher.

The Beacon.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. D. C. Leaw, editor and proprietor.

The Tuckerton Beacon.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benj. H. Crosby, editor and publisher.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Paterson Guardian.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Guardian Printing and Publishing Company, publishers and proprietors. Albert C. Stevens, editor.

The Paterson Press.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. George Wurts, editor.

The Morning Call.—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

Evening News.—Paterson. Daily, afternoon, except Sunday. Democratic. News Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor.

The Paterson People.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Socialist-Labor. Matthew Maguire, editor.

Sunday Chronicle.—Paterson. Sunday. Independent. Paterson Chronicle Co., proprietors. Charles A. Shriner, editor and manager.

Paterson Volks-Freund (German).—Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. The German-American Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers.

De Telegraf (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis & Schrauder, publishers.

The Labor Standard.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

Paterson Censor.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. & B. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.

The Item.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer, editor and proprietor.

Passaic Herald.—Passaic. Daily, afternoon. Republican. D. W. Mahony, editor.

Passaic Daily News.—Passaic. Afternoon. Republican. William J. Pape, editor. News Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.

The Record.—Passaic. Weekly. Republican. O. Freeman, editor and publisher.

SALEM COUNTY.

National Standard.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. William H. Chew, editor.

Salem Sunbeam.—Salem. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Robt. Gwynne, editor and publisher.

The South Jerseyman.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. William H. Harris proprietor.

The Monitor-Register.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.

Pennsgrove Record —Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

Elmer Times.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. S. P. Foster, editor and publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Somerset Messenger.—Somerville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor and publisher.

The Unionist-Gazette.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor.

The Somerset Democrat.—Somerville. Weekly on Friday. Democratic. Somerset Publishing Co., publisher. D. N. Messler, editor and manager.

Bound Brook Chronicle.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. W. B R. Mason, editor and publisher.

State Centre.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Nathaniel Wilson, manager.

Der Somerset Bote (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly. on Tuesday. Democratic. Walter Reiss, editor and publisher.

The Record.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Daniel Clark, editor.

The News.—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. E. Wells, editor.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The Sussex Register.—Newton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher.

The New Jersey Herald.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell, editor and proprietor. Henry C. Bunnell, assistant editor.

Sussex County Independent.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J Stanton and C. A. Wilson, editors.

The Wantage Recorder.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. E. Stickney, editor and proprietor.

The Milk Reporter.—Deckertown. Monthly. Agriculture. John J. Stanton, editor and proprietor.

Sussex Record and Branchville Times.—Newton. Weekly. Thursdays. Independent. Little and Berghren, proprietors.

Peach Growers Journal.—Monthly. Agricultural. Deckertown. James E Stanton, editor and proprietor.

UNION COUNTY.

Elizabeth Daily Journal.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Charles C. McBride, editor. Augustus S. Crane, business manager.

The Leader.—Elizabeth. Daily. Independent. J. Madison Drake, editor and publisher.

Freie Presse (German).—Elizabeth. Weekly on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

Union County Record.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Isaac N. Lewis, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Contractor and Gazette. — Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. The Staples Publishing Co. H. F. Morgan, editor.

Elizabeth News.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. The Staples Printing and Publishing Co. G. Howard Hobart, editor.

The Union Democrat.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor. J I. Collins, business manager.

The New Jersey Advocate. — Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

Central New Jersey Times.— Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Co.

The Constitutionalist.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. A L Force, publisher.

The Plainfield Courier-News.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican F. W. Runyon, editor and proprietor.

The Royal Craftsman.—Rahway. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. Valentine N. Bagley, proprietor.

The Summit Record.— Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

The Summit Herald.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. W. Clift, publisher.

The Union County Standard.—Westfield. Semi weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. The Standard Publishing Concern. Alfred E. Pearsall, editor, C E. Pearsall, manager.

New Jersey Law Journal.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., publishers. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor.

The Daily Press.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the *Constitutionalist*. Democratic A. L. Force, proprietor.

The Cranford Chronicle.—Weekly, on Wednesday. John Alfred Potter, editor and publisher.

The Cranford Citizen.—Cranford. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. R. Clyma, editor and manager.

The Westfield Leader.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Alex. G. Anderson, editor.

The Westfield Republican.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. W. H. Morse, editor.

Roselle Star.—Roselle. Weekly, on Thursday. John F. Lennon, editor and proprietor.

WARREN COUNTY.

Belvidere Apollo.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham, editor and publisher.

The Warren Journal.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Simerson & O'Neil, editors and publishers.

Hackettstown Gazette.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

Warren Republican.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Curtis Bros., proprietors. George P. Curtis, editor.

Warren Democrat.—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. News and Democrat Publishing Co., proprietors.

Warren Daily News.—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Democratic. News and Democrat Publishing Co., proprietors.

The Washington Star.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

The Blairstown Press.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor and publisher.

The Warren Tidings.—Washington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. J. B. R. Smith, editor and publisher.

The Post—Phillipsburg Evenings, except Sunday. Republican. Lynch & Sterner, proprietors and publishers.

SUMMARY.

There are 301 daily, weekly and other papers altogether in the State, of which 93 are Republican, 76 Democratic, 70 Independent, 39 Neutral, 6 Religious, 3 Labor, 2 Agricultural, and one each as follows: Populist, Railroad Employes', Commercial, Politico-Social, Prohibition, College, Reform School for Boys, Law and Masonic. Twenty-two are published in the German language, one in Italian and one in Holland.

The summary by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 18; Bergen, 17; Burlington, 14; Camden, 15; Cape May, 7; Cumberland, 12; Essex, 23; Gloucester, 9; Hudson, 28; Hunterdon, 13; Mercer, 14; Middlesex, 18; Monmouth, 26; Morris, 15; Ocean, 5; Passaic, 14; Salem, 6; Somerset, 8; Sussex, 7; Union, 22; Warren, 10.—Total, 301.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Foster M. Voorhees.

Governor Voorhees was born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 5th 1856, his father being the cashier of the bank there established and who comes of Dutch-English ancestors. The Governor was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876 and studied law at Elizabeth with the Honorable William J. Magie, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was licensed as an attorney-at-law in 1880 and as a counselor in 1884. His success in his profession was instantaneous and his high standing at the bar is evidenced by the fact that although of different political faith from the appointing power, he was nominated by Governor Werts in 1894 to the office of Circuit Court Judge. He declined the honor on the ground that he owed his first allegiance to his constituents who had elected him to the office of Senator. This was during the exciting and memorable session of 1894, and the sacrifice he made in this instance saved the State Senate to the Republican party and made possible the enactment of reform measures of which the Governor himself was the foremost champion.

Governor Voorhees has always been an ardent sincere and conscientious Republican. At the same time, his fairness and conservatism have won for him the admiration of the Independents and Democrats as well as the members of his own party. He has never been an offensive partisan, and his whole career has been an exemplification of the truth of President Hayes' famous declaration, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

Mr. Voorhees was a School Commissioner of Elizabeth for four years, from 1884 to 1888 and during that time was instrumental in inaugurating a number of educational reforms. He was a member of the House of

Assembly during the years '88, '89 and '90, and was the leader of the Republican minority in the two latter years, receiving the Republican vote for speaker in both of these sessions. His ability as a parliamentarian and a debator won for him a State reputation. The year 1889 was one of partisan legislation on the part of the Democratic majority, and notwithstanding the tactics it employed to carry through its measures Mr. Voorhees so skillfully led the minority that the opposition were even in danger of defeat, and on one occasion the Democrats were compelled to leave their seats in the Assembly and break a quorum in order to save themselves from parliamentary rout. In these trying emergencies he achieved a reputation for wisdom, courage and readiness in action which commanded the respect of his friends and foes alike, and which at once ranked him among the Republican leaders of the State. Indeed, in the year following, the Republican State Convention commended by resolution the course of the Republican minority under his leadership.

In 1890 Governor Voorhees served as a member of the special committee of the House and Senate to prepare a ballot reform law. This law to-day bears evidence of his judgment and wisdom. His popularity with the voters was evinced in 1890, when he ran in a district which had given Governor Abbett a plurality of 613, but which he carried by 163; and again in 1893, when he was elected to the Senate from Union county by a plurality of 1144. In 1894 the Senate was Republican by a majority of one, and the Democrats attempted to control the organization of that body and to prevent a number of the Republican Senators from taking their seats. The forcible seizure of the Senate Chamber and the barring of its doors on that occasion are matters of recent history. In this crisis Senator Voorhees, by his counsel and action, averted what might have been a scene of conflict and riot and placed his party in such a position that the Supreme Court eventually decided the controversy in favor of the Republicans. In the work of reform, which was a conspicuous feature of that session of the Legislature, Senator Voorhees was always courageous, always progressive and always statesmanlike. Notwithstanding the fact that the partisan feeling had been stimulated by the unlawful tactics of the minority, no extreme or retaliatory measures were enacted by the Republican Legislature. This was in marked contrast to the partisan legislation of the previous years under Democratic control, and was due largely to the influence of Senator Voorhees. The year 1895,

however, was destined to bring him more conspicuously into the public favor. Prior to the organization of the Legislature in 1895 rumors of official corruption and malfeasance were current throughout the State. When the Legislature met, a select committee was appointed from the Senate, consisting of Senators Voorhees Ketcham, Skirm, Herbert and Daly, of which Senator Voorhees was chairman, to investigate the charges of extravagance on the part of certain public officials. This committee disclosed a degree of official extravagance and corruption which startled the citizens of the State, and which was perhaps the most instrumental factor in determining the gubernatorial contest in the fall of that year. The work of this committee was so skillfully done, so free from prejudice and partisan bias and so convincing in its disclosures, that its verdict was accepted without question by the members of both political parties. In the special session of 1895 Senator Voorhees followed up the work of the investigating committee by introducing a large number of reform measures, calculated to remedy the then existing ills and to prevent the recurrence of such evils in the future. Conspicuous among these was the preparation of an annual appropriation bill. Heretofore appropriations had been made by separate bills and the total appropriation was known only to a few. Senator Voorhees provided for an annual budget, itemizing the several appropriations, and yet collecting them in one act, so that the aggregate could be comprehended at a glance, not only by the legislators but by the public at large. In the fall of the same year his friends urged his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. A gallant fight was made for the young leader from Union, but was unsuccessful, Hon. John W. Griggs receiving the nomination. Senator Voorhees loyally supported his successful competitor during the campaign, and he was then proclaimed by the prophets as the successor of Governor Griggs. In 1896 Governor Griggs offered him the position of Clerk in Chancery, which he generously declined in order that some of his friends might receive appointments rather than himself In 1898 he was elected President of the Senate without opposition, and upon the appointment of Governor Griggs as Attorney-General of the United States he became Acting Governor of the State. In that capacity he fulfilled the expectations of his friends. He displayed a courage of conviction and an executive capacity and a devotion to duty that added to his already brilliant reputation as a public man. His administration fell upon troublous times. War was declared with Spain

and he became the War Governor of New Jersey. In this capacity he won new laurels.

Following the precedent established by those noble war Governors, Olden and Parker, Governor Voorhees entered enthusiastically into the active work of preparing New Jersey's quota for the war with Spain. Realizing the difficulties that arise in an emergency of this nature, he sought to restrain, by wise and prudent counsel, all whose absence would entail privation and suffering upon those depending upon them for support, and urged others, whose interests were not likely to suffer, to offer their services. He watched with careful scrutiny each detail of the equipment of the force and endeavored to make efficient organizations of New Jersey's contingent in the service of the United States. His success in this mobilization was quick and pronounced.

His care for and interest in the soldiers, however, continued even after they were mustered into service, and he gave his time and influence to the promotion of their welfare and comfort, even after they had left the borders of the State.

His long public service and his record as Acting Governor of the State, at once brought him to the front as a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and when the Republican State Convention assembled in September, at Trenton, he was selected as the standard-bearer by acclamation, an honor that has fallen on no other man, in recent years, in the State of New Jersey. He was elected by a plurality of 5,499 over Elvin W. Crane, the Democratic candidate, after an exciting campaign.

Voorhees, Rep., 164,051; Crane, Dem., 158,552; Landon, Pro., 6,893; Maguire, Soc.-Lab., 5,458; Schrayshuen, Peop., 491.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

William J. Sewell, Camden.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the civil war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in

which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers April 9th, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major-General at the close of the war, for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg) with the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred. He has been for several years, commander of the Second Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, and is now Division Commander.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80 he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred, when Democrats as well as Republicans vied with each other in complimenting him upon the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate, on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon Theodore F.

Randolph, by a strict party vote. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1880. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1884, and was a staunch supporter of Blaine for the Presidency. In 1888 he was also chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention, when he supported General Harrison for the Presidency; and again in 1892, when he took a similar position. In 1896 he also served as chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the National Republican Convention held at St. Louis. He was succeeded by Rufus Blodgett as United States Senator in 1887. In 1895, being the choice of the Republican caucus, he was elected to succeed John R. McPherson in the United States Senate. His term will expire on March 3d, 1901.

On May 4th, 1898, Senator Sewell was appointed by President McKinley a Major-General of U S. Volunteers, but at the earnest request of his Republican colleagues to retain his seat in the Senate, where his services to his country were much needed, he declined the honor on May 18th. He was nominated by Governor Voorhees on February 15th, 1899, as Major-General of the National Guard of New Jersey, and without the usual reference to a committee, he was promptly confirmed by a unanimous vote. The nomination was made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major-General Plume.

JOHN KEAN, Elizabeth.

Senator Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, New Jersey, in the house where he now resides, on December 4th, 1852. The house is historic, being known as "Liberty Hall," and was erected by Governor Livingston in 1772. Washington held many conferences with his Generals within its walls, and Alexander Hamilton studied law there. And in the same house John Jay was married to one of the daughters of the Governor. Another home, at 3 East Fifty-sixth street, New York city, also belongs to Mr. Kean, where he spends much of his time during the winter.

When a young boy the Senator was sent to a boarding-school in Stockbridge, Mass., and was transferred from there to a private academy at Sing Sing on the Hudson, where he received a much higher education than was necessary for him to enter Yale College, which he did in 1872. He afterward took a course in the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877.

Mr. Kean was elected to Congress in 1882, and again in 1886. In 1892 he was defeated for Governor by his Democratic opponent, George T. Werts.

The Senator is a prominent business man, and is engaged in numerous manufacturing, mercantile, railroad and financial enterprises, which furnish employment to a large number of mechanics and artisans, especially in the city of Elizabeth, where he is so well and favorably known. He has helped materially in promoting the growth of that city, and to him, more than to any other person, is due its present prosperity. He fills many positions of honor and trust in the banking and commercial communities. He is President of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth, and a director in the Elizabeth Banking Company. He is also President of the Elizabeth Water Company and the Gas Light Company of the same city. He holds the largest interest in the Elizabeth Street Railway Company, and his latest undertaking was the construction of a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield, for the franchise of which he paid a large sum of money.

The Senator has always been an active Republican, and for several years he served as the Treasurer of the State Committee of his party. He was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in January, 1899, and received the full vote of his party when he was elected to that office in a joint meeting of the Legislature, held soon afterward, his Democratic opponent being the then incumbent, James Smith. Senator Kean was elected for a term of six years, which will not expire until March 4th, 1905.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

First District.

Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties.

(Population, Census of 1890, 198,193; Census of 1895, 220,049.)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where

he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father, he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during the produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. He is a member of the State Republican Committee. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connections. He has been the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and is a 32d-degree Mason. This is his fourth term in Congress. In 1898 he was re-elected by a plurality of 5,772.

1896—Loudenslager, Rep., 33,659; Wright, Dem. and Silver, 17,118; Bingham, Pro., 1,516; Mills, Soc-Lab., 150. Loudenslader's plurality, 16,541.

1898—Loudenslader, Rep., 23,864; Iredell, Dem. 18,092; Haven Pro., 1,859; Mills, Soc.-Lab., 164. Loudenslader's plurality, 5,772.

Second District.

Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington and Ocean Counties.

(Population, Census of 1890, 183,316; Census of 1895, 198,144.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Mr. Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the Civil war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record, with regard to the length of service, of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883

he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He is noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He is a member of the State Republican Committee. This is his fourth term in Congress He was re-elected in 1898 by a plurality of 6,668.

1896—Gardner, Rep., 31,418; Conrow, Dem. and Silver, 13,969; Adams, Pro., 1,036; Temple, Nat. Dem., 1,076; Yardley, Soc.-Lab., 115; Gardner's plurality, 17,449.

1898—Gardner, Rep., 24,035; Hall, Dem., 17,367; Currie, Pro., 1,294; Weigel, Soc.-Lab., 153. Gardner's plurality, 6,668.

Third District.

Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

(Population, Census of 1880, 159,913; Census of 1895, 176,048.)

BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Howell was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 27th, 1844, and is President of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county for ten years, from November, 1882, until November, 1892. He served with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He came to South Amboy, where he entered business, and continued his residence there until 1882, when he was elected Surrogate and removed to New Brunswick. He served three years as a member of the Township Committee, and two terms as Chosen Freeholder, during the last year of which he was Director of the Board. He is a Director of the New Brunswick Savings Bank and holds many other positions of trust. He was elected to Congress in 1894 by a plurality of 3,976 over Jacob A. Geissenheiner, Democrat, who two years before carried the district by 3,327. In 1896 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 8,221. This is his third term in Congress.

1896—Howell, Rep., 24,308; Wells, Dem., 16,087; Marshall, Pro., 511; Jones, Nat. Dem, 986; Henry, Soc.-Lab., 148. Howell's plurality, 8,221.

1898—Howell, Rep., 19,412; Convery, Dem , 18,683; Bird, Pro., 670; Williams, Soc. Lab., 183. Howell's plurality, 729.

Fourth District.

Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Morris Counties.

(Population, Census of 1890, 148,268; Census of 1895, 154,739.)

JOSHUA S. SALMON.

(Dem., Boonton)

Mr. Salmon was born near Mount Olive, Morris county, N. J., February 2d, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He is of Scotch origin, while his ancestry in this country dates back to 1640 He was educated in the seminaries of Charlotteville, N. Y., and Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and studied law with the late Charles E. Schofield, of Jersey City. Later he matriculated in the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL.B. In March of that year he was admitted as an attorney and counselor to the bar of New York, and in November, 1875, he was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey. He afterwards became a counselor, and on December 21st, 1894, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced his profession at Boonton. He takes high rank both as a civil and criminal lawyer. He has been counsel in many notable cases and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice.

In March, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Werts as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, and served a full term of five years. On April 1st, 1897, he opened an office in Morristown, and he now divides his time between that and the Boonton office, having a son in each office reading law and assisting in legal work. As a citizen Mr. Salmon has always been active and influential in the welfare and advancement of the place of his residence, substantially supporting its leading institutions and liberally encouraging its worthy enterprises. He has been one of the directors of the Boonton National Bank since its organization in 1890. His activity in political affairs has continued since his admission to the bar, and he is a recognized leader in the Democratic party in Morris county. In 1876 he was elected a member of the City Council of Boonton and held that office for six years. In 1877 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly and served on important committees and was also a

recognized leader on the floor of the House. He was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county from 1880 until 1893, has been counsel for the Town of Boonton and for various townships in Morris county, holding such an incumbency during the greater part of the time since his admission to the bar. He was the Democratic candidate for County Clerk in 1878, and the nominee of his party for State Senator in 1883.

Mr Salmon was elected to Congress by a plurality of 2,659 over John I. Blair Reiley, the Republican candidate. Two years before, Mahlon Pitney, Republican, carried the district by a plurality of 2,977.

1896—Pitney, Rep., 20,494; Cutter, Dem, 17,517; Logan, Pro., 1,054. Pitney's plurality, 2,977.

1898—Salmon, Dem, 17,866; Reiley, Rep., 15,207; Lefferts, Pro, 1,571; Campbell, Soc.-Lab., 70. Salmon's plurality, 2,659.

Fifth District.

Passaic and Bergen Counties.

(Population, Census of 1890, 152,272; Census of 1895, 198,642.)

James Fleming Stewart.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Stewart was born at Paterson, N. J., June 15th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended both school and college, and occupied his summer vacations in various departments of labor to acquire the means to defray the expenses of his education. In the law class of the University of the City of New York, in 1870, which comprised many men who have since attained eminence in their profession, he took the $250 prize for the best examination—a fact of which he is particularly proud. He has been three times appointed Recorder of the city of Paterson, a position which he held when he was elected to Congress, but he was legislated out of office in 1892 by the Democratic Legislature, and was restored in the spring of 1894, owing to Republican ascendancy in the Legislature. He resigned the office in November, 1895. This is his third term in Congress.

1896—Stewart, Rep., 23,845; Ely, Dem., 13,667; Reed, Pro, 370; Banks, Nat. Dem., 920; Wilson, Soc-Lab., 1,041. Stewart's plurality, 10,178.

1898—Stewart, Rep., 18,367; Marley, Dem., 16,342; Stocking, Pro., 354; Magnat, Soc.-Lab, 1,270. Stewart's plurality, 2,025.

Sixth District.

The City of Newark and the Township of East Orange, Essex County.

(Population, Census of 1890, 195 112; Census of 1895, 233,733.)

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then became the law partner of his father, Cortlandt Parker, and the partnership still exists. He was a member of Assembly from Essex county in 1885 and 1886, when he took a prominent part in legislation. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by Thomas Dunn English. This is his third term in Congress, having been first elected in 1894.

1896—Parker, Rep., 31,059; Beecher, Dem., 15,393; Harden, Pro., 328; People's Nat. Dem., 791; Billings, Soc.-Lab., 781. Parker's plurality, 15,666.

1898—Parker Rep., 23,843; Atwater, Dem., 20,150; Raub, Pro., 395; Carless, Soc.-Lab., 1,035. Parker's plurality, 3,693.

Seventh District.

All of Hudson County Excepting the City of Bayonne.

(Population, Census of 1890, 256,093; Census of 1895, 308,224.)

WILLIAM D. DALY.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Daly was born in 1851, in Jersey City, and he has always resided within the limits of Hudson county. His early education was acquired in Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, and among his schoolmates were some who have since become prominent, as, for instance, ex-Mayor Wanser, Samuel D. Dickinson, City Treasurer of Jersey City, and the late City Clerk John E. Scott. At the age of fourteen he went to work in Cory's iron foundry as an apprentice, and later he was employed in the foundry of the Erie Railroad Company and at Blackmore's. Among his shopmates in Blackmore's was Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken. But the legal profession had always offered an attractive field to Mr. Daly, and in 1870 he entered the

office of Blair & Ransom, in Jersey City. Four years later he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and later he was made counselor.

Mr Daly entered upon the practice of law with the tact and energy peculiar to self-made men. He has practiced law in all the courts of the State and has represented the defense in more capital cases than any lawyer in the State, and now stands in the front rank of criminal lawyers in the State of New Jersey.

In the great Erie Railroad strike of 1878 Mr. Daly appeared as counsel for the arrested freight handlers and secured their acquittal In 1887 he conducted the defense of the Cigarmakers' Union in Jersey City, whose leaders were charged with conspiracy. In this case also he succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. His early associations have made Mr. Daly entertain a very kindly feeling toward laboring men and labor organizations.

In appreciation of his legal ability, President Cleveland, during his first term, appointed Mr. Daly Assistant United States District Attorney, and this office he held for three years, handing in his resignation to an incoming administration. In 1888 he was made alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and again, in 1892, to the Chicago Convention. In 1896 he was a district delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. In 1891 he was urged to accept the nomination for member of the House of Assembly from the Eighth District of Hudson county. Elected by a rousing majority, he took his place on the floor of the House as the practical leader of his party. The same courtesy which had characterized his work as a practitioner won for him hosts of friends as a legislator even from the opposition, and at the close of the session he was appointed Judge of the Hoboken District Court. This office he resigned upon his election to the Senate in 1892.

The election which resulted in the choice of Judge Daly to the Senate was won after a most exciting campaign. J. Herbert Potts, a man of great strength and popularity, was nominated on the Republican ticket, but Mr. Daly had such a hold on the popular heart that he was triumphantly elected by 5,645 plurality. He was re-elected in 1895 by a plurality of 4,559 over ex-Assemblyman Max Salinger, the Republican nominee.

During his six years' service in the Senate he gained a high reputation as a legislator, and for more than half that period he was the leader of his party on the floor. He made a brilliant record in 1895, when the riparian rights question was before the Senate, during his oppo-

sition to the Creamery Trust, and while serving as a member of the Special Investigating Committee of the Senate. During the Presidential campaign of 1896 he rendered his party valuable service on the stump and also as a member of its State Committee. He was a prominent candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in 1898, and would have received a majority of the votes of the convention had not a stampede been engineered just in the nick of time in favor of the opposition candidate. Still, despite his disappointment, Mr. Daly worked hard for the election of Mr. Elvin W Crane, the nominee. Mr. Daly was elected to Congress by a plurality of 10 108, the largest ever given to a candidate for Congress in the district.

1896—McEwan, Rep., 30,557; Young, Dem., 26,080; McCracken, Pro., 175; Wortendyke, Nat. Dem., 875; Campbell, Soc.-Lab., 1,073; Ginner, Silver, 235. McEwan's plurality, 4,477.

1898—Daly, Dem., 30,270; Pangborn, Rep., 20,162; Brown, Pro., 258; Herrschaft, Soc.-Lab., 1,723. Daly's plurality, 10,108.

Eighth District.

The County of Union, the City of Bayonne (Hudson County), and all the County of Essex Excepting the City of Newark and Township of East Orange.

(Population, Census of 1890, 152,486; Census of 1895, 183,527.)

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Lena, Illinois, November 2d, 1852, and is in the banking business. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when he became a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Two years later he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, in Chicago, and attended the Chicago Law School, and was graduated in 1878. He has been more or less engaged in active politics since he came to Elizabeth, fifteen years ago, and for some time he has been Chairman of the City Republican Central Committee. He served as a member-at-large of the Republican State Committee in 1898, and took an active part in the campaign for the election of Foster M. Voorhees as Governor. This is Mr. Fowler's third term in Congress.

1896—Fowler, Rep., 25,131; Willey, Dem., 13,487; Wilson, Pro., 443; Noyes, Nat. Dem., 1,085; Campbell, Soc.-Lab., 572. Fowler's plurality, 11,644.

1898—Fowler, Rep., 20,230; Snyder, Dem., 15,878; Davis, Pro., 561; Campbell, Soc.-Lab, 740. Fowler's plurality, 4,352.

Population and Vote Cast in Each District for Congress in 1896 and 1898.

District.	Population.		Total Vote.	
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1898.
First	198,193	220,049	52,443	43,979
Second	183,316	198,144	47,614	42,849
Third	159,913	176,048	42,040	38,948
Fourth	148,268	154,739	39,065	34,714
Fifth	152,272	198,642	39,843	36,333
Sixth	195,112	233,733	48,352	45,423
Seventh	256,093	308,224	58,995	52,413
Eighth	152,486	183,527	40,718	37,409
	1,444,938	1,673 106	369,070	332,068

1898.

Total Republican vote	165,120
" Democratic vote	154,648
" Prohibition vote	6,962
" Social-Labor vote	5,338
	332,068
Republican plurality	10,472

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 34,750.)

LEWIS EVANS.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Evans was born at Estellville, Atlantic county, N. J., in 1842, and is a railroad agent. When fifteen years of age, he left home and settled at Mays Landing for a short time, and then removed to Camden, where he served as a messenger boy between that city and Philadelphia before the cable had been laid across the Delaware. He learned telegraphy, and for three summers served as an operator. Next he was appointed as station agent at Atco, on the West Jersey and Sea Shore railroad,

and subsequently he was promoted to a larger office at Hammonton In 1863, he removed to Atlantic City, still serving as railroad agent. He remained in the railroad company's employ until 1885, when he was elected County Clerk of Atlantic, an office he held for ten years. He was City Clerk of Atlantic City for two years and was a member of the Board of Education for nine years.

At the organization of the first building and loan association of Atlantic City, he was elected as one of its Directors, which office he still holds. He also is one of the Directors of the Second National Bank of that city.

Mr. Evans was one of the originators and incorporators of the Neptune Hose Company, when it was organized in Atlantic City fifteen years ago, and has been its president successively all that time.

He is also a Past Master of Trinity Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., a Past Grand of American Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was one of the originators of the Atlantic City Hospital, and one of its Board of Governors, being also Treasurer of the institution.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and State Industrial School for Girls, and as a member of the committees on Education, Finance, Miscellaneous Business and Federal Relations

1895—Hoffman, Rep , 3,472; Osgood, Dem., 2,836; Adams, Pro., 202; Jacobs, People's, 49. Hoffman's plurality, 636.

1898—Evans, Rep., 3,982; Schuchardt, Dem., 2,869; Clark, Pro., 270. Evans' plurality, 1,113.

Bergen County.

(Population, 65,415.)

William M. Johnson.

(Rep., Hackensack.)

Senator Johnson was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., December 2d, 1847, and is a lawyer by profession. His father was Whitfield S. Johnson, who was Secretary of State from 1861 to 1866. The Senator removed from Newton to Trenton in 1862. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, and practiced law in Trenton from 1870 until 1874. In the latter year he removed to Hackensack, where he has been in the active practice of his profession to the present time.

He has been a School Trustee and a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission. In 1884 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and was a district delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888. He is the first Republican Senator ever elected in Bergen county. In 1892 Senator Winton carried the county by a plurality of 573. Senator Johnson's plurality in 1895 was 1,119. He was re-elected in 1898 by a plurality of 723.

In 1898 and 1899 he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, Judiciary and State Library, and as a member of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, and State Hospitals.

1895—Johnson, Rep , 6,287 ; Doremus, Dem , 5,168; Mowbray, Pro., 117 Johnson's plurality, 1,119.

1898—Johnson, Rep., 6,999; Currie, Dem , 6,276; Armann, Soc.-Lab , 140. Johnson's plurality, 723.

Burlington County.

(Population, 59,117.)

HOWARD E. PACKER.

(Dem., Burlington.)

Senator Packer was born at Trenton, N. J., September 2d, 1859, and is a coal merchant in Burlington city. He was elected a Chosen Freeholder in Burlington township in 1890 for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1897. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1892 and 1893, when he took a prominent part in legislation. In November, 1897, he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 616 over the Republican candidate, Joshua E. Borton, after an exciting campaign, despite the fact that Burlington county gave McKinley, for President, a plurality of 4,761 in 1896. In 1894, Dr. William C. Parry, Republican, carried the county for Senator by a plurality of 2,830. Last year the Senator served on the following committees: Banks and Insurance, Corporations, Federal Relations, and State Industrial School for Girls.

1894—Parry, Rep., 7,147; Prickett, Dem., 4,317; Wright, Pro., 474. Parry's plurality, 2,830.

1897—Packer, Dem., 6,300; Borton. Rep., 5,684; Landon, Pro., 386. Packer's plurality, 616.

Camden County.

(Population, 100,104.)

HERBERT W. JOHNSON.

(Rep., Merchantville.)

Senator Johnson was born in Bucks county, Pa., November 24th, 1850, of Quaker parentage, and is a seed merchant, being the senior member of the firm of Johnson & Stokes, the largest seed and agricultural house in Philadelphia, which he established in 1880. He was educated in the Friends' schools of Philadelphia He has resided in Merchantville, Camden county, since 1887, and is prominently identified with the growth and progress of that town. He served three years in the Common Council, and at the end of his term he was elected Chief Burgess of that borough The Senator was serving a second term as a member of the Camden County Board of Freeholders when he was elected to the State Senate. He then resigned the Freeholder office. He has always taken an active part in county matters, and has filled the Chairmanships of the most important committees of the County Board He is an active member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and also of the Philadelphia Bourse. In 1899 he was re-elected to the Senate by a plurality of 8,928 over Russell, the regular candidate of the Democratic party.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Finance, Miscellaneous Business, and Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Militia, Municipal Corporations, and State Library.

1896—Johnson Rep , 16,308; Armstrong, Dem., 6,449; Haven, Pro., 406; Weisbrod, Soc.-Lab., 97. Johnson's plurality, 9,859.

1899—Johnson, Rep , 11,357; Russell, Dem., 2,429; Hall, County Democ., 1,117; Bacon, Pro., 477; Sauers, Soc.-Lab., 166. Johnson's plurality, 8,928.

Cape May County.

(Population, 12,855.)

ROBERT E. HAND.

(Rep., Erma.)

Senator Haud was born at Erma, Cape May county, June 28th, 1854, where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age gave evidence

of business ability of an unusual order. He is now extensively engaged in oyster-planting and general contracting. He is the owner of hundreds of acres of valuable timber lands, from which he cuts railroad ties, piling, poles, &c , in great quantity. He employs more labor than any other man in the county. He married Lizzie W., daughter of Captain William S. Hoffman, of Cold Spring, N. J., in 1878. He began his public career as a member of the local Board of Education, and was its District Clerk for twelve years. He was an active and influential member of the Board of Freeholders from 1887 to 1892, and was elected Sheriff in the latter year, after one of the most masterly campaigns in the history of the county. He attended as a delegate the National Republican Convention at St Louis, June 16th, 1896. He was elected to the Assembly in 1896, by a plurality of 469, over Roden, Democrat. In November, 1897, he was elected State Senator for a term of three years, over David W. Roden, by a plurality of 205, after one of the hottest contests ever known to have taken place in the county, being the only Republican Senator elected in New Jersey at that time. His many friends throughout the State congratulated him on his brilliant and decisive victory, and in their appreciation of his abilities are of the unanimous opinion that, in politics as well as in business, he is in the foremost rank of enterprising citizens. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Public Health, Riparian Rights, and Treasurer's Accounts, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Commerce and Navigation, and Printing.

1894—Ross, Rep., 1,557; Ewing, Dem , 1,087; Phillips, Pro., 115; Townsend, People's, 54. Ross' plurality, 470.

1897—Hand, Rep , 1,526; Roden, Dem., 1,321; Lake, Pro., 203. Hand's plurality, 205.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 49,815.)

Edward Casper Stokes.

(Rep., Millville.)

Senator Stokes was born in Philadelphia, Pa , December 22d, 1860. and is a bank president. He was educated in the public schools at Millville and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville in 1889, a position he held

until 1898. He served as a member of Assembly from the Second district of Cumberland county in 1891 and 1892. He was elected Senator by a plurality of 830 over Isaac C. Smalley in 1892, and in 1895 he was given an increased plurality of 2,077 over Ludlam, Dem. In 1898 he was re-elected by a plurality of 1,253, thus receiving a third term, an honor which had never before been conferred on a Senator from Cumberland county. For several years Mr. Stokes was the youngest member of the Senate, but in that connection this year he had to give way to Senator McCarter, of Essex. In 1895 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the office with marked dignity, ability and impartiality. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Corporations, Unfinished Business, and Soldiers' Home, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Stationery, and State Prison.

1895—Stokes, Rep., 5,231; Ludlam, Dem., 3,154; Randolph, Pro., 494; Starkweather, People's 602. Stokes' plurality, 2,077.

1898—Stokes, Rep., 5,174; Grosscup, Dem., 3,921; Sheppard, Pro., 583. Stokes' plurality, 1,253.

Essex County.

(Population, 312,000.)

THOMAS NESBITT MCCARTER, JR.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator McCarter was born in Newark, N. J., October 20th, 1867, is a lawyer by profession, and is the youngest member of the present Senate. He was educated at the Newark Academy and Dr Pingey's school in Elizabeth. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1888, and studied law at Columbia Law College and in his father's (Thomas N. McCarter's) office in Newark. He was a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter from July 1st, 1891, to May 1st, 1899, when he withdrew and began the practice of his profession alone. From April 1st, 1896, to April 1st, 1899, he was Judge of the First District Court of Newark, when he resigned, having two years yet to serve. Governor Griggs appointed him to the judgeship. In 1899 he was elected to the Senate, after a most exciting campaign, by a plurality of 5,040 over Samuel Kalisch, one of the strongest and most aggressive Democrats in Essex county.

1896—Ketcham, Rep., 41,856; Lambert, Dem., 20,933; Livermore, Nat. Dem., 1,045; Anderson, Pro., 541; Wilson, Soc.-Lab., 899. Ketcham's plurality, 20,923.

1899—McCarter, Jr., Rep., 27,404; Kalisch, Dem., 22,364; Davis, Pro., 612; Herman, Soc.-Dem., 859; Wilson, Soc.-Lab., 832. McCarter's plurality, 5,040.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 31,191.)

Solomon H. Stanger.

(Rep., Glassboro.)

Senator Stanger was born at Glassboro, N. J., March 27th, 1836, on a farm. His boyhood days were spent with these surroundings. His education was attained in the old school-house at Glassboro, after which he entered into the industry of tilling the soil, which he pursued faithfully and successfully until the year 1881, when he moved from the farm into the famous "Temperance House" opposite the M. E. Church, Glassboro, and opened a general store, which has grown to be the largest and most successful of its kind in the county.

In 1885 he was elected to the Board of Freeholders, serving in that capacity for ten successive years, holding the most important positions the Board could place upon him.

In 1892 he was elected to the Assembly, and has been re-elected three times since, serving four years altogether, and being the only person from Gloucester county ever returned for so many successive terms. He served on some of the most important committees. In 1896 he was Chairman of the House Committee on Education, also a member of the Committees on Labor and Industry, Riparian Rights, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

Senator Stanger has always been closely identified with, and is a leader of, the Republican party, having at heart its principles, and doing all in his power to promote the same. His many friends, recognizing his sterling qualities and faithful service, have shown their appreciation by electing him to the high and honorable position as their representative in the Senate for two terms.

In 1899 he was re-elected to the Senate, after a most exciting and hard-fought campaign, by a plurality of 169 over his Democratic opponent, Thomas M. Ferrell, the strongest Democrat in the county.

Last year the Senator served as Chairman of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Game and Fisheries ,and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1896—Stanger, Rep , 4,637; Myers, Dem., 3,001; Holmes, Pro., 216. Stanger's plurality, 1,636.

1899—Stanger, Rep., 3,498; Ferrell, Dem., 3,329; Gardiner, Pro., 223. Stanger's plurality, 169.

Hudson County.

(Population, 328,080.)

ALLAN LANGDON MCDERMOTT.

(Dem., Jersey City)

Senator McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass , on the 30th of March, 1854. His father was Hugh Farrer McDermott, who, to use the language of the memorial resolutions adopted by the New York Press Club, on his decease, in 1890, "in the wide scope of his literary labors, as journalist, dramatist, author and poet, made a conspicuous place and earned enduring fame for himself." His mother's maiden name was Annie J. Langdon, and she was of one of the oldest families in New England In 1870 the subject of this sketch determined to follow journalism, and, as a preliminary step, learned to set type and run a press A few verses published in a Boston paper, and reprinted in the *New York Telegram*, in 1870, show that Mr. McDermott had a very narrow escape from a literary tomb. In 1876 he entered the law school of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated the following year, delivering an essay on "The Sanction of the Law," at the commencement exercises, held at the Academy of Music, in June, 1877. The same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, becoming a counselor in 1880. While he was a student in the office of the late Leon Abbett there was formed a friendship between preceptor and pupil which had grown with the years, and had on more than one occasion evidenced a steadfastness which is rarely found in the harsh lines of political association. In 1878 Mr. McDermott was defeated as a candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson county, but was elected in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of that body. From 1878 to 1883 he was Corporation Attorney of Jersey

City, resigning that position when appointed Judge of the Second District Court by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the State Board of Assessors. In that position he formulated the rules which have ever since been followed in the taxation of railroad property and corporate franchises in New Jersey. In 1886 Governor Abbett nominated him as Clerk in Chancery, and he was confirmed by the Senate. In communicating the fact to the Legislature, the late ex-United States Senator Cattell, also a member of the State Board, wrote: "The Hon. Allan L. McDermott, one of the original members of the Board, was during the last session of the Legislature appointed and confirmed as Clerk in the Court of Chancery, and on the 1st of April resigned as a member of this Board to enter upon his new position. Much of the success of the early work of this Board is due to the intelligent and faithful service of Mr. McDermott, largely supplemented by his legal knowledge, which was invaluable. The Board parted with him most regretfully, and we are free to say that in our judgment it will be difficult to find one who will in all respects fill his place." In 1884, '85 and '86 Mr. McDermott was President of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from that position the *Argus* said: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system, which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion." He was renominated for Clerk in Chancery, in 1891, by Governor Abbett, and he was again confirmed by the Senate. In 1892 Mr. McDermott was, because of dissatisfaction with the existing local government, defeated in a canvass for the Mayoralty of Jersey City. In 1894 he was nominated by Governor Werts as a member of the commission appointed to revise the State Constitution. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee from 1886 until 1896, and drafted every platform, with one exception, adopted by a State Democratic Convention during that time.

Mr. McDermott was chairman of the New Jersey delegation at the National Convention held in Chicago in 1896.

He refused to accept the platform adopted by that convention, and being nominated for Congress, declined to run. In 1898 he was appointed by Mayor Hoos Corporation Council of Jersey City. In that year he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 9,528.

Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Revision of Laws, Riparian Rights, School for Deaf-Mutes, and Sinking Fund.

1895—Daly, Dem., 26,033; Salinger, Rep, 21,474, Campbell, Soc-Lab., 1,120; McCracken, Pro., 320; Daly's plurality, 4,559.

1898—McDermott, Dem., 32,138; Brantigan, Rep., 22,610; Wilson, Pro., 286; Krafft, Soc.-Lab., 1,726. McDermott's plurality, 9,528.

Hunderton County.

(Population, 35,334.)

JOHN R. FOSTER.

(Dem., Three Bridges)

Senator Foster was born at Neshanic, Somerset county, N. J., March 1st 1844, and is a farmer. He served on the Town Committee for three years, and in the spring of 1897 he was elected to a second term of office in that body. Last year he served on the Senate Committees on Agriculture, Game and Fisheries, Militia, Passed Bills, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1894—Kuhl, Dem., 3,950; Shields, Rep., 3,826; Shuman, Pro., 437; Foster, People's, 153. Kuhl's plurality, 124.

1897—Foster, Dem., 4,074; Reading, Rep, 3,290; Craig, Pro., 375. Foster's plurality, 784.

Mercer County.

(Population, 85,538.)

ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON.

(Rep, Trenton.)

Senator Hutchinson was born at Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., August 7th, 1855, and is a merchant miller. Before his election to the House of Assembly, in 1895, the only public office he ever held was that of Township Clerk, which he filled for three years. He has been treasurer of the Trenton Bone and Fertilizer Company

since its organization in July, 1889, and its manager since 1892. He is a director of the Interstate Fair Association, and was its first treasurer, having served three years in that position. He does a large business with his flour-mill and grain elevator, which are situated in Hamilton township. He was elected to the Assembly in 1895 by a plurality of 3,273 over McGalliard, Democrat, and in 1896 by 7,736 over Gill, Democrat. In the Legislature of 1896 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Clergy and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Game and Fisheries, and State Prison, and also of the Inaugural Committee. In 1897 he was Chairman of the Committees on Agriculture and School for Deaf Mutes, and a member of the Committees on Appropriations and Revision of Laws.

In 1898 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,461 over his Democratic opponent, Bayard Stockton.

During his first year of service the Senator was a very busy man, indeed. He took an active interest in all matters that came up for legislation, and he was ever alert for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State, and more particularly that of his own constituency. He served as Chairman of the Committees on the Inauguration of Governor Voorhees, Agriculture, Stationery, Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Corporations, Engrossed Bills, Clergy, and Sinking Fund

1895—Skirm, Rep, 10,684; Bergen, Dem., 8,113; Norcross, Pro., 306; Abrams, People's, 114; Keitz, Soc.-Lab, 64. Skirm's plurality, 2,571.

1898—Hutchinson, Rep., 10,037; Stockton, Dem., 8,576; Burgner, Pro., 468. Hutchinson's plurality, 1,461.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 70,058.)

JAMES H. VAN CLEEF.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Van Cleef was born at Branchville, Somerset county, N. J., July 12th, 1841, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was educated at Rutgers College grammar school, at New Brunswick, N. J., and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Upon leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. Mercer Beasley, and when Mr. Beasley was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench Mr. Van Cleef continued his studies under Edward T. Green, late Judge of the United States District Court at Trenton.

Mr. Van Cleef completed his preparatory studies in 1867, in June of which year he was admitted to the bar. Immediately on the expiration of the term fixed by law he took his second examinations and was licensed as a counselor. He began the practice of his profession in New Brunswick, where he has continued it to the present time, having built up a large and lucrative business.

He was counsel for the Middlesex county Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1873 and 1874. In 1875 he was made Assemblyman by over 400 majority, although his opponent received the year before 700 majority. The Board of Aldermen elected him City Attorney in 1877. The Board was then a political tie. Although a Democrat and a fervent partisan, so satisfactorily did Mr. Van Cleef fulfill the duties of his office that he was continued in office in 1878 by a Board of Aldermen that was then largely Republican.

In 1880 he was again elected to the Legislature by 655 majority. The year previous the Republican candidate had 959 majority. Mr. Van Cleef was elected to the Assembly in 1881 for the third time and without any opposition. While a member of the Legislature Mr. Van Cleef drafted and had passed some of the most important laws of that period. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of the city of New Brunswick, and so honestly and efficiently did he conduct the duties of Executive that in 1891 he was unanimously re-elected to that office—the Democrats having renominated him and the Republicans having placed his name on their ticket. He was again renominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans, and served a third term. The Senator holds the degree of A. M., which was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1872. He comes of good, sturdy Dutch stock on his father's side, and when recently made a member of the Holland Society, traced his ancestry back to 1641. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons, New Jersey Historical Society, Knights of Pythias, Zeta Psi (college society) and several other organizations, and is President of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Labor and Industries, Municipal Corporations, Unfinished Business, Reform School for Boys, and State Hospitals.

1894—Herbert, Rep , 7,252; Van Cleef, Dem., 6,011; Hults, Pro., 215; Tice, People's, 326; Pyatt, Soc -Lab., 172. Herbert's plurality, 1,241.

1897—Van Cleef Dem., 6,747; Pownall, Rep., 6,238; Marshall, Pro., 276. Van Cleef's plurality, 509.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 75,543.)

Charles Asa Francis.

(Rep., North Long Branch.)

Senator Francis was born at Keyport, N J, October 28th, 1855, and is a merchant He received his education in the old Turkey school and at Freehold. He was formerly a clerk for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company at Sandy Hook. In 1881 he formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hoyt & Francis, in the grocery business, at North Long Branch, which is one of the most prosperous in Monmouth county He was elected a Commissioner of that town in 1884, and was re-elected in 1885, '86 and '87. In 1893 he was placed on both tickets for Commissioner-at-Large, and received the total vote cast at the municipal election. He was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Sanitary, Ordinance and Printing Committees by Mayor Blodgett. He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1886, and in 1889 he was elected its Secretary. He served as Postmaster at North Long Branch under Presidents Arthur and Harrison. He is a fireman and an active church worker, and belongs to the following lodges: Long Branch Lodge, F. & A. M.; Standard Chapter, R. A. M.; Corson Commandery, Knights Templar; Sea View Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Hollywood Council, Jr. O U. A. M., Long Branch Council, Royal Arcanum, and Progressive Council, Local Additional Benefit Association, a branch of the Royal Arcanum. He served two years in the House of Assembly, and in 1896 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 231. 1899 he was re-elected by a plurality of 526 over Johnston, Democrat. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurances, Education, Clergy and State Hospitals, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Railroads and Canals, and Stationery.

1896—Francis, Rep., 9,389; Stevens, Dem, 9,158; Brown, Pro, 255. Francis' plurality, 231.

1899—Francis, Rep., 9,025; Johnston, Dem., 8,499; Shotwell, Pro., 359. Francis' plurality, 526.

Morris County.

(Population, 59,536.)

MAHLON PITNEY.

(Rep , Morristown.)

Senator Pitney was born at Morristown, N. J , February 5th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of Vice Chancellor Pitney. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town, and entered Princeton College in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. Upon graduation he at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then practicing in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and became a counselor-at-law in 1885. He opened an office in Dover, Morris county, in 1882, and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Morristown, and has since resided and practiced law in that place. His law practice is quite general in its character. He acted as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. At the election of 1894 for Congress he carried the Democratic counties of Sussex and Warren, the latter county being the home of his opponent, Hon. Johnston Cornish. In 1896 he made a most brilliant campaign and was re-elected by the increased plurality of 2,977. He had the indorsement of the Gold Democrats. His own county of Morris gave him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident of that county. He made a brilliant record in Congress, and was one of the most influential members ever sent from New Jersey.

He was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 831 over his Democratic opponent, Thomas H Hoagland.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws and School for Deaf Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Industrial School for Girls.

1895—Vreeland, Rep., 5,974; McCracken, Dem , 4,448; Hedges, Pro., 446; Milligan, People's, 224. Vreeland's plurality, 1,526.

1898—Pitney, Rep., 6,606; Hoagland, Dem., 5,775; Miller, Pro., 488. Pitney's plurality, 831.

Ocean County.

(Population, 15,974)

George Greeley Smith.

(Rep., Lakewood.)

Senator Smith was born in Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., January 5th, 1854. He came to Lakewood when thirteen years of age, and subsequently attended Peddie Institute at Hightstown for two years. He is related, through his mother's family, to the late Horace Greeley, from whom he gets his middle name. After leaving Peddie Institute he attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y, from which he was graduated in 1870. The next two years he spent learning the practical part of the dry goods business at his old home in Clinton, Mass In 1872 he engaged in the dry goods business in Lakewood. His enterprise and business tact made him successful from the first, and he is now at the head of the largest dry goods establishment in Ocean county, and one of the largest in that section of the State. The business block rebuilt by him some years ago, contains three of the leading stores in the town, besides his own and the Park View House. This is only one of the several evidences of Mr. Smith's public spirit and enterprise in one of the most attractive villages in the State.

Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Assembly in 1884 and 1885 by the largest majority ever received for that office in Ocean county. During his first year in the Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum and a member of the Committees on Fisheries and Commerce and Navigation In 1886 he was Chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Education and a member of the Committees on Industrial Schools and Fisheries. He is at present a member of the Board of Trustees, and Chairman of the Property Committee of Peddie Institute, Vice-President of the Lakewood Trust Company, and President of the Lakewood Republican Club In 1892 he was elected to the Senate by a much larger majority than was ever given to any candidate for that office up to that time, over one of the most popular opponents ever nominated by the Democratic party. Again, in 1898, he was elected by a still larger majority—1,349—in fact, the largest ever given to a candidate for the Legislature in Ocean county.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Labor and Industries and Passed Bills, and as a member

of the Committees on Riparian Rights and School for Deaf Mutes.

1895—Engle, Rep., 2,475; Irons, Dem., 1,299; Lippincott, Pro., 155. Engle's plurality, 1,176.

1898—Smith, Rep., 2,679; Rogers, Dem., 1,330; Simpson, Pro., 120. Smith's plurality, 1,349.

Passaic County.

(Population, 133,227.)

CHRISTIAN BRAUN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Braun was born in Paterson, N. J., September 5th, 1858, and is a brewer. He served as Mayor of the city of Paterson for two terms, from May 1st, 1893, to May 1st, 1897. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Finance, Elections, State Prison, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Commerce and Navigation He was the minority nominee for President of the Senate.

1894—Williams, Rep., 10,973; Van Hovenburg, Dem., 6,861; Reed, Pro., 409; Wilson, Soc.-Lab., 2,285. Williams' plurality, 4,112.

1897—Braun, Dem., 11,276; Williams, Rep., 9,084; Prettyman, Pro., 266; Duff, Soc.-Lab., 941. Braun's plurality, 2,192.

Salem County.

(Population, 26,084)

RICHARD C. MILLER.

(Rep , Alloway.)

Senator Miller, who is a son of the late ex-Sheriff Samuel W. Miller, was born at Alloway, N. J, March 28th, 1848. He is in the lumber, coal and fertilizer business, which he undertook, as successor to his father, in 1876. He has lived in Alloway all his life, and he never held public office until he was elected to the Senate. He had been repeatedly solicited to accept office, and always refused until, through the irresistible pressure of his friends, he consented to stand for the State Senate in 1896, when he was elected by the largest majority in the history of Salem county. In 1899 he was re-elected, after a spirited campaign, by a plurality of 64, over Strimple, one of the most popular and strongest Democrats in the county.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Elections, Railroads and Canals, and Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries and Reform School for Boys.

1896—Miller, Rep., 3,761; Riley, Dem., 2,768; Lecroy, Pro., 245. Miller's plurality 993.

1899 - Miller, Rep., 3,074; Strimple, Dem., 3,010; Lindzey, Pro., 267. Miller's plurality, 64.

Somerset County.

(Population, 30,447.)

Charles Arthur Reed

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Senator Reed was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., December 4th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the public schools and entered Rutgers College in the Class of 1878. He lived on a farm from 1866 to 1882, when he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He was appointed a Special Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau in 1883 and served as such until July, 1885. He has served as Corporation Counsel of the borough of North Plainfield from 1888 until the present time. He stands high in his profession and enjoys a large practice in Somerset and Union counties. At the election in 1895 his home, North Plainfield, gave him the largest majority ever given in that town to any candidate on any ticket, and he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 587. At the election in 1896 the whole force of the opposition was concentrated against him as a candidate for the Senate, when his own town gave him an increased majority over the year before, which was unprecedented. His plurality in the county was 1,390. Again in 1899 he demonstrated his popularity when he was re-elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,007 over his Democratic opponent, former Speaker James J. Bergen. Last year the Senator was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office in a most able, dignified and impartial manner, making a record for himself which has not been surpassed by any of his predecessors.

1896—Reed, Rep., 4,148; Cramer, Dem., 2,758; Vanderveer, Nat. Dem., 186; Barrett, Pro., 122. Reed's plurality, 1,390.

1899—Reed, Rep, 3,706; Bergen, Dem., 2,699; Lunger, Pro., 179. Reed's plurality, 1,007,

Sussex County.

(Population 22,586)

Lewis J. Martin.

(Dem., Newton.)

Senator Martin is a lawyer by profession, and was born near Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J., February 22d, 1844. He was chief clerk in the County Clerk's office of Sussex county during the latter part of his father's (Jas. J. Martin's) term, and until his decease in January, 1869, when he was appointed by the Governor and commissioned as Clerk to serve the unexpired term of his father, which terminated in the fall of that year. Senator Martin was a member of the House of Assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and he was Law Judge of Sussex county from 1881 until 1896, when he was succeeded by James F. Conklin, Republican, who was appointed by Governor Griggs. He has been the attorney of the Board of Freeholders of Sussex county since May, 1896. He was elected a member of the Town Committee of the town of Newton in March, 1896, for a term of three years, and was chairman of that committee during that year ; and was elected to the Senate in 1897 (to succeed Senator Gould, Republican) by a plurality of 281 over Daniel Bailey, Republican. Last year he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. He served on the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, Judiciary, Public Health, Clergy, and Printing.

1894—Gould, Rep., 2,593; Bale, Dem., 2,412; Conklin, Pro., 166 Gould's plurality, 181.

1897—Martin, Dem., 2,833 ; Bailey, Rep., 2,552; Sanford, Pro., 166. Martin's plurality, 281.

Union County.

(Population, 85,404.)

Joseph Cross.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Senator Cross was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29th, 1843. He graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of Wm. J. Magie, Esq. He also took a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-

law in June, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which relation existed until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cross has resided in Elizabeth since the spring of 1858, and has always been a staunch Republican In 1888 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth, but in common with all of the other Republican District Court Judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891.

Mr. Cross was elected a member of the Assembly from Union county in the fall of 1893, and again in 1894. When Speaker Holt resigned the chair, May 26th, 1894. Mr. Cross was chosen his successor for the remainder of the session. In 1895 he was re-elected Speaker by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. In November, 1898, he was elected Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Voorhees, who had been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

He was re-elected to the Senate for a full term in 1899 by a plurality of 2,471, being an increase of 491 over that of the previous year. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships and Reform School for Boys and as a member of the Committees on Elections Revision of Laws and Passed Bills.

1898—Cross, Rep, 9,054; Ford, Dem.. 7,074; Brookfield, Pro., 259; Miller, Lab., 495. Cross' Plurality, 1,980.

1899—Cross, Rep., 8,704; Hillman, Dem., 6,233; Massett, Pro., 320; Burns, Soc-Lab., 321. Cross' plurality 2,471.

Warren County.

(Population, 37,283)

Johnston Cornish.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunderton county, N. J., in 1857, and is a manufacturer of pianos and organs, his factory being one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States. He was Mayor of Washington in 1884, '85 and '86. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate by a handsome majority, and before h served his full term he resigned to qualify himself as a member of Congress, to which office he was chosen in

1892 by a plurality of 1,039 over his Republican opponent, former Congressman Benjamin F. Howey. In 1894 Mr. Cornish was a candidate for re-election, when he was defeated by Mahlon Pitney, owing to the Republican tidal wave which occurred that year. At that election throughout the State, the Republicans carried all the Congressional districts. Senator Cornish has always been, since he reached his majority, an active and enthusiastic Democrat, and for some years he has been one of the State leaders of his party, besides being a member of the State Democratic Committee. In 1899 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 1,675 over Nunn, Republican.

1896—Barber, Dem., 5,079; Cramer, Rep., 3,949; McKinstry, Pro., 370 Barber's plurality, 1,130.

1899—Cornish, Dem., 4,335; Nunn, Rep., 2,660; Dufford, Pro., 299. Cornish's plurality, 1,675.

Summary.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS,	14	DEMOCRATS,	7	=21
HOUSE—REPUBLICANS,	43	DEMOCRATS,	16	=59
		VACANCY,		1
	57		23	81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 34.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1900—Burlington, Middlesex, Passaic, Sussex and Hunterdon, now represented by Democrats, and Cape May, now represented by a Republican—6.

In 1901—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean, Mercer, Bergen and Morris, now represented by Republicans, and Hudson, now represented by a Democrat—7.

In 1902—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, Gloucester, Salem and Camden, now represented by Republicans, and Warren, now represented by a Democrat—8.

The Senators who will be elected in 1900 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed General William J. Sewell, whose term will expire on March 3d, 1901.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

CHARLES T. ABBOTT.

(Rep., Mays Landing.)

Mr. Abbott was born in Atlantic county, N. J., December 27th, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession He was formerly a farmer. In 1899 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,974 over Somers, Dem.

Abbott, Rep., 3,864; Somers, Dem., 1890; Powell, Pro., 391.

Bergen County.

EDMUND W. WAKELEE.

(Rep., Demarest.)

Mr. Wakelee was born at Kingston, N. Y., November 21st, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from the Kingston Academy and then entered the law office of Benard & Fiero, now of Albany. Afterward Mr. Wakelee became a student in the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He was admitted to the bar the same year. He made his home in Bergen county, where he is now practicing law, having an office in Englewood and also in New York City. He has taken a most active part in Bergen county politics for the past seven years, and has been President of the Republican Club of Harrington township, and is now a member of the County Committee He is a life member of the State Firemen's Association, and President of the Demarest Firemen's Association. He is a member of Alpine Lodge No 77, F. and A. M., of Closter, and of Northern Valley Lodge, Knights of Honor, Tenafly.

He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 964 over Cooper, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Elections, Printing, and State Library.

VACANCY.

Caused by the death of John L. C. Graves, Rep., who was elected by a plurality of 798 over Cooper, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. This vacancy was not filled before the Manual went to press

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THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Wakelee	5,475	Cooper	4,511
Graves.....	5,309	Kehoe	4,247

Prohibition—Collingswood, 267; Martin, 226.
Soc.-Lab.—Wyatt, 186; Kreeza, 185.

Burlington County.

CHARLES WRIGHT.

(Rep., Columbus.)

Mr. Wright was born on December 19th, 1849, on the farm on which he now resides, and which has been owned by the family for three generations It is situated in Mansfield township, about two miles from the village of Columbus. Besides being a farmer, he is a dealer in cattle He received as good an education as was obtainable from the schools in that vicinity, and then completed his studies as a student for two years at the Westtown boarding-school, controlled by the Society of Friends. Being the last remaining son of a large family, he was obliged then to return to the farm to assist his father during the spring, summer and fall. He began teaching school when twenty years of age, and for seven winters he continued in the work. For over twenty-six years he has been interested in the handling of different grades of cattle, and in this business has been quite successful. Since before he was a voter Mr. Wright has been actively identified with the politics of Mansfield township, and has served upon the Township Committee, having been elected thereto in 1877, and again in 1878 and 1879. In the last-mentioned year he served as Treasurer of the township. He served as School Trustee for five years, during the last two of which he was District Clerk. In the spring of 1899, he was elected to the presidency of the DeCou Brothers Company, manufacturers and jobbers in boots and shoes in Philadelphia, to fill a vacancy

caused by death. He has been connected with that company since its incorporation in 1892. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term, by a plurality of 2,035 over Gash, Democrat. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and as a member of the Committees on Public Health, Federal Relations, and Reform School for Boys.

JOEL HORNER.

(Rep., Palmyra.)

Mr. Horner was born near Merchantville, Camden county, October 12th, 1850, and is a son of the late Judge Joel Horner, who served ten years upon the Camden county bench. He is a farmer and nurseryman, and with the exception of one year spent in Alabama and three years in the commission business in Philadelphia he has followed those occupations the greater part of his life. He attended the public schools of Camden county, and afterwards Professor Fewsmith's school, in Philadelphia. Mr. Horner has been a resident of Burlington county about fourteen years, and has represented the township of Palmyra in the Board of Chosen Freeholders since May, 1894. He was elected Director of the Board in May, 1896, and again in May, 1897. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 2,082 over Gash, Democrat.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Labor and Industries and State Prison and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries and Towns and Townships.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrat.*	
Wright	6,259	Gash	4,224
Horner	6,306		

Prohibition—Hunter, 456; Lippincott, 468.

Camden County.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Bradley was born in Wicomico county, Md., May 6th, 1852, and is a mechanical engineer. He came from Maryland to Wilmington, Del., in 1870, and thence to Camden in 1873, where he has since resided. He is connected with many business enterprises in Camden and

vicinity. He was elected to the Camden City Council in 1892, was legislated out of office in 1893, when he was re-elected for a full term of two years. He was President of Council from 1893 to 1894 He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 8,792 over Bender, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Elections, and Game and Fisheries, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, and Reform School for Boys.

Francis Ford Patterson, Jr.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Patterson was born in Newark, N. J., July 30th, 1867, and is a journalist by profession. He was educated at the Woodbury Academy, where he was graduated at the age of fourteen years. He learned the rudiments of the printing business in the office of the Woodbury *Liberal Press*. Since he was fifteen years of age, he has been in the newspaper business, when his father established the Camden *Courier* in 1882. He was the New Jersey editor of the Philadelphia *Record* from 1891 to 1894. Then he took hold of the Camden *Telegram* and made it prosperous. He has also served as reporter for the Philadelphia *Times* and Baltimore *Herald*. At the present time he is the manager of the Camden *Post-Telegram*. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 8,794 over Bender, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Ephraim Tomlinson Gill.

(Rep., Haddonfield)

Mr. Gill was born at Haddonfield, N. J., March 14th, 1861, and is in the real estate business, and is also a breeder of thoroughbred stock on the Haddon Farms. He was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden county for the first time in the spring of 1890, and again in 1891. He was also elected in 1894, and has been a member continuously since that time. In 1899 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 8,737 over Bender, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

The Total Vote.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Bradley	11 289	Hoeflich	2,476
Patterson	11,291	Bender	2,497
Gill	11,234	Cheeseman	2,483

County Democracy.		*Prohibition.*	
Story	1,158	Budd	504
Ganton	1,144	Keen	475
Old	1,172	Brown	470

Soc -Lab.—Miller, 178 ; Eberding, 177 ; Ross, 178

Cape May County.

Ellis Hughes Marshall.

(Rep., Seaville.)

Mr. Marshall was born at Tuckahoe, N. J., September 18th, 1845, is a son of the late Randolph Marshall, M. D., and is in the mercantile business at Seaville. He has been Postmaster of that town for twenty-eight years. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and afterward he entered the Quaker City Business College Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1865 He then began business as a harness-maker, which he conducted for two years, when he entered into mercantile pursuits. He has been a member of the Board of Education for several years, and at present is a Director of the Seaville Camp Meeting, Recording Steward of the Seaville M. E. Church, and President of the Board of Trustees of that body. Last year he was the author of Assembly bill 208, which became a law and which provides for the better security of life and limb in cases of fire in hotels and other buildings. It is known as chapter 162 of the laws of 1899. He served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Game and Fisheries, Ways and Means, Industrial School for Girls, and State Library. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 815, the largest ever given to any candidate in Cape May county.

Marshall, Rep., 1,795; Williams, Dem., 980; Sheppard, Pro., 151.

Cumberland County.

Jesse S. Steelman.

(Rep., Millville.)

Mr. Steelman was born at Tuckahoe, N. J., April 21st, 1872, and is a glassblower. He attended school in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and finished his education in the public night schools of Millville. At the age

of ten years he began his trade as a glassblower. He is an active member of the American Flint Glassblowers Association of the United States and Canada, and for three years he has represented his local branch in the National Conventions. He never held public office until he was elected to the Assembly in 1898, although he has always taken an active interest in politics and every question of importance that concerned the general good of the people. Mr. Steelman is a contributing member of the Methodist Church of Millville. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,105 over Campbell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Engrossed Bills, Riparian Rights, Commerce and Navigation, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

William J. Moore.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Mr. Moore was born at Franklinville, N. J., August 31st, 1851, and is the proprietor of Moore's Opera House, Bridgeton. He was formerly in the retail hat and shoe business. His grandfather, Joel Moore, then of Deerfield, represented Cumberland county in the House of Assembly in 1850 and '51. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cumberland, from March 1st, 1890, to March 1st, 1896, having been elected for two terms of three years each. On March 1st, 1897, he was elected in the First ward of Bridgeton to the City Council for a term of three years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,014 over Campbell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Steelman	5,682	Campbell	4,577
Moore	5,591	Tice	4,494

Prohibition—Taylor, 504; Missic, 535.

Essex County.

Jacob Clark.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Clark was born at Westbrookville, Sullivan county, N. Y., June 10th, 1846, and is a stone contractor. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,299

over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and was at the head of the poll in Essex county. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Railroads and Canals.

Joseph Henry Bacheller.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Bacheller was born in Newark, N. J., February 1st, 1869, and is in the real estate business. In April, 1897, he was elected Alderman from the Ninth ward in Newark and was re-elected in 1899 for another term of two years. He is the leader on the Republican side in the Board of Aldermen. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,256 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

John W. Weseman.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Weseman was born in Germany (his father being a citizen of the United States at the time) in 1861. For the last thirteen years he has conducted a grocery business at 104 Green street, Newark. He received his education in the public schools of Newark and business colleges. At the November election in 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county from the Fourth ward of Newark for a term of two years. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and other social organizations. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,068 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Incidental Expenses, Ways and Means, Federal Relations, and State Prison.

John Kreitler.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Kreitler was born in Newark, N. J., October 4th, 1856, and is a master painter and decorator of the firm of John Kreitler & Bro. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1888-89, a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders in 1897-98, a member of the Republican County Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Ward Executive Committee in 1897-98. For eleven years Mr. Kreitler has been Treasurer of the Reliable B.

and L. Association, and is Secretary of the Prudential B. and L. Association. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,276 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Labor and Industries, and Passed Bills.

William Mungle.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Mungle was born at Blackburn, Scotland, in 1848. He came to this country in 1868 and established a retail grocery in Newark, in which business he has since been engaged. Mr. Mungle served two years in the Common Council, from 1895 to 1897, as a representative of the Fifteenth ward. He is a member of the Northern Republican Club and of Northern Lodge, F. and A. M. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,093 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Stationery, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

Frederick J. Deleot.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Deleot was born at Albany, N. Y., January 14th, 1856, and is a toll-gate keeper. He was formerly a gold-pen maker. He received his education at Public School No. 1, Jersey City, and was in the class with Congressman Daly. Afterwards he attended a private school. He learned the gold-pen business with E. S. Johnson & Co., of New York, and was foreman for the Ludden Pen Company, of Brooklyn, before he was twenty-one years of age. He entered the employ of the J. C. & B. R. R. in 1876, and since August 10th, 1877, he has been gate-keeper at the Passaic river on the Newark Plankroad. He was once a candidate for the Assembly, and at another time a candidate for Alderman against William Harrigan, and was defeated both times. He is at present chairman of the Twelfth Ward Republican Executive Committee. He is a member of Triluminar Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 112; of St. Paul Lodge, No. 29, K. of P., and of Radiant Star Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Deleot's father was a strong Democrat, with four sons who are staunch Republicans. He is the son of a soldier of the Civil War and grandson of a soldier who fought under Bonaparte. For a number of years he has been interested in politics, and has always worked hard

for the success of the Republican party. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,139 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Militia, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

George F. Bbandenburgh.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Brandenburgh was born in Newark, N J., October 2d, 1866, and is a wagon manufacturer. He received the major part of his education in the old Third ward schoolhouse on Washington street.

After graduating from there he took a commercial course of study in Chicago, returning to Newark in 1883, and learned his trade—that of letterer—in the establishment of Brandenburgh & Novelle, wagon manufacturers, with whom he remained until about two years ago, when he succeeded them in business, and to-day he conducts the best regulated and most profitable wagon factory within the range of the State.

Mr. Brandenburgh resides in the Fourteenth ward, which he represented as School Commissioner in 1895. He is prominent in lodge circles, being at present Master of Cosmos Lodge, 106, F. and A. M.; is a past grand of Protection Lodge, 28, I. O. O. F.; associated with "Unity Conclave," I. O. O. F, and has identified himself in the chairs of several societies. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,119 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Miscellaneous Business, and Printing.

John Nevin Klein.

(Rep., Belleville.)

Mr. Klein was born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 24th, 1862, and is a druggist. Formerly he was a day laborer, school teacher, and a clerk. He has been a member of the Township Committee, and was Town Treasurer in 1892. At the last school election he was chosen a member of the Board of Education for three years. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,058 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Towns and Townships, and a member of the Committee on Soldiers' Home.

John Peter Dexheimer.

(Rep., Orange.)

Mr. Dexheimer was born in Caldwell township, N. J., October 4th, 1861, and is a contractor. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Orange from April, 1893, to April, 1895, and was Street Commissioner from April, 1895, to April, 1898. He is a member of Union Lodge, No 11, F. and A. M., and Orange Chapter, R. A. M.; also of Plato Lodge, No. 122, K. of P., Grand Prelate of Grand Lodge of N. J., of Orange Lodge, 135, B. P. O. E., and of Longfellow Council, 675, Royal Arcanum. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,060 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Claims and Pensions, and State Hospitals.

Benjamin Franklin Jones.

(Rep., South Orange.)

Mr Jones was born in Brooklyn, N Y., December 31st, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing both in New York and New Jersey. He was graduated from the New York University in June, 1895, with the degree of LL.B, and received the degree of LL.M. three years later. Last year he served on the Committees of Judiciary and Revision of Laws, and was Chairman of Joint Committee on State Library. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,192 over Donovan, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

George Stelle Campbell.

(Rep., Milburn.)

Mr. Campbell was born in New Brunswick, N. J., April 3d, 1857, and has been a druggist since 1873. He bought his present business in Milburn, in 1880. His antecedents are in the Campbell and Martin and Stelle and Runyon families, Jerseymen for ten generations. He is trustee of historic Spring Guild Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Essex County Republican Committee in 1883 and '84, and has been Treasurer of the Milburn Republican Club since 1893. Before his election to the Assembly he had never been a candidate for any political office and never sought a nomina-

thereto. He was elected to the Assemby by a plurality of 7,144, over Donovan the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Clark	28,693	Cerren	21,184
Bacheller	28,650	Shann	21,375
Weseman	28,462	Donovan	21,394
Kreitler	28,670	Ely	21,284
Mungle	28,487	Bowers	21,302
Deleot	28,533	Garrabrant	21,347
Brandenburgh	28,513	Schwarzwaelder	21,276
Klein	28,452	Keough	21,286
Dexheimer	28,454	Kehle	21,278
Jones	28,586	Lucking	21,316
Campbell	28,538	Backus	21,345

Prohibition—Berryman, 628; Thomson, 626; Davenport, 626; Ribbans, 629; Gould, 626; DeHart, 625; Armstrong, 625; Hollinshead, 626; Adams, 625; Darling, 625; Roff, 619.

Social-Labor—Lunberg, 895; Rubovitz, 910; Carless, 892; Simonet, 900; Nicolai, 898; Mattick, 897; Lindstrom, 899; Mystrom, 897; Walz, 897; Erickson, 897; Smith, 910.

Social-Democratic—Wind, 855; Strobell, 854; Ely, 853; Rubin, 852; Thierfelder, 853; Gilman, 854; Hartwig, 854; Trick, 853; Coopermann, 853; Neben, 855; Kohl, 852.

Gloucester County.

William P. Buck.

(Rep., Williamstown.)

Mr. Buck was born in Philadelphia, December 21st, 1849, and is a cabinetmaker and undertaker. He settled at Williamstown, in December, 1866, worked on a farm and followed marketing until August, 1870, when he became employed as nurse at the Trenton State Hospital, where he served for four years. He then migrated to Illinois and served six months as Supervisor of the Southern Illinois Asylum, when he returned to New Jersey and worked for six months at the Morris Plains State Hospital. Again he was employed at the Trenton State Hospital and served that institution for five years as uphols

terer. He began business at Williamstown in March, 1884. He is Past Master of the Williamstown Lodge, No. 166, F. and A. M.; Past Councilor of Silver Star Council, No. 26, Jr., O. U. A. M., and Past Sachem of Choctaw Tribe, I. O. R. M. He has been a School Trustee, and a Justice of the Peace from 1895 and until his election to the Assembly, when he resigned the office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 564 over the Democratic candidate.

Buck, Rep., 3,695 ; Crist, Dem., 3,131 ; Peterson, Pro., 248.

Hudson County.

Leon Abbett.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Abbett, the only surviving son of the late Governor Abbett, was born in Jersey City, March 27th, 1867, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He received his early education in Hasbrouck Institute and Public School No. 3, of Jersey City, under Principal Beal. He attended the Jersey City High School, and graduated in the class of 1883. He then went to the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1886, but was not then old enough to be admitted to the bar, so he went abroad and studied for a year at the University of Berlin.

On returning to the United States, in 1888, he was admitted as attorney and counselor-at-law in New York, being then twenty-one years old. A few months later he was admitted to practice as attorney at the New Jersey bar, and three years subsequently he became a counselor. Mr. Abbett acted as private secretary to Governor Abbett during his second term, but never held an elective office until he was chosen for the Assembly in 1898 For two years he was Township Attorney for Weehawken and is now a Supreme Court Commissioner. Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States District Court for New Jersey, recently appointed him Referee for Hudson county under the Bankruptcy act. Mr. Abbett has been practicing law in Hoboken since 1892, having offices in the Second National Bank Building. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,789 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and State Library.

Allan Benny.

(Dem., Bayonne.)

Mr. Benny was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12th, 1867, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He is of Scotch parentage. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen, Bayonne, from 1892 to 1894, representing the First ward. At the expiration of his term, in April, 1894, he was a candidate for re-election against William J. O'Brien (now deceased), late President of Council, Bayonne (Dem.), and William J. Haver (Rep.). The election returns gave Mr. Haver 114 votes, Mr. O'Brien 260 votes and Allan Benny 259 votes, and "Benny" 1 vote. Mr. Benny claimed the vote cast for "Benny" should be counted for him, and contested the election before Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, who decided that he should have the "Benny" vote, but it appearing it the case that his father was a Scotchman, and not naturalized here at the time of his son's birth, Judge Lippincott decided that therefore he was not a citizen of the United States, and declared O'Brien elected. Upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, Judge Lippincott's decision was reversed. Mr. Benny was declared to be a citizen by virtue of his birth in this country, and the election was declared a tie. (See case reported in 29th Vroom, page 36.) Mr. O'Brien, who had taken the seat because of Judge Lippincott's decision, was forced to vacate, and it remained vacant the remainder of the term. Mr. Benny was elected to the Assembly in 1897 by a plurality of 8,623 over Lees, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1898 by a plurality of 8,345 over Basse, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket, and again in 1899 by a plurality of 9,860 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He received more votes than any other candidate on his ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of Laws and Passed Bills.

Maurice Marks.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Marks was born in Jersey City, October 23d, 1871, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law both in New York and New Jersey. He was graduated at No. 1 Public School, Jersey City, in 1884; at the Jersey City High School in 1888, and at the University of New York in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. He has been counsel in

many litigations. He is a member of numerous fraternal and benevolent organizations, and of the Robert Davis Association of Hudson county. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,430 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, and Federal Relations.

James J. Murphy.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Murphy was born in New York city about thirty-one years ago, and came to Jersey City when he was a year old. He attended School No. 13, and subsequently became a student in St. Peter's College. After that he attended Gaskell's Business College, and he graduated from that institution in February, 1885. In April of the same year he began the study of law in Prosecutor Winfield's office, and in November, 1889, he was admitted to the bar. In May, 1890, he was graduated from the New York University Law School, and in February, 1893, he became a counselor-at-law. Soon afterward Mr. Murphy formed a law partnership with Assistant Collector of the Port Fagen, and this partnership still continues in the Weldon Building. Mr. Murphy became active in politics several years ago, when he began to work and speak in advocacy of the Democratic ticket, and his services have been in demand at every election since 1892. He is a member of the Catholic Club, All Saints' Catholic Lyceum of Lafayette, Order of Red Men and the Sixth Ward Democratic Club. He was the leader of his party on the floor of the House in 1899. This is his third term as Assemblyman. He was re-elected last November by a plurality of 9,777 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary and Reform School for Boys.

Timothy J. Carroll.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Carroll, was born at Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., June 10th, 1858, and is a clerk. He attended the public and parochial schools, and has lived in Jersey City since 1860. He served as an Assemblyman in 1892, '93 and '94 from the old Sixth district of Hudson county, when he took an active part in legislation. He held important positions on leading committees. In 1893 he succeeded in passing the first firemen's pension bill, and

in the same year he was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill doing away with the "Buffalo" system and providing for a fire department composed exclusively of permanent men. Among other bills that were pushed through the Legislature largely owing to his efforts was the one providing for the new Fourth Regiment Armory. His bill for the protection of linemen, known as the Insulation bill, failed in the Senate. His Erie Track Elevation bill in 1894 shared the same fate, although he worked energetically for its success. He served in the Legislatures of 1898 and 1899, and he is now in the sixth year of his service. Last year he was the nominee of his party for Speaker. He was re elected last November by a plurality of 9,564 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He served last year on the Committees on Bill Revision and Sinking Fund.

Peter Anthony Brock.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Brock was born in Jersey City, August 22d, 1870, and is a director in a mercantile corporation. This is the first time he has held public office He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,246 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

George G. Tennant.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Tennant was born in Jersey City, February 1st, 1869, and has always lived there. He graduated from Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, and afterwards attended the High School, where he graduated in 1888. He afterwards attended Columbia College and graduated from the Law School of Columbia in 1891 with the degree of LL B. During the time he was in attendance at the Columbia Law School he was a law student in Jersey City and was admitted as an attorney of the New Jersey Bar in 1892, and as a counselor in 1895. Since he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Tennant has been active in the practice of the law. In 1897 he formed a partnership with the present Corporation Attorney, John W. Queen, the firm name being known as Queen & Tennant. Mr. Tennant stood second on the list of Assembly candidates in the election of November, 1899, when his plurality over Womelsdorf, the highest man on the Republican ticket, was 9,792.

John J. Fallon.

(Dem., Hoboken)

Mr. Fallon was born in New York city, December 19th, 1870. When not quite one year old his parents moved to Hoboken, where he has since resided. He is a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in June, 1895. His early education was received in St. Mary's Parochial School, Hoboken, from which he graduated. He then attended the public schools of Hoboken, graduating in 1885. He obtained employment in a broker's office in New York city, where he remained but a short time, and then worked in a wholesale drug house for a year. He was afterward employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger, and rapidly advanced to the position of receiving and delivery clerk in the Maritime Exchange office, which position he held until 1890, when he resigned because of ill health and a desire for outdoor employment. He then entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York as an agent in the Hoboken district, which position he occupied for one year, when he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, which he held for four years. In 1892 he enrolled as a student in the Metropolis Law School, which has recently been merged with the University Law School of the City of New York, attending the evening sessions and graduating therefrom in 1895.

Subsequent to his admission to the bar the officers of the insurance company offered him the position of superintendent, which offer was declined by Mr. Fallon, he having determined to practice law, and in February, 1896, he severed his connection with the company and formed a copartnership with ex-Judge William E. Skinner and ex-Assemblyman John J. Marnell, under the firm name of Skinner, Marnell & Fallon. This partnership continued for two years, when the same became dissolved. Mr. Marnell and Mr. Fallon thereafter formed a copartnership under the firm name of Marnell & Fallon, and they have offices in the Second National Bank building, Hoboken. Mr. Fallon has been active in politics for a number of years. He has never held nor sought any political office heretofore. In every political campaign for the past four years his voice has been heard in advocacy of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with numerous societies, among which are Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Hoboken Council, No. 159, Knights of Columbus; Court Castle

Point, No. 54, Foresters of America; Robert Davis Association, and M. J. Coyle Association.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,410 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN H. VOLLERS.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Vollers was born in New York city, February 7th, 1863. When he was two years old his parents moved to Jersey City. He was educated in Public School No. 11, of that city, and later entered the Hoboken Academy, where he took a full course. Then he entered business in New York, which he continued for eight years. About eleven years ago he became very active in politics, and rendered faithful service to his party. As a recognition of his fidelity he was, nine years ago, appointed Deputy Warden of the Hudson County Penitentiary, a position he held until 1896, when, upon a re-organization of the Board of Freeholders, he was succeeded by John Fields, a Republican. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,268 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.

JULIUS EMIL WALSCHEID.

(Dem., Town of Union.)

Mr. Walscheid was born in the Town of Union, December 23d, 1872, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a graduate of the Hoboken Academy and of the New York University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), and also of the Law School of New York University, where he received the degree of LL. B. He is a member of Greek letter college fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta and of Greek letter legal society of Phi Delta Phi. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,460 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committee on Riparian Rights.

EDWARD J. RICE.

(Dem., Harrison.)

Mr. Rice was born at Harrison, N. J., July 13th, 1853, and is engaged in the grocery business. When five years old he moved to Albany, N. Y., where he went to the

public schools, and, later, to the Christian Brothers' Academy. When he returned to Harrison he became engaged in his present business. In 1875 he was Secretary of the Board of Education, and in 1876 was President of that body. He served nine terms in the Common Council, was five times its President, and he served three terms as Police Justice and Chief of Police. He has been actively identified with the People's Building and Loan Association for twenty years, and is a member of many social and business organizations. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 9,363 over Womelsdorf, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Abbett	28,686	Womelsdorf	18,897
Benny	28,757	Hayes	18,068
Murphy	28,674	Connolly	17,955
Brock	28,143	Brown	18,001
Marks	28,327	Laws	18,105
Carroll	28,461	Abbey	17,986
Tennant	28,699	Van Sant	17,900
Fallon	28,307	Swain	17,362
Vollers	28,165	James	17,928
Walscheid	28,357	Burkart	17,765
Rice	28,260	Davies	17,894

Soc.-Labor.—Hassack, 1,038; Wegener, 1,056; Brown, 955; Sweeny, 973; O'Rourke, 1,042; Schmid, 1,059; Herrschaft, 1,048; Gross, 1,053; Mende, 1,052; Schroeder, 1,047; Rapp, 1,028.

Ind. Labor.—Schaefer, 497; Fitzhenry, 567; Cochrane, 512; Mulligan, 515; Dunn, 518; Galvin, 518; Noonan, 541; Camp, 518; Conkling, 506; Barclay, 550; Smith, 515.

Prohibition.—Lanning, 325; Parker, 325; Wilson, 330; Adams, 324; Heath, 324; Rogers, 322; Knight, 326; Lockton, 324; Goodnow, 324; Whitehead, 329; Sevin, 324.

Hunterdon County.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL.

(Dem., Ringoes).

Mr. Blackwell was born in Raritan township, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 3d, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He has always resided near Ringoes, and is

the owner of the old family homestead, comprising two hundred acres. He was educated at a seminary at Ringoes, and for four years studied law with ex-Senator Richard S. Kuhl, at Flemington. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1879, and has been in active practice since that time In connection with his legal business he has followed land surveying. He is a member of Ringoes Grange, and also of Pomona Grange, No. 3, Hunterdon county. He has been a member of Powhatan Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., of Ringoes, for twenty-one years, during ten of which he acted as its Secretary. He has represented East Amwell township on the Hunterdon County Democratic Executive Committee for eleven years, and is now Secretary of that body. Since he has been a voter he has always done his full share of party work as a speaker and otherwise. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Association of Democratic Clubs. He has been attorney for Hunterdon county, and also a member of the County Board of Elections. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,115 over Creveling, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committee on Unfinished Business.

Warren O. Laudenberger.

(Dem., Junction.)

Mr. Laudenberger was born in Springtown, Bucks county, Pa., May 28th, 1861. When he was five years old his parents moved to South Bethlehem, Pa. In 1872 his family came to Junction. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the employ of Edward Humphrey, of Glen Gardner, remaining there until 1881, when for a year he lived in Philadelphia. In December, 1882, he re-entered the employ of Mr. Humphrey. In 1891 he returned to Junction, where he has since made his home.

He has always been an active worker in the Democratic party, and has attended many conventions as a delegate. In 1893 and in 1897, and again in 1898, he was chosen Secretary of the County Convention. From 1889 to 1893, inclusive, he was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. He was First Assistant Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly in 1893, and received the caucus nomination of his party for the same position in 1894. He was instrumental in securing the incorporation of Junction, and on December 29th, 1894, was

elected Secretary of the committee organized for the purpose. In 1895 he was elected Assessor for Junction Borough for a term of thee years, and re-elected in 1898 without opposition. He was Assistant Clerk of the County Board of Assessors in 1895 and '96, and Clerk of that Board in 1897, '98 and '99.

He has been a member of Minerva Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., of Junction, for sixteen years, in which he is a Past Grand, as well as present Permanent and Recording Secretary. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 865 over Creveling, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Blackwell	4,249	Wilson	2,951
Laudenberger	3,999	Creveling	3,134

Prohibition—Bowen, 289; Apgar, 287.

Mercer County.

J. WARREN FLEMING.

(Rep., Titusville.)

Mr. Fleming was born near the village of Harbourton, Hopewell township, Mercer county, N. J., January 31st, 1851, and is secretary and treasurer of the Titusville Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co. His father was of Scotch-Irish, and his mother of German descent. On the death of his father in 1874 he moved to Titusville, and a few years later assumed the duties of his present occupation. He never held any office excepting as a member of the Board of Registry and Election, before his election to the Assembly. He was elected to the latter office by a plurality of 4,656 over Marshall, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

IRA W. WOOD.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Wood was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 19th, 1856, and is a counselor-at-law. He is an alumnus of Princeton College, class of 1877. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the Jnne term of 1880, and as a counselor three years later. He was a member of the Trenton Board of Education for two terms and was elected to the

Trenton Common Council in 1896, and re-elected in 1898. He is president of the Trenton Board of Trade. In 1899 he was very active in all matters concerning legislation, and he took a prominent part in all important debates. He then served as Chairman of the Committee on Passed Bills and as a member of the leading Committees—Corporations, Judiciary, Militia, and State Library. He was re-elected to the Assembly by the increased plurality of 4,654 over Marshall, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

FREDERICK P. REES.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Rees was born in England, June 28th, 1860, and for the past thirteen years has been foreman for the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co. He was formerly an iron-worker. Since he came to this country, in 1866, he has lived in the old Borough of Chambersburg. He received his education in the public schools of the old Borough and has lived in the Eleventh ward of Trenton for ten years. During the first year of his residence there he was tendered the nomination for Council. From that ward he was elected to the Common Council in 1895, '97 and '99, each time for a two year term. In 1884, '85 he was a member of the Election Board in the Ninth ward when the sunset election law was in force. He is a member of the County Republican Committee, this being his third term as such. He is also Treasurer of the Chambersburg Republican League, a member of the Germania Republican Club, of the Liederkranz Singing Society, of Column Lodge, 120, F. and A. M., Meni Lodge, 217, I. O. O. F., and Assanpink Tribe, 86, Imp. O. R. M. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 4,521 over Marshall, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Fleming	10,602	Hart	5,929
Wood	10,600	Walsh	5,888
Rees	10,467	Marshall	5,946

Prohibition—Messler, 467; Anderson, 466; Case, 458.
Soc.-Lab.—Sheeder, 170; Weigel, 172; Krueger, 169.

Middlesex County.

Adrian Lyon.

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

Mr. Lyon was born at Pluckamin, Somerset county, N. J., July 25th, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He belongs to an old New Jersey family, his father, William L. Lyon, having been born on his farm at Lyon's Station, near Basking Ridge, Somerset county. He is a graduate of the New York Law School, of the class of 1894, having received the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1892. Previous to his admission he studied law with James S. Wight, of Perth Amboy. From May, 1894, to September, 1895, he was Superintendent of Schools in Perth Amboy ; was City Attorney from May, 1895, to May, 1898 ; Register of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey from May, 1893, to date, and since August, 1899, has been attorney for Woodbridge township. Upon the reorganization of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, after the failure of the Middlesex County Bank, Mr. Lyon was elected President of the former and now holds that office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,102 over Clayton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Harvey Raymond Groves.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Groves was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 7th, 1877, and is in the grocery business. He was formerly a salesman, a vocation which he began at the age of sixteen. Three years ago he and his brother, C. A. Groves, opened the business of retail groceries and meats. He has always taken an active interest in politics. Mr. Groves is the youngest member of the present Assembly. He never before held a political office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,072 over Clayton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

John Edgar Montgomery.

(Rep., South Amboy.)

Mr. Montgomery was born at Old Bridge, May 13th, 1844, and is a merchant. He was formerly a clerk. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 987 over Clayton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Lyon	7,640	Dougherty	6,384
Groves	7,610	Clayton	6,538
Montgomery	7,525	Farrell	6,395

Bryan Dem. Party—Anderson, 348; Donnelly, 353; Smith, 362.

Prohibition—Sylvester, 181; Horner, 183; Dey, 181.

Soc.-Lab.—Christensen, 139; Jorgensen, 137; Kaas, 137.

Monmouth County.

SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE.

(Rep., Asbury Park.)

Mr. Kirkbride was born May 30th, 1848, at Mt. Holly, Burlington county, N. J., and is a contractor and builder. He spent his boyhood days in Mt. Holly, and received his education in the public schools of that place. At the age of 15 years he enlisted in the Union army, to do battle against the South, but was prevented by his family from going to the front. Twice afterward he re-enlisted, but each time he was thwarted by his family. From 1865 to 1869 Mr. Kirkbride was variously employed—as a newsboy on trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as clerk, and as a carpenter's apprentice. Under his father he learned the trade of a carpenter, and so rapidly did he acquire a knowledge of the general work that in 1869 he was admitted into partnership with his father. He remained a member of the firm until 1871. He then began business on his own account, and in 1877 he formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kirkbride. A year later they engaged in business in Asbury Park, where they built several large hotels. He was a member of the Neptune Township Committee from 1884 to 1890, member of the Board of Health for five years, Township Treasurer for three years, member of the Board of Education for six years and member of Common Council of Asbury Park for ten years, and President of the latter body in 1898. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 578 over Woolley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM HYRES.

(Rep., Freehold.)

Mr. Hyres was born at Bennett's Mills, Ocean county, N. J., September 15, 1866, and is a lawyer by profession.

He was formerly a school teacher. He was undersheriff for Monmouth county for three years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 551 over Woolley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Charles Roberts Snyder.

(Rep., Atlantic Highlands.)

Mr. Snyder was born March 19th, 1869, at New Monmouth. He is an attorney and counselor-at law, and is the son of Rutsen S. Snyder, a prominent real estate and insurance agent at Atlantic Highlands, who served nine years as Assessor of Middletown township. On his mother's side he is descended from "Father" Thomas Roberts, a noted missionary to the Cherokee Indians in the early part of the century, and later pastor of the Middletown Baptist church.

When only twenty-one years of age he was appointed by the Court of Chancery, receiver of "The Monmouth Press," which he published two years and placed upon a paying basis. He was admitted to practice law in June, 1892, and at once opened his office at Atlantic Highlands, where he built up a successful practice, and has been identified with the interests of the town. He is a member of the Board of Education, Hose Company No. 1, an officer of the Firemen's Relief Association, secretary of the Board of Trade, past officer in Royal Arcanum and Jr. O. U. A. M. councils and has represented them in the State councils. He is clerk of the Central Baptist church, and in 1897 and 1898 was secretary of the Monmouth county Sunday-school Association. As secretary of the Atlantic Highlands Building and Loan Association he has helped to make it the most profitable in Monmouth county. In 1896 Mr. Snyder was president of the McKinley and Hobart club. He has always been active but not offensive in politics, and has a large circle of friends in both parties.

Although Mr. Snyder's vote in the county was smaller than the other successful Assembly candidates, owing to a concentrated cut made on him in Ocean township, Woolley's home, in the latter's interest, he was up with his highest running mate in the other fifteen townships. His popularity at home is attested by his vote in his home township, Middletown, of 396 over Woolley, and his polling 224 out of 305 votes cast in Atlantic Highlands borough, where, being cut off of but two Republican tickets, his name was on 46 of the Democratic tickets and 5 of the 11 Prohibition ballots cast there. His plurality

in the county was 30 over Woolley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Kirkbride.....9,325	Butcher.....8,330
Hyres.....9,298	Heyer 8,197
Snyder. 8,777	Woolley.....8,747

Prohibition—Bird, 359; Ludlow, 355; Brown, 352.

Morris County.

JACOB W. WELSH.

(Rep., German Valley.)

Mr. Welsh was born at Middle Valley, Morris county, N. J., March 19th, 1853, and is a dealer in wagons, harness and farm implements He has been eight years a Director in the Clinton (N. J.) National Bank, and has served on the Township Committee three years, and been Town Clerk for a similar period. This is his third term. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,032 over Bartley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Claims and Pensions and School for Deaf-Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Miscellaneous Business, Industrial School for Girls, and Reform School for Boys.

SAMUEL L. GARRISON.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Mr. Garrison was born in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, N. J., February 8th, 1845, and is proprietor and editor of the Boonton Weekly *Bulletin*. He was assistant editor of the Millville *Republican* from 1865 to 1872, when he took charge of the *Bulletin*. During the past twenty years he has represented Boonton in most of the Republican conventions of New Jersey. He was Tax Collector for Millville for one term, a member of the Boonton Board of Education for a similar period, and was Mayor of Boonton for one term, in 1891. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 894 over Bartley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Welsh	5,430	Brant	4,295
Garrison	5,292	Bartley	4,398

Prohibition—McKinnon, 605; Miller, 548.

Ocean County.

COURTNEY CRANE CARR.

(Rep , Manahawkin)

Mr. Carr was born near Manahawkin and in the vicinity of Carrtown, N. J., February 4th, 1849, and is in the fire insurance business. He was a carpenter and builder for about sixteen years. He is the son of the late Joseph Carr, who was known throughout the county for more than fifty years as a dealer in cedar lumber He is one of the sixth generation of his family that was raised on the same farm, and one of the seventh now living there. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since he became of age. Beginning on March 13th, 1876, he served for three years as a Commissioner of Appeal for Stafford township, and from March 9th, 1880, he served for three years on the Township Committee. When the law changed the term to three years he was elected a member on March 11th, 1884, being the first man in the township to receive that honor. On March 10th, 1891, he was elected to the Board of Freeholders for one year to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. P. K. Hilliard, Democrat. In 1892 he was elected for three years, and in 1895 and 1898 he was re-elected for similar terms. At present he is a member of the Committee on Public Bulidings and Grounds and a member of other leading committees of the County Board. He was a National census enumerator in 1880 for the township of Stafford. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a pluralty of 943 over Steelman, Democrat. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Ways and Means, Public Health, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Treasurer's Accounts.

Carr, Rep., 2,192; Steelman, Dem., 1,249; Bunnell, Pro., 143.

Passaic County.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Lewis was born June 8th, 1869, at Paterson, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson, and studied law with his brother, Judge William I. Lewis. He was admitted as an attorney February 18th, 1892, and as a counselor June, 1897. Prior to his admission he did some newspaper work, and has since acquired a good practice at his profession.

He has always taken an active part in politics, and stumped the State soon after his majority in the interest of the Republican party. In 1897 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and carried the primaries in his district; but the County Convention split, and he was nominated by the delegates in a convention which was declared irregular. He declined the nomination. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment, National Guard, July, 1896, and served until the re-organization of 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,792 over Quigley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Lewis was at the head of the poll in his county. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and as a member of the Committees on Education, Elections, and Sinking Fund.

JOHN KING.

(Rep., Passaic.)

Mr. King was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 10th, 1850. He was formerly in the grocery business, and at one time a gold miner. In April, 1876, he assisted the late John J. Breslin in rescuing six political prisoners from West Australia who were sentenced by the British Government for treason-felony to imprisonment for life. Mr King was a member of the Assembly in 1890, '91, '95, '96, '97 and '98, and this is his seventh year as a legislator. He has always served on leading committees, and has been very successful in his sphere as a lawmaker. He is so influential and popular that he has never yet been defeated for a public office. He is the "Father of the House," and has served a longer period in the Assembly than any other man in New Jersey with the exception of ex-Speaker Thomas Flynn, William Harrigan, of Essex, and Austin H. Patterson, of Monmouth, who also served

seven years each. Mr. King was re-elected last year by a plurality of 2,695 over Quigley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Although confined in a hospital during the election campaign, Mr. King was the second highest man on his ticket. He has been President of the People's Building and Loan Association of Passaic from its inception until the present time, having been elected annually for twelve years. Last September he was elected to the Passaic Common Council from the First ward, being the only Republican who ever carried that ward.

In 1899 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Militia and as a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Soldiers' Home.

EDMUND G. STALTER.

(Rep., Paterson)

Mr. Stalter was born at Paterson, January 8th, 1875, and is a lawyer by profession. He received his early education in the public schools of Paterson, graduating from the High School of that city in 1890. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, graduating from that institution in 1892, and entered Yale University in the fall of the same year, and graduated in the class of 1896.

He studied law at the Yale University Law School, taking the three years' course in two years, and graduated in 1898, then entering the Law office of Z. M. Ward, of Paterson, from whose office he was admitted to the bar of this State.

While in college Mr. Stalter did some newspaper work, and was a member of the Glee Club for four years. Has always been active in politics, but never held office before he became an Assemblyman. His brother, William W. Stalter, is a member of the Board of Alderman of Paterson, and was President of the Board at the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he left with the Second Regiment of N. J. Volunteers, being a Lieutenant of Company C.

Mr. Stalter was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,475 over Quigley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

RICHARD BERRY.

(Rep , Clifton.)

Mr. Berry was born at Clifton, N. J., April 16th, 1854, and is a carpenter by trade. He has held the office of

Constable for twenty years, and that of Assessor for four years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,313 over Quigley, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Lewis	8,591	Kennell	5,541
King	8,494	Quigley	5,799
Stalter	8,274	Klenert	5,357
Berry	8,112	Cabell	5,167

Social-Labor—Frueh, 786; Maguire, 826; Raner, 803; Schmitter, 801.

Social-Democrat—Gardner, 262; Montrose, 237; Shannon, 239; Halsey, 245.

Independent-Social—Richter, 112; Meyer, 114; Pick, 114; Jurgene, 114.

Prohibition—Van Dyk, 301; Rowland, 281; Mandeville, 278; Walsh, 283.

Salem County.

HENRY J. BLOHM.

(Rep., Penn's Grove.)

Mr. Blohm was born in New York, June 8th, 1857, and is a wholesale and retail dealer in ice and sturgeon, and a manufacturer of prime Delaware Bay caviar. In the spring of 1894, he was elected a member of the Board of Education and served three years. He was re-elected in the spring of 1897 for a similar term and is now President of that body. In the spring of 1898 he was elected a member of the Borough Council of Penn's Grove for three years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 300 over Edwards, the Democratic candidate.

Blohm, Rep., 3,193; Edwards, Dem, 2,893; Biggs, Pro., 260.

Somerset County.

EDWARD EVERETT COOPER.

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Mr. Cooper was born at South Sterling, March 17th, 1865, and is a farmer. He is a son of John Cooper, one of the pioneer residents of Warren township. He has

been a loyal Republican all his lifetime, and, in proof of the esteem in which his friends hold him, he carried in 1898 his own township, which is one of the Democratic strongholds of Somerset. The only public office he ever held before his election to the Assembly was as a member of the Board of Education of Warren township for three years. He was re elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,432 over Du Four, the Democratic candidate. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Militia, Unfinished Business, and Claims and Pensions.

Cooper, Rep., 3,932; Du Four, Dem., 2,500; Quick, Pro., 189.

Sussex County.

Elvin Eugene Smith.

(Dem, Bevans.)

Mr. Smith was born at Bevans, Sussex county, N. J., January 20th, 1860, and is a farmer. He served as Township Clerk of Sandyston for five years, from March, 1891, to March, 1896. In March, 1897, he was elected a member of the Township Committee, and at its first meeting was chosen President This is his third term in the Assembly. He was re-elected in 1899 by a plurality of 374 over De Kay, the Republican candidate. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture and Soldiers' Home.

Smith, Dem., 2,631; De Kay, Rep., 2,257; Roy, Pro., 151; Strader, Soc.-Lab., 84.

Union County.

Ellis R. Meeker.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Meeker was born in Newark, N. J., August 7th, 1848, and is interested in the building of yachts and launches and gas motors for the propulsion of vessels and automobiles. He is a machinist by trade, and conducted a large boat-building plant in Chicago prior to and during the World's Fair. He received first premium on his exhibit of launches, and a concession from the Directors for the carrying of passengers about the waterways of the exposition.

Mr. Meeker's paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the State, and the name appears in the first and second lists of eighty associates, called "The Elizabethtown Associates," and on the maternal side, it is found that Thomas Beach, an original immigrant from England, took the oath of Fidelity at New Haven, in 1654.

Mr. Meeker is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and an Exempt Fireman. He has never before held public office, but has always been an energetic Republican in the ranks as well as in the Republican City Central Committee of Elizabeth, and Union County Executive Committee. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,073 over Reiss, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Chester M. Smith.

(Rep., Westfield.)

Mr. Smith was born at Hartwick, Otsego county, near Cooperstown, N. Y., November 21st, 1851. For several years he was in the grocery and provision business at Oneonta, N. Y. About eighteen years ago he engaged in the tea-packing business in Water street, New York city, which he still continues On beginning business in New York he made his home in Westfield, and is now one of its best-known and most popular residents. He is Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum Council, and also Collector of the Loyal Additional. He was also Vice-President of the Westfield Club. Mr. Smith has been a loyal Republican for many years, and is an active member of the Republican Executive Committee of Westfield. This is the first time he has held public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,141 over Reiss, the highest man on the Democratic ticket.

Charles Seward Foote.

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Mr. Foote was born at Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., February 7th, 1860, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law in New York, his office being at 32 Liberty Street. This is the first time he has held public office. He was educated at the public schools of his native place, at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; Yale College and Albany Law School. He is a graduate of Yale, class of 1883, and of Albany Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the bar in New York State in the latter year and immediately began the practice of his profession in

New York city. For some years he was connected with prominent firms in that city, with one of them as partner. In 1893 he opened his own office, which has for some years been located in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, New York. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,033 over Reiss, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Meeker.....8,522	Gardner 6,156
Smith.....8,590	Swain 6,395
Foote.. 8,482	Reiss.....6,449

Prohibition—MaLeisi, 392 ; Long, 320; Blake, 320.
Soc -Lab.—Miles, 323; Wagner, 320 ; McGarry, 320.

Warren County.

HIRAM D. WHITE.

(Dem., Beattystown.)

Mr. White was born near Beattystown, June 9th, 1837, and is a merchant miller. He was formerly a farmer and a stock-raiser. After leaving school he became a clerk in the store of W. L. & G. W. Johnson at Hackettstown, where he worked for three years Afterward he followed farming and stock-raising until 1886, when he engaged in the milling business, which he now conducts with his son under the firm name of H. D. White & Son. He was elected Town Clerk of Mansfield township in the spring of 1860, and filled that office for four years. He served as Township Committeeman for three years, and Township Collector for a similar period. Mr. White was appointed Lay Judge for Warren county by the late Governor Abbett, in 1890, to fill a vacancy, and a year later he was appointed for a full term, and served until the office was abolished – six years altogether. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,769 over Labar, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections and Public Grounds and Buildings.

JACOB B. SMITH.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Mr. Smith was born in Easton, Pa., May 18th, 1846, and is a moulder. When six years of age his father

moved to Scranton with his family. Here he received his early education in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the iron moulders' trade. In 1865 he removed to Oxford, N. J., and resided there ten years. At the expiration of that time he made his home at Phillipsburg, and for twenty-one years was employed in the Warren Foundry, eighteen of which in the capacity of foreman. He was elected and served three terms as a member of the Phillipsburg Board of Education At the age of seventeen he responded to both calls of Governor Curtin, as a member of the militia, to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,772 over Labar, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Treasurer's Accounts.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
White.....	4,353	Labar.....	2,584
Smith.....	4,356	Allen	2,570

Prohibition—Low, 376; Apgar, 368.

Summary.

HOUSE — REPUBLICANS,	43	DEMOCRATS	16=59
		VACANCY.	1
SENATE—REPUBLICANS,	14	DEMOCRATS.....	7=21
	57		23 81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 34.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, Newark.

Judge Kirkpatrick was born in Washington, D. C., October 8th, 1844. His father was J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick. Andrew Kirkpatrick, a Justice of the Supreme Court in this State from 1797 to 1803, and Chief Justice from 1803 to 1824, was his grandfather. After receiving a thorough preliminary educa-

tion he entered Rutgers College, and there he had for classmates the late Vice-President Hobart and G. D. W. Vroom, formerly Mayor of Trenton. The Judge, after leaving Rutgers, went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and from there he graduated. He was an apt student, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he was made a counselor, and soon after he began the practice of law in Newark with the late Frederick H. Teese, who at one time represented the Essex district in Congress.

Governor Abbett, in 1885, appointed Mr. Kirkpatrick to succeed Judge Ludlow McCarter, as Law Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, and he held that position until December 1st, 1896, when he resigned to occupy his present position. His commission is dated November 20th, 1896, and he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edward T. Green. His salary is $5,000 a year, and his office has a life tenure. In politics he is a Democrat.

Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. McGILL, CHANCELLOR, Jersey City.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill, LL.D., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., about fifty-five years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with the late Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First district of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees, and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time the law partner of the late ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Gov-

ernor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. He was re-appointed by Governor Werts in 1894, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1895, when he was defeated by John W. Griggs by a plurality of 26,900. His term will expire on May 1st, 1901.

Vice-Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $9,000 a year.)

Henry C. Pitney, Morristown.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney, LL.D., was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., January 17th, 1827. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of '48, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889, and in 1896 he was reappointed for another full term. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1903.

John R. Emery, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Emery was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., July 6th, 1842. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, and studied law under Bennet Van Syckel, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, and also under the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Van Fleet, which continued for one year. Then he went to Trenton, where he formed a partnership with the late Augustus G. Richey, which was continued until 1874. The next year he moved to Newark, where he opened a law office and soon built up an extensive practice. About fifteen years ago Mr. Emery was made an Advisory Master. He has never held any political office. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, on January 29th, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1902.

Alfred Reed, Trenton.

Vice-Chancellor Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856 and the Model School at Trenton in 1857-58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June Term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which body he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In June, 1895, he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, to succeed the late Robert S. Green, for a term of seven years. His term will expire in June, 1902. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Frederic W. Stevens, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 9th, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia Law College in 1865; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor three years later. He first came into public life in 1873, when he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Newark. He remained in that position for two years. In 1889 the Judge was appointed County Counsel of Essex county, and filled that office for some years. Although he has not held any other public offices Mr. Stevens has always been a prominent figure in some of the biggest legal fights ever made in the State and County Courts. One of those was the settlement of the back taxes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. In that case he and Judge Dillon acted as arbitrators. He is a member of the Ecclesiastical Law Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, and, with Cortlandt Parker, revised all of the canons governing that body. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1896, as a successor to John T. Bird. His term will expire in 1903. In politics, he is a Democrat.

MARTIN P. GREY, Camden.

Vice-Chancellor Grey was born at Camden (then in Gloucester county), New Jersey, December 20th, 1841. He was the third son of Philip James Grey, Esq., and Sarah Woolston Grey, his wife. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in the city of Philadelphia. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law at the June Term of the Supreme Court in New Jersey in 1863. He was called to the bar as counselor at the June term, 1866. He began the practice of law at Salem in June, 1863, and there continued until January 1st, 1887, when he formed a partnership with his older brother, Samuel H. Grey, Esq., now Attorney-General, at Camden, N. J., and continued the practice of law at the latter place, associated with his brother, under the firm name of Grey & Grey, until May 19th, 1896, when he was tendered by the Honorable Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor, the appointment of Vice-Chancellor, which he accepted. In politics he is a Republican.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice, $9,000.)

Chief Justice.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Chief Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Joseph Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel for several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875 for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887, and by

Governor Werts in 1894. On March 1st, 1897, he was nominated by Governor Griggs as Chief Justice to succeed the late Mercer Beasley, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on March 1st, 1904. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 112,569.

Associate Justices.

Eight altogether. Salary, $9,000 a year.

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL. D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved in 1840 to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrerd, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines, and was assigned to the Essex and Union circuit, when he removed to Newark, where he has since resided. Union county was detached from this district when two additional judicial districts were created by the act of April 6th, 1875. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green, and in 1894 by Governor Werts. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1874, and also from Princeton College, his Alma Mater, in 1880. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1901.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 312,000.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered

the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, again in 1883, again in 1890, and by Governor Griggs in 1897. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1904.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean Total population, 104,143.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, having attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick While studying law he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins, now a Justice of the Supreme Court In April, 1875, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle ; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, in 1889 by Governor Green, and in 1896 by Governor Griggs He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by the late Leon Abbett. His present term expires in 1903.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 198,642.

Charles Grant Garrison, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D.D., a well-known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was a professor in a Philadelphia college for a number of years, and died in 1893. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876, at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He was re appointed in 1895 by Governor Werts. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1902.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 190,412.

Job H. Lippincott, Jersey City.

Justice Lippincott was born near Mount Holly, N. J., November 12th, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm at Vincentown, N. J., and received a common-school education. When eighteen years of age he attended a private academy at Vincentown, conducted by John G. Herbert, for one year. Afterward he attended the Mount Holly Institute, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, for about a year. He entered as a law student with Ewan Merritt, Esq., at Mount Holly, January 1st, 1863. During his period of service as a law student he attended the Dane Law School of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and in July, 1865, he graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at the February term, 1867, of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar of this State.

In May, 1867, he located in Hudson county, and opened a law office at the court-house, in what was then the city

of Hudson. He was a member and President of the Board of Education of the city of Hudson from 1868 to 1871, when the three cities of Bergen Jersey City and the city of Hudson were consolidated into one city. In 1874 he was elected counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Hudson, which office he held, by annual election, for thirteen successive years. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, which office he held one year, and then resigned to accept the position of Law Judge of the county of Hudson, to which he was appointed by Governor Green, to fill the unexpired term of Chancellor McGill, who held that office at the time of his appointment as Chancellor.

In 1888 he was re-appointed as Law Judge by Governor Green for a full term of five years. In January, 1893, he resigned his position and was appointed by Governor Werts one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the full term of seven years, to succeed Justice Werts, who had resigned to become Governor. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1900.

His circuit consists of Hudson county. Population, 328,080.

William S. Gummere, Trenton.

Justice Gummere was born in Trenton, June 24th, 1852, and is a son of the late Barker Gummere, who for many years was one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of New Jersey. The Justice was educated at the old Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He studied law with his father, and upon being admitted to the bar he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, when that gentleman was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer county. Subsequently Mr. Gummere formed a copartnership with his uncle, the late ex-Governor Parker, in Newark, and after that had been dissolved he was associated with Oscar Keen, of the same city. This continued until the late Edward T. Green was made Judge of the United States District Court when Mr. Gummere succeeded him as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with offices in Trenton. On February 18th, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts as a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice Abbett, for a term of seven years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the day following. In politics

he is a Republican. His term will expire in February, 1902.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Population, 158,155.

George C. Ludlow, New Brunswick.

Justice Ludlow was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 6th, 1830. At the age of five years he removed to New Brunswick, where he has ever since resided. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1850, and soon afterward began the study of law in the office of W. H. Leupp, in New Brunswick. He also studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in New Brunswick. Soon afterward he was admitted as a counselor. He served as City Counsel of that city, as a member of the Board of Freeholders, and as President of the Board of Education. He was elected State Senator in 1876, and in 1878 he served as President of the Senate. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1880 by a plurality of 651 over the late Frederic A. Potts He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court June 13th, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed Justice Alfred Reed, who had resigned to become a Vice-Chancellor. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1902.

His circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cumberland, Cape May and Salem. Population, 123,504.

Gilbert Collins, Jersey City.

Justice Collins was born August 26th, 1846, in Stonington, Conn., where his family had long been settled, and where his father was engaged in manufactures. He received a classical education. In 1863 he removed to Jersey City, N J., where his father, then recently deceased, had had business interests. He studied law under Jonathan Dixon, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Collins was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney February, 1869, and as a counselor in February, 1872. He practiced his profession in Jersey City, first as a partner of Judge Dixon, and afterward with Charles L. and William H. Corbin, under the firm name Collins & Corbin.

He was Mayor of Jersey City from May, 1884, to May, 1886. On March 2d, 1897, he was appointed Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court of this State by Governor Griggs, and on March 8th, his nomination was by the Senate unanimously confirmed. He is a Republican in politics His term will expire March 8th, 1904.

His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 145,601.

Circuit Court Judges.

(Term of office seven years. Salary, $7,500.)

Richard T. Miller, Camden.

Judge Miller was born in Cape May City, N J., December 16th, 1845. He studied law with the late Thomas P. Carpenter, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was City Solicitor of Cape May during 1869 and 1870; District Court Judge of the city of Camden from March 3d, 1877, until July 11th, 1888. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Cape May county, April 19th, 1889, and resigned that office on March 30th, 1892. He was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county, April 1st, 1892, and resigned on March 11th, 1893. Governor Werts appointed Judge Miller a Circuit Court Judge of New Jersey, March 11th 1893, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1900.

Francis Child, Morristown.

Judge Child is a native of New Jersey, and about fifty-six years of age. He was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in February, 1877. He filled the office of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county from April 1st, 1878, and until he was appointed Circuit Court Judge on March 11th, 1893. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1900.

Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank.

Judge Nevius was born near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., January 30th, 1841. He was educated at the Freehold Institute, and also at the High School, Grand Rapids, Mich. Until the war broke out he studied law in that city, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Lincoln Cavalry, and served until January, 1863,

when he was promoted for gallantry to the Second Lieutenancy of Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He fought with General George A. Custer until the winter of 1864, when he resigned his commission to accept a position in a New Jersey regiment, then forming at Trenton, but it turned out a failure. He re-enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry. He was soon promoted to the rank of Captain for bravery on the field. When the war closed he returned to New Jersey and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1873, and as a counselor three years later. He was in partnership for four years with ex-Senator John S. Applegate. He has held several offices of local importance, and has served as Deputy Revenue Collector. In 1883 he was elected Commander of the Grand Army Posts of New Jersey, and was re-elected the following year. He was elected to the State Senate from Monmouth county in 1887, served a full term of three years, and was President of that body in 1890. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Griggs on March 2d, 1896, and was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1903.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

(Term of office, six years. Compensation, $20 a day for actual service. No mileage.

JOHN W. BOGERT, Hohokus.

Judge Bogert was born at Hohokus, Bergen county, September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution He has held several township offices, and was Collector of Bergen county for fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county in the sessions of 1874–75, and he served as State Senator for four years. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates He was appointed by Governor Abbett Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891, and reappointed by Governor Griggs in 1897. His term will expire in 1903. In politics he is a Democrat.

GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, Newark.

Judge Krueger was born in Baden, Germany, November 4th, 1837, and came to this country February 13th,

1852, when he settled in Newark, where he has resided ever since. He is extensively engaged in the brewing business. He served as an apprentice with Adams & Laible, Newark, and when the firm dissolved, Mr. Laible built a new brewery for himself, and made Mr. Krueger foreman, a position he filled until 1865. He then formed a copartnership with Gottlieb Hill, and they purchased the old brewery in which Mr. Krueger had served his time, and also adjoining property. The business rapidly increased, and several additions were, from time to time, made to their brewery. In 1875 Mr. Hill, owing to ill health, was forced to retire from business, and Mr. Krueger became the sole proprietor. The brewery is now one of the most extensive in the State. The Judge served as a member of the Assembly in 1877 and 1880. In 1872 he served as a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. In 1880 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and he, together with the other electors from New Jersey, cast their votes for Hancock and English, the Presidential nominees of the Democratic party. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891 by Governor Abbett, to succeed the late Judge John McGregor, and in 1897 he was re-appointed by Governor Griggs. His term will expire in 1903. In politics he is a Democrat.

James H. Nixon, Millville.

Judge Nixon was born in Cumberland county, N. J., in 1838. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1858, and then taught for three years in the Lawrenceville Academy, near Princeton. Afterwards he studied law in the office of Hon. John T. Nixon, in Bridgeton, was admitted to the bar in 1863, at the November Term of the Supreme Court, and began practice at Millville. He was for twenty-one years Solicitor of that city, was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly for four years (1865-1869), and of the New Jersey Senate for three years (1869-1872), and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each of those bodies. In 1876 he was named on the Republican Electoral ticket of New Jersey. He was an Assistant Attorney-General during the administration of President Harrison, and for more than a year and a half under the second administration of President Cleveland. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, on the 2d day of March, 1896. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1902.

Charles E. Hendrickson, Mount Holly.

Judge Hendrickson was born at New Egypt, Monmouth county (now Ocean), N. J., January 8th, 1843. He prepared for college at the academy in his native town. In September, 1860, he entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but continued there only one term, joining the Sophomore Class of Princeton College, N. J., the following January, where he graduated at the age of twenty with the class of 1863. On leaving college he conducted a classical school for one year at Pemberton, N. J. He studied law with Abraham Browning and Garrit S. Cannon, successively, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1866, and three years later as counselor. He settled at Mount Holly upon his admission to the bar, where he has since resided. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county by Governor Randolph in March, 1870, and was re-appointed by Governors Bedle, McClellan and Abbett, thus serving twenty years in the office, from which he voluntarily retired at the close of his fourth term, in March, 1890.

He was elected to the House of Assembly from the Third district of Burlington county in 1867. He represented the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the two Lay Delegates from that body to the General Conference of that Church held at Baltimore in May, 1876 He was there appointed by the Board of Bishops one of the Committee to Revise the Hymnal of the Church, a work that was completed by the committee and presented to the Board of Bishops at their meeting in Cleveland, O., the following year. He has further served the New Jersey Annual Conference as Trustee of Dickinson College and of Pennington Seminary, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the latter institution for a number of years. He was also a Lay Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1891, having been designated by the Board of Bishops as one of the representatives from the New Jersey Conference District.

He was appointed by Governor Griggs a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals on March 26th, 1896, for the term of six years. In politics the Judge is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1902.

Frederic Adams, Summit.

Judge Adams was born on October 9th, 1840, at Amherst, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Academy

at Andover in 1858, and from Yale College in 1862. He read law at the Harvard Law School in 1863 and '64, and was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1864. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1873. Nearly his entire practice has been in the city of Newark, where he has been much occupied by his duties as Special and Advisory Master in Chancery. The only political offices he ever held were as Clerk of East Orange township, Essex county, and as counsel for the same township On March 23d, 1897, he was nominated as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs to succeed Judge Barcalow, who had been appointed as Judge of the Passaic County Courts. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 25th, 1897. In politics Judge Adams is a Republican.

William H. Vredenburgh, Freehold.

Judge Vredenburgh comes from a very old New Jersey family, being the second son of the late Judge Peter Vredenburgh. The first generation of the family on this side of the Atlantic, as appears from ancient records, sprang from William I. Vredenburg, who came to New Netherlands from The Hague in May, 1658, in the ship Gilded Beaver.

Peter Vredenburg, father of the present Judge, was a prominent jurist in both State and nation. He served two terms as an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, being first appointed by Governor Price, in 1855 and again by Governor Olden, in 1862. Many of his decisions are regarded as being among the ablest reported

Judge Vredenburgh was born August 19th, 1840; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859; studied law in the office of the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle; was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in June 1865. He is one of three sons, all of whom were lawyers.

After his admission, young Vredenburgh began the practice of his profession at Freehold, his native town, and has continued to carry on the law business there ever since, with the exception of about a year, 1864, when he was located at Eatontown, to continue the business of his brother, Major Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., who was absent in the military service, and who was killed September 19th, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Va., at the head of his regiment.

In 1865 Mr. Vredenburgh formed a law partnership with Philip J Ryall, which continued for about five years, until Mr Ryall's failing health compelled his retirement from practice. In the exciting general election of 1884, Mr Vredenburgh was nominated by the Republicans of Monmouth county for State Senator, and was only defeated by the retirement of the regular Democratic candidate a few days before the election and the fusion of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, and by a very narrow majority.

In 1897 he was one of the special Commissioners to consider the question of railroad taxation, whose report became enacted into the body of the tax laws.

In November, 1897, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. On January 12th, 1898, he was nominated for a full term of six years by Governor Griggs, and he was confirmed by the Senate on the 18th of the same month. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

District Attorney.

J. KEARNY RICE, New Brunswick.

Mr. Rice was born in Washington City in 1849, and has lived in New Brunswick since the war, his family having removed there in 1865. He studied law in the office of Woodbridge Strong, and is also a graduate of the Law School of the University of New York. He was admitted as attorney of the bar of New Jersey in the November Term, 1876, and four years afterward he was admitted as counselor. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex county, and was re-appointed by Governor Green. In 1890 he resigned the office of Prosecutor to accept that of Law Judge of Middlesex county, to which he was appointed by Governor Abbett. In 1895 he was re-appointed as such Judge by Governor Werts, and in January, 1896, was appointed United States Attorney for New Jersey, to succeed the Hon John W. Beekman, who had resigned. His salary is $3,000 a year. His term will expire in February, 1900.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. Duncan Oliphant, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county, Pa., in 1824. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburg bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, removed to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major. Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the late Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he removed from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides. No fixed salary, but instead, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

George T. Cranmer, Trenton.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and from 1875 to 1899, was Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed

by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly, and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, and also of the joint Republican caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for President of the Senate. He was an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by the late Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned. No fixed salary, but instead, fees.

United States Marshal.

THOMAS J ALCOTT, Mount Holly.

Mr Alcott was born in Mount Holly, N. J., January 24th, 1840. In the year 1855 he commenced the study of pharmacy, and in 1859 entered Pennington Seminary, where he pursued his studies until the beginning of 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Burnside and Hooker. In 1865 he became junior partner with his father, Hon. Thomas C. Alcott, who was a member of the Legislature in 1869, '70 and '71, in the foundry and machine business, under the name of T. C Alcott & Son. Upon the death of his father, in 1872, Mr Alcott became sole proprietor of the business. He is the patentee and manufacturer of Alcott's improved turbine water-wheel, which is so favorably known throughout the United States, as well as in European and South American countries. He was a member of the House of Assembly in

1884, '85 and '86, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was appointed United States Marshal for New Jersey early in 1897, to succeed George Pfeiffer, whose term had expired. His salary is $3,000 a year.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

GEORGE WURTS, Paterson.

Mr. Wurts was born at Easton, Pa., in 1829, but has been a resident of New Jersey from his boyhood. Early in life he looked forward to journalism as a profession, and at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he engaged as a reporter with the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. After a brief service with that paper he was offered a position on the Newark *Mercury*, then owned by Mr E. N. Miller, and edited by the late John Y. Foster, upon whose resignation he became the editor. While engaged in those duties he corresponded for the New York *Times* and *Evening Post*. On the starting of the Brooklyn *Daily Union* he accepted the associate editorship of that paper, which he held until February 1st, 1865, when he resigned to become editor and one half owner of the Paterson *Daily Press*, and has since been actively engaged in the service of that influential journal. Besides his regular editorial work, Mr. Wurts has written considerably in prose and verse for some of the leading periodicals of our country, including the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Continental Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Northern Monthly*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's*, etc. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1876 and served as Secretary of the New Jersey State Senate during the legislative sessions of 1880, 1881 and 1882. He has been a Trustee of the Free Public Library of Paterson from its organization, in 1885. He has been often solicited to become a candidate for elective office, but has steadily declined. He was appointed as Commissioner of Banking and Insurance by Governor Griggs on November 4th, 1896, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Duryee. He served in that office until April 1st, 1897, when he was commissioned as Secretary of State, to succeed Henry C. Kelsey, for a term of five years, he having been nominated by Governor Griggs and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His salary is $6,000 a year, and his term will expire on April 1st, 1902.

Assistant Secretary of State.

ALEXANDER H RICKEY, Trenton.

Mr. Rickey was born in Trenton in 1847. He received a public school education and graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He studied law with Hon. Alfred Reed, now a Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey. He has held several municipal offices, and was a member of Common Council of the city of Trenton from 1871 to 1875. He has been an attache of the office of the Secretary of State since 1866, and for many years chief clerk in the department. He was commissioned Assistant Secretary of State January 1st, 1890, and re-commissioned April 1st 1892 and 1897. His powers and duties, defined by statute, are: He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law upon the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE B. SWAIN, Newark.

Mr. Swain was born in Warren county N. J , March 6th, 1835. When he was quite young the family moved to Morris county (near Dover), where he lived till after his father's death. In 1852 he came to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1853 he secured a position as clerk with Mr. George A. Van Wagenen, a lumber dealer, and succeeded to the business, with Mr. J. M. Randall as a partner, in 1865. He has continued in the business and occupied the same premises to the present time. The present firm of Swain & Jones was formed in 1875. Mr. Swain has voted for every Republican candidate for President from Lincoln down to McKinley In 1871 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education, and, by successive re-elections, served as a member of that body for twelve years, and during the last three years as its President. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys, at Jamesburg, and served one term. At the Newark city election in April, 1893, he was elected a Trustee of the Newark City Home for two years. He is interested in many local associations and institutions, including the German National Bank of Newark, of which

he is a Director and Vice-President He was elected by a Joint Meeting of the Legislature of 1894 as State Treasurer to succeed George R. Gray, and he was re-elected in 1897. His term of office is three years, and it will expire April 2d, 1900. Salary, $6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

WILLIAM S. HANCOCK, Trenton.

Mr. Hancock was born in Trenton, N. J., October 19th, 1854 He received his education at the State Model School and Trenton Business College. In 1871 he entered the live stock and provision business with ex-Senator John Taylor, of Trenton, and remained with him nine years. This was his first experience in the business world. Mr. Hancock was one of the organizers of the Crescent Pottery Company, of Trenton, which was formed in July, 1881. This company was absorbed by the Trenton Potteries Company in May, 1892, when Mr. Hancock was made Vice-President of the new organization, which position he still holds. He was elected a member of the Trenton Common Council from the Second ward in 1888, and served his entire term of three years as Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was during this period that Chambersburg and Millham were consolidated with Trenton, when a re-appraisement of all the city property was necessitated, and also a sewer system was established, a public park purchased and a paid fire department created. The management of the finances of the city in those years required rare skill and experience in order to be successful, and Mr Hancock acquitted himself with much credit in the performance of the duties assigned to him. He was elected State Comptroller by a joint meeting of the Legislature in 1894, and re-elected in 1897 for a term of three years. His salary is $6,000 a year, and his term of office will expire on April 2d, 1900.

Attorney-General.

SAMUEL H. GREY, Camden.

Mr. Grey was born in Camden, N. J., April 6th, 1836, and is a son of Philip James Grey, for many years a leading man in that section of the State, and Sarah Woolston Stephens, his wife, a member of an Orthodox Quaker

family. He spent his entire life in Camden, where he was educated at private schools kept by Hon. La Fayette Grover, afterwards Governor of Oregon and Senator from that State, and his brother Talleyrand. He studied law with Hon. Abraham Browning, the first Attorney-General appointed under the new Constitution, and was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1857, and as a counselor at the February term, 1861.

The Attorney-General long since achieved for himself a high reputation as a lawyer, a pleader and an orator. He has figured in many prominent legal battles, in nearly all of which he has come out crowned with victory. His masterly conduct of the impeachment proceedings in the case of Prison Keeper Patrick H. Laverty, in 1886, when he acted as counsel for the House of Assembly, brought about conviction by the State Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, and which was presided over by John W. Griggs, since Governor of New Jersey, and now Attorney-General of the United States. His argument before the Supreme Court in 1888, in support of the constitutionality of the Local Option law, won for him a favorable decision, and the statute was not disturbed. With other eminent lawyers as his associates, he distinguished himself in the famous controversy over the organization of the State Senate in 1894, when a full bench of the Supreme Court sustained his interpretation of the constitutional law bearing on the case. Chief Justice Beasley delivered the opinion of the Court, which declared that Maurice A. Rogers, Republican, was the duly elected President of the Senate.

Twice has the Attorney-General been a Presidential Elector for New Jersey in 1872, when the vote of the State was cast for Grant and Wilson, and in 1896, when it was recorded for McKinley and Hobart. He served as a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and was President of the Constitutional Commission of 1894.

In 1866 Mr. Grey was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the county of Cape May, and served seven years. He served as a member of the Republican State Executive Committee from 1868 to 1871. Several times he has refused judicial and political honors. He could have gone to Congress in 1874, when he declined a nomination in the First Congressional District. Governor Griggs offered him the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1897, which he declined. On March 1st of the same year he was nominated for Attorney-General, to succeed John P. Stockton, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the 8th of that month. The Attorney-General

has been a Director of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company since its organization, in 1873, and he is President of the West Jersey Title and Guaranty Company, a position he has occupied since its formation.

His term as Attorney-General will expire on April 5th, 1902, and his salary is $7,000 a year.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL.

(For biographical sketch, see page 221, as United States Senator.)

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

General Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of the law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus O. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed on the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General for long and meritorious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled, officially, and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866; was at one time President and is

now a Director of the Trenton Banking Company ; is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and President of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati. He is now President of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. In June, 1899, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton University. His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton.

General Donnelly was born at Richmond, Staten Island, in the year 1841, of an Irish father and an American mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the district school of Richmond, and at a select boarding school near Belleville, Essex county, N. J In 1854 he removed to Hoboken, N. J , and entered the law office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, remaining there until the decease of his instructor, which occurred in 1857. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He began his military career in February, 1860, as a private in Company B, First Regiment. Hudson Brigade At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company I, First New Jersey Volunteers, attached to Kearny's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was advanced to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant respectively, passing a creditable examination for promotion just previous to the battle of Gaines' Mills At this engagement he was twice wounded, slightly in the left arm during the early part and severely during the latter part of the fight. Left on the field of battle, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. He was discharged from the United States service at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by reason of physical disability caused by gunshot wounds received in battle. He returned home, and, after a period of four months, was capable of resuming his position in New York city as a salesman.

In the year 1867 he removed to Trenton, and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods business, which he still carries on. General Donnelly re-entered the military service of New Jersey March 18th, 1879, as Paymaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was promoted Major, January 20th, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31st, 1882, and Colonel, September 7th, 1882. He was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor

Green, January 13th, 1890, which appointment was sent to the Senate by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by that body March 5th, 1890.

General Donnelly was Major of the provisional battalion which distinguished itself at Yorktown at the centennial celebration in 1881, and was proffered by Governor Green the command of the veteran camp at Gettysburg, during the ceremon es of the unveiling of the monuments, in 1888, to the New Jersey heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, which he was obliged to decline in consequence of other engagements. He was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect buildings for the new Soldiers' Home at Kearny, which was completed some years ago. He was appointed a Trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, by Governor Abbett, in 1885. He was re-appointed by the joint meeting of the Legislature in 1888 He is one of the Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers; is interested in several stock companies and land associations as a Director, and is a member of many beneficial and social societies He is a Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23. In 1892 he was chosen Commander of the G A. R., Department of New Jersey. He was twice elected to the House of Assembly, and has served two terms as Mayor of the City of Trenton. He has served as Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee since September, 1895. On February 15th, 1899, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for appointment as Major-General by Brevet for his long and meritorious services as Quartermaster-General, and on February 28th, the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate

The office of Quartermaster-General carries with it the responsible positions of Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance Salary, $1,200.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

William Riker, Jr., Orange.

Mr. Riker was born in Newark, N. J, January 14th, 1850. His father, William Riker, Sr., was for many years a successful manufacturing jeweler, and retiring from active business was succeeded by two of his sons, one of whom is the subject of this sketch Mr. Riker completed his education in the Newark Academy, and thereupon engaged in the jewelry business with his father, afterwards becoming a partner, and later one of his successors, and is still engaged in that business.

He was chosen as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1896; elected Alderman of the city of Orange in 1893 and Register of Deeds and Mortgages for Essex county in the same year. The latter office he resigned before the completion of his term in order to accept the appointment by Governor Griggs as Clerk of the Supreme Court

He has served as member and Treasurer of the Essex County Republican Committee for a number of years He was chosen Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898. His salary is $6,000 a year, and his term of office, which is for five years, will expire on November 2d, 1902.

Clerk in Chancery.

LEWIS A. THOMPSON, Somerville.

Mr. Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business at Somerville. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years 1883 and 1884. He was elected Senator in 1884 over Lane, Dem., by a plurality of 89; re-elected in 1887 over Bergen, Dem, by a plurality of 450, and again in 1893 by a largely-increased plurality of 893 over Beekman, Dem. During his service in the Senate he was a member of the most important committees and always took an active part in legislation In 1896 he served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the office with signal ability and marked impartiality. He resigned on March 6th to accept the position of Clerk in Chancery, to which he had just been nominated by the Governor and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term is five years, and will expire in 1901. His salary is $6,000 a year.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CHARLES J. BAXTER, Plainfield.

Mr. Baxter was born at Glenwood, Sussex county, N. J, on November 8th, 1841. He attended the district school there until he was twelve years of age, after which he went to work on his father's farm, continuing his

studies by himself and with the help of an uncle, who had graduated from Lafayette College and then lived on the next farm. On his eighteenth birthday he started his educational work as a teacher in the district school at Frankfort Plains, N. J. After twelve years of teaching in several district schools, Mr. Baxter was appointed Principal of the Franklin Furnace District School. He gradually improved the condition of the school until it was converted into a High School remaining in that position for thirteen years. After leaving Franklin Furnace, about ten years ago, he moved to Plainfield, where he became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1875 Mr Baxter was nominated and renominated as County School Superintendent of Sussex county by the State Board of Education, but was rejected by the Democratic Board of Freeholders because of his party affiliations. This started the agitation which resulted in that power being taken from the Board of Freeholders and given to the Board of Education. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Griggs on March 24th, 1896, as a successor to Addison B. Poland, who had resigned. Two days later Mr. Baxter was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of three years. In 1899 he was reappointed for another term of three years. His salary is $3,000 a year.

Keeper of the State Prison.

SAMUEL S. MOORE, Elizabeth.

Mr. Moore was born in Easton, Pa., March 29th, 1834, He is of an old New Jersey family. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Moore, left Newtown, Long Island, in 1708, and settled in Hopewell, N. J. He, Thomas Reed, John Cornwall and John Mott bought 1,300 acres of land on which Pennington is now situated. Mr. Moore died September 6th, 1759, leaving a large family. His son, Captain John Moore, was born in Hopewell in 1718, and died September 3d, 1768. He was in Colonel Samuel Hunt's regiment in the French-Indian wars His son Samuel was born in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, in 1754, and removed to Easton Pa., in 1782, and died there March 9th, 1799. He was a Minuteman in the Revolution, and afterwards served in Captain John Mott's company, First Regiment (Hunterdon county). His son, the father of the present Prison Keeper, was

born at Easton, Pa., September 28th, 1794, and died at Easton, June 18th, 1883. He was educated in Philadelphia was Second Sergeant, First Company, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Thomas Humphrey Ward, in 1812-14. He was editor of the *Spirit of Pennsylvania* and the Belvidere *Apollo;* Clerk of the Court, Justice of the Peace, and Chief Burgess of Easton, etc.

The present Keeper of the State Prison settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1855. When a boy he was a telegraph operator, and since then has been an accountant, and was for ten years connected with the National State Bank at Elizabeth as Notary, etc. He has also been a real estate broker. He was Collector for the county of Union in 1875-76; Overseer of the Poor of Elizabeth four years; Postmaster at Elizabeth under the Harrison administration, and has been for nearly twenty-five years a member of the Union County Republican Committee; also the Republican Committee of the city of Elizabeth. He was appointed Keeper of the State Prison *ad interim* April 22d, 1896. On March 1st, 1897, he was nominated, and on the 18th of the same month unanimously confirmed by the Senate for a full term of five years. His term will expire on March 18th, 1902, and his salary is $3,500 a year.

State Prison Supervisor.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Somerville.

Major Anderson, who was born at Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 15th, 1830 is of pre-Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was a native of the Colonies, and held an office in the British service prior to the Revolution, but joined the patriot cause on the breaking-out of hostilities and fought through the war on the side of liberty. On his mother's side the Major's earliest ancestor in this country was Samuel Fleming, who, in 1756, founded and gave his name to Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon county, and whose daughter Esther married Colonel Thomas Lowrey, who commanded a regiment of the New Jersey contingent troops during the Revolutionary War, subsequently held many important public trusts in this State, and in 1790 was designated by the Legislature as a member of the Commission which selected the site upon which the present State Capitol stands. His son, William

Lowrey, was also an officer of the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War, and his daughter was the grandmother of the subject of this present sketch.

After receiving a common-school education, the Major engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking-out of the Civil War, when he returned to New Jersey and was appointed principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he held until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York city, retaining, however, his residence in New Jersey. In 1871 he was appointed first assistant in the office of the State Comptroller, which he held until 1880. In that year he was elected Comptroller by the Legislature, and held the office until 1891, when he was succeeded by General Heppenheimer Democrat. He was appointed Fish Commissioner in 1878, and held that office until 1883. The Major is an active and ardent Republican. For thirteen years he was a member of the Mercer County Republican Committee, and has been twenty years a member of the Republican State Committee, and is now Vice-Chairman of the latter body. He was nominated by Governor Werts for Prison Supervisor in 1894, to succeed James M. Seymour, a Democrat, and was confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years. In 1897 he was renominated by Governor Griggs and was confirmed for another full term. His term expires June 11th, 1900, and his salary is $3,000 a year.

State Librarian.

HENRY C. BUCHANAN, Trenton.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Falls township, Pa., within a few miles of Trenton, March 7th, 1851. His father is William Buchanan, who came to this country from Scotland in 1842, when a young man. The State Librarian attended the public schools in his native place until he was about eleven years of age, when he entered the Trenton Academy. When thirteen years old he become employed in the *State Gazette* establishment as office-boy. He left this place shortly afterward and took a similar position in the job printing office of Murphy & Bechtel, where the *Monitor*, a daily paper owned by Joseph C. Potts, was then being printed. When the *Monitor* owners fitted up their own printing office young Buchanan went with them and remained until the *Monitor*

was bought by the then owners of the *Gazette*. This brought him back to the *Gazette* office, where he remained until 1868, when he went to New York. During the next year, being anxious to see something of the country, he worked at his trade in New York, Harrisburg and Cincinnati, but in 1869 came back to Trenton and went to work again on the *Gazette*. After four years there he went to Hartford, where he worked the next four years, coming back to Trenton and accepting a position as foreman and proof-reader for MacCrellish & Quigley, with both of whom he had worked at the case when learning his trade as a printer. Remaining with MacCrellish & Quigley until January 1st, 1882, Mr. Buchanan next went back once more to the *Gazette*, then owned by Mr. Murphy alone, and remained continuously there until his appointment as State Librarian. When he went to the *Gazette* office in 1882 it was as proof-reader, but soon afterward he was made news editor, and about four years ago was made the city editor as well.

Besides being city and news editor on the *Gazette*, Mr. Buchanan, for fourteen years, was the Trenton correspondent of the Paterson *Press*, and for five years he acted in a like capacity for the New York *Sun*. He was for several years also the Trenton correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. On February 1st, 1899, he received his commission as State Librarian as successor to Morris R. Hamilton, for a term of five years, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

State Board of Assessors.

BIRD W. SPENCER, President, Passaic.

General Spencer was born in New Jersey in 1845. He entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company January 1st, 1860, where he remained for twenty-five years. During that period he served as Clerk, Division Superintendent, Paymaster, Cashier, Assistant Treasurer and Treasurer. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N Y., and has served continuously in the militia from that year to the present time. On May 4th, 1876, he was appointed Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bedle; June 4th, 1878, Major and Deputy Quartermaster, and on May 23d, 1881, Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

He is now a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., merchants, Passaic, and is also President of the People's Bank and Trust Company. He has been Mayor of the city of Passaic three terms, or six years altogether, from 1879 to 1885. He was a member of Common Council for five years, prior to his election as Mayor, and he has held the former office since 1885. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green in May, 1889, for a term of four years, and was reappointed by Governor Werts in 1893, and by Governor Griggs in 1897. He served as President of that body in 1893, and from 1895 continuously to the present time. His term will expire May 4th, 1901.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, Elizabeth.

Mr. Green was born in Elizabeth, N. J., on the 16th day of October, 1865. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in June, 1886, and in January of 1887 he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of New Jersey, which office he held until 1890. He was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1891, and to the bar of the State of New York in October, 1892, from which time until the first of December, 1896, he was connected with the well-known law firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawitz & Steele, of New York city. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Griggs, in April, 1896, for a full term of four years. On the first day of December, 1896, he formed with Albert C. Wall a copartnership for the general practice of the law, under the firm name of Wall & Green, with offices in the Fuller Building, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. His term will expire in April, 1900.

STEPHEN J. MEEKER, Newark.

Mr. Meeker was born in Newark, N. J., March 17th, 1843, where he has always lived. He received a common school education, and after a year's service in the counting-room of a large hardware house in New York city, William Bryce & Co., he learned the foundry business with his father, David M. Meeker joining him in partnership in 1873, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business.

He comes of a strong Democratic family. He never held public office until appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Chicago, by Governor Abbett, March 31st, 1891. He was one of the Temporary Essex County Park Commissioners, selected by Judge Depue, and was

re-appointed by him on the present Commission. Governor Griggs appointed him on the State Board of Assessors, to succeed Colonel A. R. Kuser, and he was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d, 1896, for a full term of four years. His term will expire in March, 1900.

Amos Gibbs, Mount Holly.

Mr Gibbs was born in Columbus, Burlington county, N. J., in 1838. He was educated in the common schools and at the boarding-school of Samuel J. Gummere, at Burlington. He was elected Clerk of Burlington county in 1863, when he removed to Mount Holly. He was also the first Auditor of Burlington county, being named by the Legislature in 1872, the year the act was passed, and elected to the same office the three succeeding years. He is now President of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, the Mount Holly Electric Light Company and the Mount Holly Street Railway Company. For a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of phosphorus and fertilizers, retiring from business in 1891. He is now Chairman of the Burlington County Republican Committee, a position he has held for several years. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Griggs in January, 1897, for the term of four years. His term will expire in January, 1901.

Irvine E. Maguire, Secretary, Palmyra.

Mr. Maguire was born in Camden, N. J., on January 22d, 1853, in which city he lived continuously until 1886, when he removed to his present residence at Palmyra, Burlington county. He received his education in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and in 1868, at the age of fifteen years, entered the counting-room of Alexander G. Cattell & Co., then the largest grain exporting house in the city of Philadelphia, and of which firm the late ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell was the senior member. Mr. Maguire remained in the service of the Messrs Cattell until the year 1884, rising from the position of office boy to that of cashier and chief bookkeeper. In the latter year, shortly after the organization of the State Board of Assessors, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of that Board, and placed in charge particularly of the figures and accounting of the department. He was elected Secretary of the Board June 18th, 1895.

State Board of Taxation.

CHARLES C. BLACK, Jersey City.

Mr. Black was born on a farm in Burlington county, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 29th, 1858. He was prepared for college at the Mount Holly Academy, and entered Princeton College in 1874, being graduated with the class of '78. He studied law with Colonel James N. Stratton, of Mount Holly; Messrs. Coult & Howell, of Newark, and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. After being admitted to the bar he located at Jersey City, and has practiced law there ever since. For ten years he has been a member of the law firm of Randolph, Condict & Black

He served for five years as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration under the Ballot Reform Law, and was appointed as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 21st, 1891, for a term of five years, and was re-appointed for another term in 1896. Mr. Black has made two valuable additions to the literature of the law in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases" and "New Jersey Law of Taxation." His term will expire in 1901.

HENRY J. WEST, President, Gloucester City.

Mr. West was born in Rhode Island in 1850, and is the eldest son of Henry J. West, for over thirty years the manager of the Washington Cotton Mills, at Gloucester City. He attended the public schools at Gloucester City, Professor Gregory's Classical and English School in Philadelphia, and subsequently took a course in civil engineering at the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, leaving that institution to engage in the practical work of the mills. He served a regular apprenticeship in the machine shops and other departments of the works, after which he was made assistant in the management of the concern, retiring from that position in June, 1885. He was appointed Under-Sheriff by Sheriff Baird, in November, 1887, and was elected Sheriff of Camden county in 1890. He was nominated by Governor Werts as a member of the State Board of Taxation, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on May 18th, 1894, for a term of five years. He was re-appointed in 1899 and his term will expire in May, 1904.

Carl Lentz, Newark.

Major Lentz was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1st, 1845, and came to the United States at an early age. When only sixteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. From private he became a non-commissioned officer, and after the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted, in May, 1864, to a Lieutenancy. In one of the cavalry fights, which took place July 12th, 1864, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., during the invasion of Early, he lost his right arm, and thus disabled he was mustered-out of service December 24th, 1864. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds he entered Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1869. Subsequently he became a student in the law department of the same university, and in 1873 received the degree of LL. B. In November of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon afterward settled in Newark, where he began the practice of his profession. He has always been an active Republican, and he has served as Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee for several years. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation by Governor Griggs, for a full term of five years, on February 18th, 1896, and was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d following. His term will expire in March, 1901.

Joseph Thompson, Atlantic City.

Mr. Thompson was born at May's Landing, N. J., September 21st, 1853, and is a son of William W. and Hester T. Pennington Thompson. He was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1878, and located in Atlantic City in June, 1880. He was Collector of Atlantic county from May, 1881, to May, 1883; Prosecutor of the county for ten years, from March, 1881, to March, 1891, and from April, 1892, to April, 1898, was Law Judge of the county of Atlantic On March 9th, 1898, he was elected Mayor of Atlantic City. On January 25th, 1898, he was nominated by Governor Griggs as a Manager of the State Hospital at Trenton, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Joseph F. Edwards, and he was confirmed on the 31st of the same month. In July, 1898 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation, to fill a vacancy, and in 1899 he was nominated and confirmed for a full term of five years. In 1882 he was elected Solicitor of the Board

of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic county, and has been re-elected every year since that date. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank and the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and has been a Director and Solicitor of both institutions since their organization. He has been Solicitor for the Atlantic City Railroad for the past eleven years. His term will expire in 1904.

THOMAS B. USHER, Secretary, Trenton.

Mr. Usher was born at Bonnsville, in the northern part of Hudson county, N. J., on the 30th of March, 1861, in which locality he still resides. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a business course at Cooper Union, New York city. He was a member of the House of Assembly for two terms, 1890 and 1891, and has been the Secretary of the State Board of Taxation since its inception.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

WILLIAM BETTLE, Oaklyn, Camden County.

Mr. Bettle is of an old Quaker family, and was born in Philadelphia in 1830, where he resided until he was sixteen, when he removed to New Jersey. For four years he lived near Yardville, Mercer county, obtaining a practical knowledge of farming, when he purchased a farm in Haddon township, Camden county, about four miles from the city of Camden, which has been his home ever since. He has always been much interested in the management of his large farm, which is considered one of the best in South Jersey, and is somewhat noted for the good crops raised, and for the neatness and care with which everything is kept. Mr. Bettle has taken an active interest in political affairs since early manhood, but has always refused to be a candidate for office, although repeatedly solicited to do so. He had never held any office until appointed by Governor Griggs to his present position in April, 1897. He has been a Member-at-Large of the Republican State Committee for a number of years and his advice and judgment are much valued by his colleagues. Mr Bettle is an active Director in most of the railroads in South Jersey in the Pennsylvania Railroad System, and is interested in many business enterprises. His term of office is three years, and will expire in 1900, and salary $4,000 a year.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

WILLIAM STAINSBY, Newark.

Mr. Stainsby was born in England, July 3d, 1829, and came to this country when but two years of age. He learned the trade of a hatter, which he followed for some time, and subsequently he spent fifteen years in the saddlery and hardware business. For a number of years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail business of oils and paints in the city of Newark. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1879, and again from 1890 to 1894, making a total of sixteen years' and four months' service altogether. He was President of that body in 1876 and 1877, and in other years he was Chairman of the most important committees. He represented Essex county in the State Senate in 1882, 1883 and 1884, during the period when the railroad and corporation taxation measures were before that body. He took a leading part in that legislation and also in the consideration and discussion of all other questions of importance. He was a member of the Board of Works of the city of Newark from May, 1895, to May, 1898, when he made a most creditable record. Mr. Stainsby has ever been a loyal supporter of the Republican party, and he is a leader of much prominence in Essex county. He was nominated by Governor Voorhees as Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics on March 24th, 1898, for a term of five years, and he was confirmed by the Senate on the following day. His salary is $2,500 a year, and his term will expire in 1903.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

JOHN C. WARD, Centreton, Salem County.

Mr. Ward was born in Camden, N. J., September 9th, 1853, and is a farmer. He was Sergeant of Company E, Centennial Guard, of Philadelphia, in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition. He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1889 and 1890, and as State Senator from 1894 to 1896, from Salem county. He was appointed to his present office by Governor Griggs, on March 26th, 1896, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. His term of office is five years, and salary $2,500. His term will expire in 1901.

Custodian of the Capitol.

JOHN H. BONNELL, Newark.

Mr. Bonnell was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., January 5th, 1849, which was his home until 1873, when he removed to Newark, N. J. In 1887 he was elected Superintendent of the Court House at Newark, N J., by the Republican Board of Freeholders, which office he held for three years. He was appointed Supervisor of the Census of Essex county for 1890, and at the close of the census work he was appointed by Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, to a position in the customs service, which he held until Grover Cleveland was elected President; he then sent in his resignation, which was accepted in due time. He has always been very closely identified with the interests of the Republican party, and is an active member of the Republican Indian League of New Jersey, and is serving his tenth term as Treasurer of that organization In 1899 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of Essex county for the office of Sheriff, and although his election was assured, he was forced to decline the honor owing to ill-health and much to the sorrow of his host of friends. He was appointed Custodian of the Capitol in 1894, and his salary is $2,000 a year.

Commissioner of Public Roads.

HENRY I. BUDD, Mount Holly.

Mr. Budd was born March 21st, 1836, on the Budd homestead, between Pemberton and Vincentown, Southampton township, Burlington county. His ancestors were among the original colonial proprietors of West Jersey, and their descendants for over two hundred years have been, mostly in one locality, largely interested in agriculture. Mr. Budd was prepared for college at Pennington and Mr. Colloms' Academy, and graduated in 1855 at Bucknell University, Pa.

He has resided for thirty-three years in Mount Holly. He is extensively engaged in farming, and has always taken a great pride in agricultural pursuits. Aside from this, he gratifies his tastes and occupies much of his time with educational and other institutions. He has for a number of years acted as President of the Burlington County Agricultural Society; Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford Railroad; Vice-President, Trustee and Curator of the Burlington County Lyceum of History and

Natural Sciences; Secretary of the Burlington County Board of Agriculture; Secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural Society; also a member of other State, county, historical, literary and agricultural organizations. He is thoroughly imbued with the idea that agriculture should rank higher than any other profession or industry; is an earnest advocate of road improvement or any measure that will advance the producing interests. Mr. Budd was, on the 21st, of May, 1895, appointed by Governor Werts to his present position, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Edward Burrough, and in 1896 he was appointed by Governor Griggs for a full term of three years. In 1899 he was re-appointed by Governor Voorhees. His term will expire in 1902, and his salary is $1,500 a year.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1900.

Justice Supreme Court—Job H. Lippincott, January 18th.

Circuit Court Judges - Francis Child and Richard T. Miller, March 11th,

Supervisor of State Prison—E. J. Anderson, June 11th.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—William Bettle, April 1st.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Henry W. Miller, John R. DeWar, Henry C. Gulick, Mark Townsend, Daniel C. Chase, John C Weaver; all May 25th.

State Board of Assessors—Robert S. Green, March 2d; Stephen J. Meeker, March 10th.

Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls—John D. Rue, Patrick O'Mara, William H. McCullough, Alfred D. Carnagy, Howell C. Stull, Noble C. Bristol, *ad interim*. The terms of four of the old Board would expire May 25, 1900, and two in 1901.

State Reform School for Boys—Nathaniel S Rue, Horace L. Dunham, both May 25th.

Managers of the New Jersey Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Benjamin F. Lee, Zebina K Pangborn, Barton F. Thorn; all May 17th.

County Judges—Mercer, Robert S. Woodruff, April 1st; Monmouth, J. Clarence Conover, April 1st; Somerset, John D. Bartine, April 4th; Essex, J. Franklin Fort, April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Bergen, Peter W. Stagg, March 18th; Burlington, Eckard P. Budd, April 4th; Camden, vacancy; Salem, Jonathan W. Acton, April 22d; Somerset, Nelson Y. Dungan, February 19th

State Board Medical Examiners—Aaron K. Baldwin, George F. Wilbur, Edwin DeBaun; July 5th.

Board of Managers Village for Epileptics—William S. Coombs, S. Olin Garrison, February 15th.

Port Warden, Camden county—A. B. Frazee, *ad interim*.

Board of Visitors Agricultural College, Seventh District—John B. Williams, *ad interim*.

Member State Board of Education, Fourth District—Stephen C. Larison, holding over.

State Sewerage Commission—David L. Wallace, Charles F Harrington, John Hinchliffe, Charles W. Fuller, William T. Hunt, *ad interim*.

A Supervisor of Bills.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board Health—Edward R. O'Reilly August 3d.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beesley, first Tuesday in October.

State Board of Pharmacy—George R Davis, April 21st

Police Justice, West Orange—Edmund Condict, January 29th

Inspectors of Steamboats - Charles Edwards ; vacancy ; vacancy ; June 1, 1900.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, June 16th.

1901.

Chancellor—A. T. McGill, May 1st.

Justice of the Supreme Court—David A. Depue, November 15th.

Clerk in Chancery—Lewis A. Thompson, March 30th.

State Board of Assessors—Bird W. Spencer, May 4th; Amos Gibbs, January 26th.

State Board of Taxation—Charles C. Black, Carl Lentz; both April 1st.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—John C. Ward, March 26th.

Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls—Two to be appointed for three years.

Trustees of State Reform School for Boys—Gervas Ely, James M. Parsons; both May 25th.

State Board of Arbitration—James Martin, John W. Dent, James O. Smith, William M. Doughty, Jacob Van Hook; all March 25th.

County Judges—Cape May, Harry S. Douglass; Hunterdon, H. Burdett Herr, April 1st; Middlesex, Woodbridge Strong, April 1st; Salem, Clement H. Sinnickson, April 1st; Sussex, Henry Huston, April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Gloucester, Lewis Starr, January 28th ; Hunterdon, Walter F. Hayhurst, April 6th; Middlesex, John S. Voorhees, February 17th ; Passaic, Eugene Emley, April 1st ; Warren, George A. Angle, April 1st.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, William P. Watson, William L. Newell; all July 4th.

District Court Judges—Camden, C. V. D. Joline, April 1st; Elizabeth, Edward S. Atwater, April 1st; Jersey City, Joseph D. Bedle, February 19th; Newark, Frederick F. Guild, April 1st; Paterson, William I. Lewis, April 1st; Trenton John Rellstab, April 1st; Orange, Charles B. Storrs, March 26th.

State Board of Education—Third district, Samuel St. John McCutcheon, April 1st; Fifth district, Francis Scott, April 1st; Sixth district, James L. Hays, April 1st; Seventh district, Otto Crouse, May 25th.

Board of Managers of Village for Epileptics - John H. Ewing, February 15th, 1901; Thomas J. Smith February 15th, 1901.

Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College—First district, Elwood Evans, T. F. D. Baker; Second district, Samuel B. Ketcham, John E. Darnell; Third district, David D. Denise, James Neilson; Fourth district, George Fritts, Elias N. Millen; Fifth district, Samuel R. Demarest, Jr., George H Blakely; Sixth district, L. H. Muller, Charles L. Jones; Seventh district, Rynear J. Wortendyke; John B. Williams, *ad interim;* Eighth district, George E. DeCamp, George W. Doty; all, excepting Williams, March 29th, 1901.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

Deputy Factory Inspectors—Lewis H. Barrett, William H. Dod, George W. Taylor; all July 19th; John Hunter, Joseph Milburn, both August 6th; William B. Tucker, October 17th

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, May 2d.

State Board of Pharmacy—Henry A. Jordan, April 21st.

State Board of Dentistry—G. Carleton Brown, first Tuesday in October.

State Oyster Commission—Edward Stites, Jr., June 16th, 1901.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—William McKinley, of Ohio. Salary, $50,000

Vice President—Vacancy.*

Secretary of State—John Hay, of the District of Columbia.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Elihu Root, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts

Secretary of the Interior—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General—Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General—John W. Griggs, of New Jersey

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

The salary of each Cabinet officer is $8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan; George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York; Joseph McKenna, of California.

Salary of each Associate Justice, $10,000.

United States Army—Major-Generals Nelson A. Miles, Wesley Merritt and J. R. Brooks. Pay, $7,500 each. Brigadier-Generals E. S. Otis Guy V. Henry, W. R. Shafter, J. F. Wade, H. C. Merriam and T M. Anderson. Pay, $5,500 each. All of these officers receive an allowance for "quarters, fuel and forage."

United States Navy—Admiral, George Dewey. Pay, $13,500. Rear-Admirals, Fred. V. McNair, John A. Howell, William T. Sampson, Winfield S Schley, Henry L Howison, Albert Kantz. Pay, $6 000 The ten Commodores on the active list receive $5,000 each; the Captains, $4,500 each; the Commanders, $3,500 each.

*Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, died on November 21st, 1899.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Philemon Dickerson.....1841
Robert Morris.....1790	Richard S. Field.....1863
William S. Pennington.....1817	John T. Nixon.....1870
William Rossell.....1826	Edward T. Green.....1889
Mahlon Dickerson.....1840	Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1896

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....1863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....1868
William Pennington.....1817	Robert C. Belville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Belville.....1875
Edward N. Dickerson.....1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....1853	George T. Cranmer.....1893

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowry.....1789	Samuel Plummer.....1869
John Heard.....1802	Robert L. Hutchinson.....1877
Oliver Barnett.....1802	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	A. E Gordon.....1886
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	W. Budd Deacon.....1889
George H. Nelden.....1853	George Pfeiffer.....1893
Benijah Deacon.....1866	Thomas J. Alcott.....1897
W. Budd Deacon.....1868	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	Garrit S. Cannon.....1853
Abraham Ogden.....1792	Anthony Q. Keasbey.....1861
Lucius H Stockton.....1798	Job H. Lippincott.....1886
George C. Maxwell.....1802	Samuel F Bigelow.....1887
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	George S. Duryee.....1888
Lucius Q. C Elmer.....1824	Henry S. White.....1890
Garret D. Wall.....1828	John W. Beekman.....1894
James S Green.....1837	J. Kearny Rice.....1896
William Halsted.....1849	

U S. OFFICIALS, 1900.

Circuit Justice	George Shiras, Jr.
Circuit Judges	Marcus W. Acheson, George M. Dallas, George Gray.
District Judge	Andrew Kirkpatrick.
District Attorney	J Kearny Rice.
Assistant District Attorney	Warren Dixon.
Marshal	Thomas J. Alcott.
Clerk of District Court	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R. Brandt
Clerk of Circuit Court	S. Duncan Oliphant
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	Alexande C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	Isaac Moffatt.
" " " Second District	H. C. H. Herold,

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor—Foster M. Voorhees, 1902.
Private Secretary—Hobart Tuttle.
Secretary of State—George Wurts, 1902.
Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1902.
Treasurer—George B Swain, 1900.
Comptroller—William S Hancock, 1900.
Attorney-General—Samuel H Grey, 1902.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Alexander C. Oliphant.
Quartermaster-General—Richard A Donnelly.
Inspector-General—Joseph W. Congdon.
Judge Advocate-General—Edward P. Meany
Major-General—William J. Sewell.
Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1901.
Vice Chancellors—Henry C. Pitney, 1903.; John R. Emery, 1902.; Alfred Reed, 1902.; Frederic W Stevens, 1903.; Martin P. Grey, 1903.
Vice Ordinary and Vice Surrogate-General—Alfred Reed.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—William J. Magie, 1904.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Bennet Van Syckel, 1904; David A. Depue, 1901; Jonathan Dixon, 1903; Charles G. Garrison, 1902; Job H. Lippincott, 1900; William S. Gummere, 1902; George C Ludlow, 1902; Gilbert Collins, 1904.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges John W. Bogert. 1903; Gottfried Krueger, 1903; James H. Nixon, 1902; Charles E. Hendrickson, 1902; Frederic Adams, 1903; William H. Vandenburgh, 1904; Clerk, Secretary of State
Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.
Circuit Court Judges—Francis Child and Richard T. Miller, 1900; Henry M. Nevius, 1903.
District Court Judges—Camden, C. V. D. Joline; Elizabeth, Edward S. Atwater; Jersey City, Joseph D Bedle,

Charles W. Parker; Newark, Frederick F. Guild, Elwood C. Harris; Paterson, William I. Lewis; Trenton, John Rellstab; Orange, Charles B. Storrs; Passaic, William W. Watson. All in 1901, excepting Judges Parker in 1903, Watson in 1902, Harris in 1904. Hoboken, Abel I. Smith, 1903.

Clerk of Supreme Court—William Riker, Jr, 1902.

Clerk in Chancery—Lewis A. Thompson, 1901.

Chancery Reporter—S. Meredith Dickinson, 1900.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1903.

State Librarian—Henry C. Buchanan, 1904.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles J. Baxter, 1902.

Keeper of State Prison—Samuel S Moore, 1902.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Edward J. Anderson, 1900.

Commissioner of Public Roads.—Henry I. Budd, 1902.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—William Bettle, 1900; Deputy, Thomas K. Johnston.

State Geologist—John C Smock.

Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics—William Stainsby, 1903; Secretary, James T. Morgan.

Custodian of the State House and Public Grounds—John H. Bonnell; Assistant Custodian, Thomas R. Watson.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Millville, 1904; George A. Frey, Camden, 1904; James B. Woodward, Bordentown, 1903; Silas R. Morse, Atlantic City, 1904; Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Plainfield, 1901; T. Frank Appleby, Asbury Park, 1904; Stephen C. Larison, Hackettstown, holding over; George W. Howell, Morristown, 1904; Francis Scott, Paterson, 1901; Sweeting Miles, Alpine, 1904; James M. Seymour, Newark, 1904; James L. Hays, Newark 1901; Otto Crouse, Jersey City, 1901; William D Forbes, Hoboken, 1904; Benjamin H. Campbell, Elizabeth, 1904; James Owen, Montclair, 1904; President, James L. Hays; Vice-President, Otto Crouse; Secretary, Charles J. Baxter; Treasurer, J Bingham Woodward.

Principal State Normal and Model Schools—James M. Green, Ph. D. Steward, John S. Neary.

Principal New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes—John P. Walker. Steward, Thomas F Hearnon

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General, State Comptroller and State Treasurer.

Boards of Managers of New Jersey State Hospitals—At Morris Plains—George Richards, President, Dover, 1904; Romeo F. Chabert, Hoboken, 1904; James M. Buckley, Morristown, 1904; Patrick Farrelly, Morristown, 1904; John C. Eisele, Newark, 1904; David St. John, Hackensack 1902; James W. Smith, Paterson. 1902; John A. McBride, Deckertown. 1902. Secretary, Charles H. Green. At Trenton—Garret D. W. Vroom President, Trenton, 1904; John Taylor, Trenton, 1904; Joseph Rice, Trenton, 1903; N. Newlin Stokes, Moorestown. 1902; Cornelius S. Hoffman, Somerville, 1902; Benajah W. Andrews, Woodbury, 1902; Henry R. Baldwin, New Brunswick, 1902; Joseph Thompson, Atlantic City 1903. Secretary, Gouverneur V. Packer.

Officers of the State Hospitals—At Morris Plains—Medical Director, Britton D. Evans. M. D.; Treasurer, Guido C. Hinchman; Warden, Moses K. Everitt. At Trenton—Medical Director, John W. Ward. M. D.; Treasurer, Harvey H. Johnson; Warden, William P. Hayes.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Riparian Commissioners—The Governor, President; Willard C Fisk, Vice-President, Jersey City, 1094; John I. Holt, Paterson, 1904; William Cloke, Trenton, 1904; John J Farrell, Newark, 1904; Secretary and Engineer, John C Payne, Jersey City; Counsel, George L Record, Jersey City

Commissioners of Pilotage—Henry W. Miller, Morristown; John R. Dewar, Jersey City; Henry C. Gulick. Barnegat; Mark Townsend, Pleasantville; Daniel C Chase, South Amboy; John C. Weaver, Haleyville; all in 1900.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis 1901, Newark; Edward R. O'Reilly, 1900, Elizabeth; Cyrus T. Brackett, President. 1902, Princeton; Henry B. Rue, 1904, Hoboken; John A. Githens, holding over, Asbury Park; Henry Mitchell, 1905, Asbury Park; Franklin Gauntt, 1903, Burlington The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members *ex officio*. Secretary, Henry Mitchell. Asbury Park.

State Board of Assessors—Bird W. Spencer, President, Passaic, 1901; Robert S. Green, Elizabeth, 1900; Stephen

J. Meeker, Newark, 1900; Amos Gibbs, Mount Holly, 1901. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire.

State Board of Taxation—Charles C. Black, 1901, Jersey City; Henry J. West, President, 1904, Camden; Carl Lentz, 1901, Newark; Joseph Thompson, Atlantic City, 1904. Secretary, Thomas B Usher.

State Board of Agriculture—President, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Vice-President, E. B Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer William R. Lippincott, Fellowship. Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

State Director of the Weather Service—Edward W. McGann, New Brunswick.

Inspectors of Steamboats—Charles Edwards, Lake Hopatcong, 1900. Two vacancies.

State Dairy Commissioner—George W. McGuire, Trenton.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—John C. Ward, 1901. Deputies Lewis H. Barrett, Pleasantville; William H Dod, Hoboken; George W. Taylor, Newark; John Hunter, Paterson; Joseph Milburn, Trenton; William B. Tucker, Elizabeth; all in 1901.

Inspectors of State Prison—Markham E. Staples, Jersey City; William H. Carter, Bordentown; Samuel F. Stanger, Harrisonville; Thomas F Brennan, Orange; Lysander E. Watson, Asbury Park; Jacob Van Winkle, Morristown; all in 1904.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—John D. Rue, Howell C. Stull, Alfred D Carnagy, all of Trenton; Patrick O'Mara Bayonne; William H. McCullough Swedesborough; Noble C. Bristol Newark. All *ad interim*

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—James M Parsons, New Brunswick. 1901; Nathaniel S Rue, Cream Ridge, 1900; Horace L. Dunham, Dover, 1900; Gervas Ely, Lambertville, 1901; Frank S. Gaskill, New Egypt, 1902; Edward Spaeth, Newark, 1902. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, Morristown; William P. Watson, Jersey City, and William L. Newell, Millville, 1901; E. L B. Godfrey, Camden; Charles A. Groves, Newark, and Davis P. Borden, Paterson, 1902; Aaron K Baldwin, Newark; George F. Wilbur, Asbury Park and Edwin De Baun, Passaic, 1900.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beesley, Belvidere, 1900; George Emory Adams, South Orange, 1902; Frederick C. Barlow, Jersey City. 1903; G. Carleton Brown, Elizabeth, 1901; Charles A. Meeker, Newark, holding over.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White, Jersey City, 1903; William T. Brown, Madison, 1904; George R. Davis, Orange, 1900; Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton, 1901; George W. Parisen, Perth Amboy, 1902.

State Board of Arbitration—James Martin, Secretary, Newark; John W. Dent, Bound Brook; James O Smith, Camden; William M. Doughty, Millville; Jacob Van Hook, Lodi; all in 1901.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—Managers, Colonel Edward H Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; James E. Fleming, Newark; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. Archibald Mercer; Adjutant, Bishop W. Mains; Chaplain, Rev John D. Ferguson; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles Bradley, Newark, 1900.

Fish and Game Commissioners—Howard P Frothingham, Mount Arlington; William A. Halsey, Newark; Benjamin P. Morris, Long Branch; J. Frank Budd, Burlington; all in 1904.

Fish and Game Protector—George Riley, Newark.

Fish and Game Wardens—Emanuel C. Shaner, May's Landing; William G. Wise, Burlington City; Howard L. Mathis, New Gretna; George Ricardo, Hackensack; William Gutheridge Camden; James Hunt, Camden; Isaac T. Nichols, Bridgeton; George Phifer, Manumuskin; Gus Hilton, Anglesea; A. W. Muller Almonesson; John Kerr, Harrison; O P. Chamberlin, Jr., Flemington, Robert Richards, Dover; James Huston, Jr, Trenton; James M. Stratton, North Long Branch; Charles Ayres, Metuchen; Anson J. Rider, Tuckerton; Charles A. Shriner, Paterson; Jacob B Hendershott, Newton; William Newell, Salem; Thomas J. Torton, Pennsgrove; George H Miller, Somerville; C M. Hawkins, Roselle; Edward Hill, Rocksburgh.

Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College—First District, Elwood Evans, T. F. D. Baker; Second District, Samuel B Ketcham, John E. Darnell; Third District, David D. Denise, James Neilson; Fourth District, George Fritts, Elias N. Millen; Fifth District, George H Blakely, Samuel R. Demarest, Jr; Sixth District, L. H. Muller, Charles L. Jones; Seventh District, Rynear J. Wortendyke, John B Williams; Eighth District George E. DeCamp, George W. Doty; all in 1901 excepting Williams, *ad interim*. Secretary, Irving S. Upson.

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station No. 1—Board of Managers: Governor Voorhees, Professors Austin Scott and Edward B. Voorhees, together with the members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College. Director, Professor Voorhees; Chief Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer, Irving S. Upson

Station No. 2—Board of Control: The Trustees of Rutgers College. Director, Professor Edward B. Voorhees.

Board of Managers of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Women – Benjamin F. Lee, President, Trenton, 1900; Charles H Anderson, Vineland, 1904; Mrs Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1904; Mrs Annie C. Gile, Orange 1902; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1902; Barton F. Thorn, Treasurer, Burlington, 1900, and Zebina K Pangborn, Jersey City, 1900.

New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland—Directors: Governor Foster M. Voorhees, *ex officio;* John M. Moore, Clayton, 1903; William H. Nicholson, Haddonfield, 1903; Thomas J. Smith, M.D., Bridgeton, 1903; Hon. George T. Cranmer, Trenton, 1900; Rev H. H Beadle, Bridgeton, 1900; Daniel Thackara, Woodbury, 1900; Benjamin C Reeve, Camden, 1901; W. Graham Tyler, Philadelphia, 1901; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1901; Hon. P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1902; Hon. E. C. Stokes, Millville, 1902; Howard Carrow, Esq., Camden, 1902; Rev R. B. Moore, Vineland, 1903. Officers of the Board: Hon. Philip P. Baker, President: William H. Nicholson, Vice-President; George Davidson, Treasurer; S Olin Garrison, Secretary and Principal. Board of Lady Visitors: Mrs Charles Keighley, Vice-President, Vineland, 1902; Mrs. Fanny A. Sheppard, Greenwich, 1902; Miss Susan N Warrington, Treasurer, Moorestown, 1902; Miss Kate A. Mott, Bordentown, 1902; Miss Caroline Hunt, Secretary, Woodstown, 1900; Mrs. Josiah Bacon, Oaklyn, 1900; Miss Rachel E. Allinson, Yardville, 1900; Mrs. Charles M. Allen Beverly, 1900; Miss Julia Frame, Bridgeton, 1901; Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, President, Salem, 1901; Mrs Edw. P. Shields, Bridgeton, 1901.

The New Jersey State Village for Epileptics—Board of Managers: Rev. James M. Buckley, Morristown, 1902, President; Professor S. Olin Garrison, Vineland, 1900, Secretary; Thomas J. Smith, M. D., Bridgeton, 1901, Treasurer; John H. Ewing, M. D., Flemington, 1901; John W. Ward, M. D., Trenton, 1902; William S. Combs, M. D., Freehold, 1900.

Geological Survey—Board of Managers: Governor Voorhees, President *ex officio*. First District, Edward C.

Stokes, Millville; Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem. Second District, Emmor Roberts, Moorestown; Washington A. Roebling, Trenton. Third District, M. D. Valentine, Woodbridge; Henry S. Little, Matawan. Fourth District, George Richards, Dover; Frederick A. Canfield, Dover. Fifth District, William Frank Hall, Pompton Lakes; George W. Wheeler, Hackensack. Sixth District, Thomas T Kinney, Newark; Frederic W. Stevens, Newark. Seventh District, Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken; Lebbeus B. Ward, Jersey City. Eighth District, Wendel P. Garrison, Orange (vacancy).

Commissioners of the State Museum—The State Geologist, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. Curator, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic, Samuel D. Hoffman, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington Herman A. Stees, Beverly; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Aaron W. Hand, Cape May; Cumberland, John N. Glaspell, Bridgeton; Essex, Elmer C. Sherman, South Orange; Gloucester, William H. Eldridge, Williamstown; Hudson, Edward A. Murphy, New Durham; Hunterdon, Jason S. Hoffman, Flemington; Mercer, A. W. Hartwell, Titusville; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, John Enright, Freehold; Morris, Martin Luther Cox, Dover; Ocean, F. A. North, Toms River; Passaic, Homer A. Wilcox, Passaic City; Salem, Thomas G. Dunn, Salem; Somerset, Rev. J. A. Mets, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, William J. Shearer, Elizabeth; Warren, Franklin T. Atwood, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic City, Dr. W M. Pollard; Bayonne, Charles M. Davis; Bridgeton, W E Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Egg Harbor City, Herman Deitz; Elizabeth, William J. Shearer; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, A. J. Demaresi; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Millville, E. Duncan Yocum; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Dr. C. B. Gilbert; New Brunswick, William E. Armstrong; Orange, William M. Swingle; Passaic, Frank E. Spaulding; Paterson, A. B. Poland; Perth Amboy, Samuel E. Shull; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, H. M. Maxson; Rahway, W. O. Robinson; Salem, Morris H. Stratton; Trenton, Leslie C Pierson.

State Reformatory Commission--Patrick Farrelly, George S. Mott, David M. Chambers, President; John

G. Ferguson, Benjamin A. Vail, Thomas M. Gopsill, Secretary.

Board of Managers of New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers and Their Wives - Gilbert D. Bogert, George B. Fielder, Amos R. Dease, Ernest C. Stahl, all 1904; John Shields, *ad interim.*

State Sewerage Commission—William T. Hunt, Newark, President; John Hinchliffe, Paterson, Treasurer; Charles W. Fuller, Bayonne; Charles F. Harrington, Lyndhurst; David L. Wallace, Newark, all *ad interim.* Secretary, Boyd McLean, Jersey City.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Anthony T. Williams, Trenton; Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth; Hugh Fox, Bayonne; Catherine E Abbey, Mount Holly; Josiah Wistor, Salem; Joseph W. McCrystal, Paterson; Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, 1900; Edward Stites, Jr., 1901; E. L. Riley, 1902.

Police Justices—Orange, Joseph P. Bray, 1904; West Orange, Edmund Condict, 1900; South Orange, Andrew S. Taylor, 1902.

United States Senators—William J. Sewell, 1901; John Kean, 1905.

Representatives in Fifty-sixth Congress—First District, Henry C Loudenslager; Second District, John J. Gardner; Third District, Benjamin F. Howell; Fourth District, Joshua S. Salmon; Fifth District, James F. Stewart; Sixth District, Richard Wayne Parker; Seventh District; William D. Daly; Eighth District, Charles N. Fowler.

TERMS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor, three years, $10,000. Private Secretary, three years, $2,000.

Secretary of State, five years, $6,000. Assistant, five years, $3,000.

State Treasurer, three years, $6,000.

State Comptroller, three years, $6,000.

Attorney-General, five years, $7,000.

Adjutant-General, $1,200

Quartermaster-General, $1,200.

Chancellor, seven years, $10,000.

Vice-Chancellors, seven years, $9,000.

Clerk in Chancery, five years, $6,000.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, seven years, $10,000.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, seven years, $9,000.

Clerk of the Supreme Court five years, $6,000.

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, six years, $20 a day for attendance at court and $20 a day, not exceeding six days, when engaged in examination of cases or writing of opinions.

Circuit Court Judges, seven years, $7,500.

District Court Judges, five years, $2,500 and $3,000.

Chancery Reporter, $500. Law Reporter, $500.

State Librarian, five years, $2,000.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, three years, $3,000.

Person in charge of the School Census, $1,500.

Keeper of the State Prison, five years, $3,500.

Inspectors of the State Prison, five years, $500.

Supervisor of the State Prison, three years, $3,000.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, three years, $4,000; Deputy, $2,500.

Custodian of the State House, at pleasure of the Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller, $2,000; Assistant, $1,200.

Riparian Commissioners, five years, $1,500.

State Board of Assessors, four years, $2,500; Secretary, $2,500.

State Board of Taxation, five years, $2,500; Secretary, $2,250.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, five years, $2,500; Secretary, $1,500.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops, five years, $2,500; Assistants, three years, $1,000.

State Board of Arbitration, three years, $1,200.

State Dairy Commissioner, $2,000.

Curator State Museum, $1,500.

State Commissioner of Public Roads, three years, $1,500.

Commissioners of Pilotage, three years, fees.

State Board of Education, five years, no salary.

State Board of Health, seven years, no salary; Secretary, $2,500.

State Sewerage Commission, three years, salary, $1,000.

Board of Managers of State Hospitals, five years, no salary; Treasurers, each, $500.

State Hospital officials, appointed by Board of Managers, salaries—Medical Directors, each $3,500; First Assistants, at Morris Plains, $1,800, at Trenton, $1,500;

Second Assistants, Morristown, $1,800, Trenton, $1,500; Third Assistants, each $1,000; Fourth Assistants, each $1,000; Wardens, each $2,500; Secretaries, each $500.

Fish and Game Commissions, five years, no salary; Fish and Game Protector, $1,200 and expenses, $300; Fish Wardens, each $600 and expenses, $200.

Trustees State Reform School for Boys, three years, no salary.

Trustees State Industrial School for Girls, three years, no salary.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College, two years, no salary.

State Board of Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

State Board of Pharmacy, three years, no salary.

State Board of Dentistry, five years, no salary.

Inspectors of Steamboats, three years, no salary.

State Board of Children's Guardians, six years, no salary.

State Senators, three years, and members of the Assembly one year, $500.

Supervisor of Bills, five years, salary $1,200; two Assistants, one year, each $600.

Senate Officers—President, $666.66; President's Private Secretary, $600; Secretary, $1,500; Assistant Secretary, $1,200; Journal Clerk, $1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, $500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $700; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $500; Calendar Clerk, $500; Bill Clerks, $500; five Door and Gallery Keepers, each $350; four Pages, each $200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, $500.

House of Assembly Officers—Speaker, $666.66; Speaker's Private Secretary, $600; Assistant Secretary, $400; Clerk, $1,500; Assistant Clerk, $1,200; Journal Clerk, $1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, $500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $700; two Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each $500; twelve Gallery and Doorkeepers, each $350; ten Pages, each $200; Document Clerk, $400; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, $500; Bill Clerk and Assistant, $500 each; four Clerks to Committees, each $300.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of the National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Foster M. Voorhees.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Joseph W. Congdon; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General Edward P. Meany; Aide-de Camp, Colonel Robert M. Thompson

Department Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Alexander C. Oliphant; Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Kiger; Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, Colonel William H. Earley, Colonel George G. Felton, Colonel George P. Olcott; Paymaster, Captain Samuel S. Armstrong; Military Storekeeper, Captain Charles F. Snowden; Assistant Surgeon-General, Colonel Edmund L B. Godfrey; Medical Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer Lampson; Hospital and Ambulance Corps Officers, Captain Roy Inglis, First Lieutenant Charles Buttner; Assistant Inspector-Generals of Rifle Practice, Colonel William F. Decker, Colonel Charles A. Reid.

Division—Major-General William Sewell

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Markley; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis T Bryant; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Brigadier-General George E P. Howard; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp Major James W Howard, Major William Joyce Sewell, Jr., Major D Stewart Craven.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General P. Farmer Wanser.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. W. Myers; Quartermaster, Major Thomas F. Bedle; Paymaster, Major Allan B. Wallace; Judge-Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer, Major S. Wood McClave;

Aides-de-Camp, Captain Hobart Tuttle, Captain Theodore E. Beck.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General William H. Cooper.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————; Inspector, ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge-Advocate, Major E. Ambler Armstrong; Engineer, ———— ———— ———— ————; Aides-de-Camp, Captain William H. Skirm, Jr., Captain, ———— ———— ———— ————.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Alvin H. Graff.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel Quincy O'M. Gillmore; Adjutant First Lieutenant Frederick Gilkyson

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, ———— ————; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Christopher S. Magrath.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Robert G. Smith; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Gatling Gun Company A, Orange—Captain, Walter B. Adams.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, ————

First Troop, Newark—Captain, Richard Wayne Parker.

Second Troop, Red Bank—Captain, Edwin Field.

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Roster of Officers of the Naval Reserve.

Battalion of the East, Headquarters, U S. S. "Portsmouth," Hoboken, N. J.—Commander, Washington Irving; Lieutenant-Commander, Robert H. McLean; Adjutant, Lieutenant (Jr. Grade) A. Nelson Kemble; Paymaster, Lieutenant (Jr. Grade) Arthur H. Colby.

Battalion of the West, Headquarters, U. S. S. "Huntress," Camden, N. J—Commander, Harry R. Cohen; Lieutenant-Commander, Albert De Unger; Adjutant, Lieutenant (Jr. Grade) James Boyd Potter; Paymaster, Lieutenant (Jr. Grade) Willis De Unger.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &C.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, 1,359.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Charles Cunningham, 1900; George W. Swift, 1902; Lemuel Wooten, 1901.
County Clerk—Lewis P. Scott, 1900.
Surrogate—John S Risley, 1902
County Collector—L. C. Alberston, Atlantic City.
Circuit Judge—George C. Ludlow, 1902.
County Judge—Allan B. Endicott, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph E. P. Abbott, 1903.
County Board of Elections—Henry S. Scull (1900), John T. French (1901), Dems.; James D. Southwick (1900), Joseph Hammill (1901), Reps
Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 7,282.

Sheriff—Jacob L. Van Buskirk, Dem., 1901.
Coroners—William H Tracy, William L. Vroom, both 1901; Charles Hoffman, 1902.
County Clerk—John R Ramsey, 1900.
Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1903.
County Collector—James H Coe, Englewood.
Circuit Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1904.
County Judge—David D. Zabriskie, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Peter W. Stagg, 1900.
County Board of Elections—William Ely (1901), James Young (1900), Dems.; Jacob Rohrbach (1900), Fred W. Schaaf (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly. Population, 5,750.

Sheriff—Charles R. Fenton, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Barclay C. Seeds, Joshua D. Janney, 1902; William M. Wells, 1901.
County Clerk—William Roland Warrick, 1904.
Surrogate—Elwood H. Kirkbride, 1901.
Auditor—Joseph S. Gibson
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.
Circuit Judge—Charles G Garrison, 1902.
County Judge—Joseph H. Gaskill, 1904.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eckard P. Budd. 1900.
County Board of Elections—Jacob C. Hendrickson, (1901), Samuel W. Semple (1900), Dems.; Nathan Haines (1900), John R. Howell (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday, January; second Tuesday, May and October

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 63,467.

Sheriff—John Wesley Sell, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Sylvan G. Buskey, 1901; Frank Neall Robinson, Henry S. Gaskill, 1902.
County Clerk—Robert L. Barber, 1901.
Register of Deeds—Jacob Sickler, 1900.
Surrogate—George S. West, 1902.
County Collector—Mahlon F. Ivins, Camden.
Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1902.
County Judge—Edward Ambler Armstrong, 1902.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Frank T. Lloyd, *ad interim;* Assistant, F. Morse Archer, *ad interim.*
Port Warden—William C. Scudder.
County Board of Elections—John W. Beaston (1900), David E Barry (1901). Dems.; Thomas A. Walton (1901), Henry L. Bonsall (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday, April; second Tuesday, September and December.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, ——

Sheriff—John W. Reeves, Rep., 1901.
Coroners—Charles B. Corson, J. Stratton Ware, Edward F. Duncan, 1902.

County Clerk—Julius Way, 1905.
Surrogate—E. Clinton Hewitt, 1902.
County Collector—Edmund L. Ross, Cape May Court House.
Circuit Judge—George C. Ludlow, 1902.
County Judge—Harry S. Douglass, 1901.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene C. Cole, 1903.
County Board of Elections—William J Tyler (1901), William Lake (1900), Dems.; William T. Bate (1900), Joseph K. Hand (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 13,292.

Sheriff—William C. Hendee, Dem., 1902.
Coroners—Waldo F. Sawyer, 1900; Leslie L. Hand, 1901; Clayton McPherson, 1902.
County Clerk—George W. Betchner, 1904.
Surrogate—Frank C. Bray, 1903.
County Collector—William O. Garrison, Bridgeton.
Circuit Judge—George C. Ludlow, 1902.
County Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard. 1904.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Hampton Fithian, 1904.
County Board of Elections—John Ogden (1900), George W. Eckhart (1901), Dems.; Charles E. Bellows (1901), Harry O. Newcomb (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat, Newark. Population, 215,806.

Sheriff—George Virtue, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—James H. Grant, Joseph M. Malatesta, Otto C. Fischer, 1902.
County Clerk—William O. Kuebler, 1902.
Surrogate—Joseph W. Ellor, 1904.
County Collector—Henry L. Keepers, Newark.
Register of Deeds—Alfred F. Skinner, 1902.
Circuit Judge—David A. Depue, 1901.
County Judge—John Franklin Fort. 1900.
Prosecutor of the Pleas Chandler W. Riker, 1904.
Assistant Prosecutor—Louis Hood, 1904.
County Board of Elections—Leonard Kalisch (1900), Edwin A. Raynor (1901), Dems.; Augustus F. Eggers (1901), Samuel C. Martin (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,853.

Sheriff—Franklin D. Springer, Rep , 1902.
Coroners—James Hunter, Jr., 1900; Samuel S. Ledden, 1901; William H. Miller, 1902.
County Clerk—Frank B. Ridgway, 1902.
Surrogate—Millard F. Du Bois, 1904.
County Collector—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Woodbury.
Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1902.
County Judge—John S Jessup, 1902.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Lewis Starr, 1901.
County Board of Elections—Thomas C. Dilkes (1900), Charles Wolforth 1901), Dems.; George E. Pierson (1900), William H. Hoffman (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in February and fourth Tuesday in May and October.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 182,713.

Sheriff—Carl H. Ruempler, Dem., 1902.
Coroners—William Delaney, Charles Hoffman, 1900; John Gschwind, 1902.
County Clerk—Maurice J. Stack, 1905.
Surrogate—James T. Lillis, 1901.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan Jersey City.
Register of Deeds—James C. Clarke, 1905.
Circuit Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1900.
County Judge—John A. Blair, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James S. Irwin, 1903.
Assistant Prosecutor—Marshal Van Winkle.
Port Warden—John J. Toffey.
Harbor Masters—Vacancies
County Board of Elections—Michael J. Coyle (1900), Augustus A. Rich (1901), Dems.; Joseph J. Guisto (1900), Thomas M. Coughlin (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 2,060.

Sheriff—George M. Frech, Dem., 1902.
Coroners—Frederick L. Johnson, Patrick F. McNamara, 1900; Peter D. Rockafellow, 1902.

County Clerk—William S. Closson, 1903.
Surrogate—Paul A. Queen, 1904.
County Collector—E. Humphrey, Glen Gardner.
Circuit Judge—William S. Gummere, 1902.
County Judge—H. Burdett Herr, 1901.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Walter F. Hayhurst, 1901.
County Board of Elections—Joseph L. Chamberlain (1900), Oliver R. Kugler (1901), Dems; John J. Nunn (1900), J J. Thorn (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 62,518.

Sheriff—Samuel T. Atchley, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—John R. D. Bower, Edmund R. Nutt, James B. Clugston, 1902.
County Clerk—Barker Gummere, Jr., 1903.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1904.
County Collector—Thomas H. Thropp, Trenton.
Circuit Judge—William S. Gummere, 1902.
County Judge—Robert S. Woodruff, 1900.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William J. Crossley, 1903.
County Board of Elections—Walter S. Grover (1901), John D'Arcy (1900), Dems.; William A. MacCrellish (1900), Bertrand L. Gulick (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 19,910.

Sheriff—Isaiah D. Barclay, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Thomas F. Burke, 1900; Arthur L. Smith, John Albright, 1902.
County Clerk—John H. Conger, 1904.
Surrogate—Leonard Furman, 1902.
County Collector—David Serviss, New Brunswick.
Circuit Judge—Gilbert Collins, 1903.
County Judge—Woodbridge Strong 1901.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—John S. Voorhees, 1901.
County Board of Elections—Hendrick H. Brown (1900), Oliver Kelly (1901), Dems.; John E. Elmendorf (1901), John L. Suydam (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 3,157.

Sheriff—Obadiah E. Davis, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Edgar I. Vanderveer, John Flock, John T. Tetley, 1902.
County Clerk—Joseph McDermott, 1904.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1903.
County Collector—Asher T. Applegate, Freehold.
Circuit Judge—Gilbert Collins, 1903.
County Judge—J. Clarence Conover, 1900.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilbur A. Heisley, 1902.
County Board of Elections—John P. Walker (1900), Morgan D L. Magee (1901), Dems.; John C. Patterson (1900), David D. Denise (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 10,290.

Sheriff—Charles A. Baker, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—James Hagan, Samuel Leonard, George C. Coates, 1902.
County Clerk—Daniel S. Voorhees, 1903.
Surrogate—David Young, 1903.
County Collector—Joseph F. McLean, Butler.
Circuit Judge—William J. Magie, 1904.
County Judge—John B. Vreeland, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas Alfred Elmer Mills, 1903.
County Board of Elections—John V. Wise (1900), Oscar Lindsley (1901), Dems.; William O. Freeman (1901), Charles F. Axtell (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—Adam W. Downey, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Moses E. Johnson, 1901; Harry C. Shoemaker, Benjamin P. Bussom, 1902.
County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1903.
Surrogate—Joseph Grover, 1902.
County Collector—Wilkinson G. Conrad, Barnegat.

Circuit Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1904.
County Judge—Albert C. Martin, 1902.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore S. R. Brown, 1902.
County Board of Elections—John Beatty (1901), Rem L. Disbrow (1900), Dems.; Arthur B. Clute, (1901), Charles H. Wardwell (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 97,344.

Sheriff—Peter H. Hopper, Dem., 1900.
Coroners—Herbert S Emerson, 1901; John S. Yates, Tunis Vermeulen, 1902.
County Clerk—Albert D. Winfield, 1901.
Surrogate—Charles M King, 1900.
County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.
Circuit Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1904.
County Judge—John S. Barkalow, 1902.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Emley, 1901.
Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ralph W. Shaw.
County Board of Elections—John W. DeMott (1900), Frank T. Forbes (1901), Dems; Alfred G. Booth (1900), George W. Pollitt (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 6,337.

Sheriff—Robert M. Vanneman, Dem, 1902.
Coroners—James D. Torton, John McDonnol, George W. Fitch, 1902.
County Clerk—S. Luther Richmond, 1904.
Surrogate—Loren P. Plummer, 1902.
County Collector—James Butcher, Woodstown.
Circuit Judge—George C. Ludlow, 1902.
County Judge—Clement H. Sinnickson, 1901.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonathan W. Acton, 1900.
County Board of Elections—Charles C. Ford, Jr. (1900), Millard F. Riley (1901), Dems.; Edward R. Davis (1901), Henry Coombs (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 4,514.

Sheriff—Selah Schoonmaker, Dem., 1901.
Coroners—Irwin Fisher, 1902; Louis T. Reed, Henry DeMatt, 1901.
County Clerk—Frank W. Somers, 1900.
Surrogate—Henry N. Spencer, 1903.
County Collector—E. B. Allen, Somerville.
Circuit Judge—William J. Magie, 1904.
County Judge—John D. Bartine, 1900.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nelson Y. Dungan, 1900.
County Board of Elections—Jacob Shurts (1901), John H. Mattison (1900), Dems.; C. H. Bateman (1900), Chas. A. Houston (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 3,426.

Sheriff—John M. Hotalin, Dem., 1902.
Coroners—Lewis C. Burd, 1900; Charles M. Dunning, Bruno Hood, 1902.
County Clerk—Ora C. Simpson, 1902.
Surrogate—Jabob M. Demarest, 1903.
County Collector—William E. Ross, Sparta.
Circuit Judge—William J. Magie, 1904.
County Judge—Henry Huston, 1901.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—John L. Swayze, 1903.
County Board of Elections—Emmett H. Bell (1901), Peter B. Swarts (1900), Dems.; William H. Dalrymple (1901), Charles Fredenburg (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 43,834.

Sheriff—Robert G. Houston, Rep., 1902.
Coroners—Charles W. MacConnell, 1900; John W. Gray, 1902, John M Randolph, 1901.
County Clerk—William Howard, 1904.
Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1902.
County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

Circuit Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1904.
County Judge—Benjamin A. Vail, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nicholas C. J. English, 1903.
Harbor Master, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John P. Arnold.
County Board of Elections—Patrick J. Ryan (1901), John L. Crowell (1900), Dems; William C. Carr (1901), John W. Murray, Jr. (1900), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,834.

Sheriff—George Cole, Dem., 1902.
Coroners—Jesse Smith, 1900; Clinton Kerr, Peter F. Hagerty, 1902.
County Clerk—Charles E Harris, 1900.
Surrogate—Charles B. Sharp, 1904.
County Collector—James A. Allen, Oxford.
Circuit Judge—William S. Gummere, 1902.
County Judge—George M. Shipman, 1903.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—George A. Angle, 1901.
County Board of Elections—J. William Miller (1900), Henry M. Vliet (1901), Dems; A. Blair Kelsey (1900), William R. Laire (1901), Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the second Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Prerogative Court meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

United States Court of Appeals meets first Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Ludlow.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Gummere.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Collins.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Chief Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Lippincott

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For the time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The annual report of State Treasurer Swain, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1899, makes the following exhibit :

STATE FUND.

Receipts.

Assessments on Private Acts		$25 00
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners		25 00
Clerk in Chancery		46,490 45
Clerk of the Supreme Court		45,593 21
Collateral Inheritance Tax		85,520 68
Commissioner of Banking and Insurance		54,269 52
Commissions		2,160 00
Conscience Fund		39 00
Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove Oyster Commission,		257 38
Discharged Convicts		745 95
Dividends		18,870 00
Geological Survey		375 00
Judicial Fees		22,754 53
Loans to School Fund (repayment of loan)		150,000 00
Secretary of State		740,340 74
Sinking Fund Account		28,000 00
State Board of Health		318 24
State Dairy Commissioner		3,050 00
State House Commission		307 27
State Prison Receipts		104,348 02
Supreme Court		600 00
State Tax from Railroad Corporations	$1,110,775 71	
Less amount allotted to Taxing Districts, pursuant to Act approved March 31, 1897	201,631 13	
		909,144 58
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations	$968,654 48	
Tax from Paterson Savings Institution	2,500 00	
		971,154 48
War with Spain		15,371 77
		$3,199,700 82

Disbursements.

Adjutant-General's Department	$9,272 44
Advertising	2,486 15
Agricultural College Fund—"Interest"	2,400 00
Agricultural Experiment Station	16,498 45
Andersonville Monument	2,063 47
Assembly Committee of Inquiry	368 84
Attorney-General's Department	13,005 44
Blind and Feeble Minded	80,495 02
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	26,500 00
Board of Pilot Commissioners	1,100 00

Board of Visitors to Agricultural College of New Jersey	$140 00
Bodies thrown upon the shores of this State by shipwrecks	27 70
Bureau of Statistics	8,822 45
Collateral Inheritance Tax	8,148 07
County Lunatic Asylums	170,525 33
Court of Chancery	73,135 24
Court of Errors and Appeals	13,149 79
Court of Pardons	2,786 40
Commissions	2,409 22
Deaf-Mutes	40,356 00
Department of Banking and Insurance	12,820 73
Discharged Convicts	3,000 00
Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove Oyster Commission	2,309 80
Emergency	3,726 17
Executive Department	15,314 22
Factories and Workshops	10,013 03
Farnum Preparatory School	2,180 95
Free School Libraries	5,300 00
Fish and Game	137 00
Geological Survey	13,000 00
Home for Disabled Soldiers	23,000 00
Industrial Education	43,722 05
Industrial School for Girls	21,000 00
Insurance	1,900 00
Inauguration Expenses	2,456 86
Law and Equity Reports	7,889 32
Legislature	85,692 55
Loans to School Fund	190,000 00
Manual Training and Industrial School at Bordentown	5,000 00
Monmouth Battle Monument	371 96
National Guard	277,903 58
Naval Reserve	16,528 68
Newark Armory	79,478 73
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives	48,997 87
Office of Clerk in Chancery	33,898 67
Office of Clerk of the Supreme Court	24,890 10
Office of the Comptroller	13,534 45
Office of the Secretary of State	27,754 86
Office of the Treasurer	12,851 30
Oyster Commission	9,959 13
Oyster Commission (Clams)	1,952 10
Pensions	3,584 00
Preservation of Records	3,500 00
Printing	36,308 09
Public Roads	103,000 00
Pollution of the Rivers and Streams	5,833 80
Purchase of Burial Grounds	573 20
Quartermaster General's Department	9,856 06
Reform School for Boys	77,184 75
Refunded Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations	21,109 75
Riparian Commission	11,685 48
Riparian Lands	497 82
School Census	1,378 79
School Fund Expenses	3,254 53
Sinking Fund Account	17,950 00
Sinking Fund Account—Legal Expenses	22 00
Soldiers' State Pay	16 59
Spanish-American War	180,000 00
Spanish-American War Medals	5,000 00
State Board of Agriculture	6,500 00
State Board of Arbitration	6,233 00
State Board of Assessors	21,699 54
State Board of Canvassers	184 60

State Board of Education	2,492 89
State Board of Health	16,086 39
State Board of Taxation	13,568 67
State Charities Aid Association	600 00
State Dairy Commissioner	11,985 16
State Hospitals	504 87
State Hospital at Trenton	73,195 98
State Hospital at Morris Plains	250,446 08
State House Commission	48,502 98
State House Commission, "Special"	500 00
State Horticultural Society	400 00
State Library	7,699 73
State Museum	1,779 30
State Normal School	48,568 38
State Prison Maintenance	86,756 23
State Prison Furniture, Appliances and Repairs	16,415 13
State Prison Salaries	94,349 20
State Prison	9,880 00
State Reformatory	5,000 00
Supreme Court	105,800 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	11,959 09
Teachers' Institutes	2,661 77
Teachers' Libraries	150 00
Town of Kearny	2,964 05
Transportation of Prisoners	4,259 83
Trenton Battle Monument	500 00
Tuberculosis	7,500 00
Village for Epileptics	21,500 00
War Debt	113,000 00
Washington Association of New Jersey	2,500 00
Weather Service	1,000 00
	$2,948,071 85
Receipts over disbursements	251,628 97
	$3,199,700 82

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

The following extraordinary disbursements are included in the above statement:

War with Spain (Additional Compensation to Volunteers, Maintaining Troops, Medals, Ordnance, Stores, &c.)	$395,957 08
Morris Plains Hospital (new Building, &c)	160,329 41
Newark Armory	79,478 73
Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives	48,997 87
Village for Epileptics	21,500 00
Refunded Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations (Singer Manufacturing Company)	21,052 50
Reform School for Boys (Chapel)	15,000 00
State Prison (Laundry, &c.)	9,880 00
Pollution of the Rivers and Streams	5,833 80
State Reformatory	5,000 00
Transportation of Prisoners	4,259 83
Home for Disabled Soldiers (Burial Plot)	3,000 00
Town of Kearny	2,964 05
Commissions	2,409 22
Andersonville Monument	2,063 47
Farnum Preparatory School (Repairs, &c.)	980 95
	$778,706 91

Balance on hand November 1st, 1898	$1,001,524 45	
Balance on hand November 1st, 1899	1,253,153 42	
State Fund Securities	1,027,487 11	

SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts.

State School Tax for the year 1898		$2,284,310 00
Interest on bonds other than School District Bonds and those secured by mortgages	$79,593 91	
Rents from Riparian Leases	46,609 85	
Interest on bonds secured by mortgages	21,449 67	
Interest on School District Bonds	20,458 60	
Dividends	14,540 00	
Rents from Real Estate	946 50	
Licenses	710 00	
	$184,308 53	
Loans to School Fund (State Fund)	190,000 00	
		$374,308 53
Securities paid off—		
Stocks and Bonds	$231,575 00	
Riparian Leases	41,813 50	
School District Bonds	26,520 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	8,700 00	
Real Estate	2,500 00	
	$311,108 50	
Loss on Sale of Real Estate	1,000 00	
		$312,108 50
Grants		11,884 17
Balance in Bank, November 1, 1898		90,105 89
		$3,072,717 09

Disbursements.

State School Tax for the year 1898		$2,284,310 00
Loans of School Fund		348,600 00
Loss on Sale of Real Estate		1,000 00
Free Public Schools	$200,000 00	
Loans to School Fund (Repayment to State Fund)	150,000 00	
Premium and Accrued Interest	28,086 21	
		$378,086 21
Balance in bank, October 31, 1899		60,720 88
		$3,072,717 09
Total amount of School Fund Securities	$3,623,271 76	

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Bird W. Spencer, President; Robert S. Green, Stephen J. Meeker, Amos Gibbs. Irvine E Maguire, Secretary; George William Barnard, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof," approved April 18th, 1884.

The report of the Board for the year 1899 shows that 116 railroad and canal companies within the State are subject to taxation. These companies represent about 2,300 miles of railroads and 173 miles of canals.

The following table is a summary of the valuation and assessment of railroad and canal property for the year 1899, subject to review by the Board, which review is now in progress:

NAME OF SYSTEM.	Aggregate assessed valuation.	Tax for State uses.	Tax for local uses.	Total tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad System	$63,306,338 00	$316,531 69	$99,004 58	$415,536 27
Central Railroad of New Jersey System	47,069,225 00	235,346 12	78,017 46	313,363 58
Philadelphia and Reading Railway System	9,489,855 00	47,449 28	6,471 05	53,920 33
Erie Railroad System	19,543,375 00	97,716 87	66,123 64	163,840 51
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western System	40,375,401 00	201,877 01	75,075 56	276,952 57
N. Y., Susquehanna and Western System	7,802,552 00	39,012 76	7,810 37	46,823 13
Lehigh Valley Railroad System	19,120,152 00	95,600 76	38,214 87	133,815 63
Railroads not classified	17,577,894 00	87,889 47	52,302 38	140,191 85
Total	$224,284,792 00	$1,121,423 96	$423,019 91	$1,544,443 87

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Under the provisions of the act of April 18th, 1884, and its supplements, the Board has assessed for the year 1899 a State franchise tax against 5,469 corporations, amounting to $1,333,233.45 tax.

The following table shows the comparison with previous years of the number of corporations assessed under this act, and the amount of tax levied:

YEARS.	Number of Corporations Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed	Increase in Number of Corporations Assessed	Increase in Amount of Tax Assessed.	Decrease in Amount of Tax Assessed.
1884.....	619	$195,273 51	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	797	235,769 40	178	$40,495 89	.....
1886.....	917	244,035 81	120	8,266 41	.....
1887.....	1,132	287,702 13	215	43,666 32	.....
1888.....	1,457	360,197 59	325	72,495 46	.....
1889.....	1,698	438,893 42	241	78,695 83	.....
1890.....	2,103	574,048 16	405	135,154 74	.....
1891.....	2,377	629,659 62	274	55,611 46	.....
1892.....	3,149	788,486 86	772	158,827 24	.....
1893.....	3,889	973,417 19	740	184,930 33	.....
1894.....	4,283	1,077,066 39	394	103,649 20	.....
1895.....	4,450	1,092,744 59	167	15,678 20	.....
1896.....	4,593	1,060,056 52	143	.....	$32,688 07
1897.....	4,777	1,075,278 52	184	15,222 00	.....
1898.....	5,188	1,197,030 54	411	121,752 02	.....
1899.....	5,469	1,333,233 45	281	136,202 91	.....

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health was created by the Legislature in 1877, and the annual reports show the work which has been accomplished during the past twenty years. Professor C. F. Brackett, M.D., LL.D., is President of the Board, and Henry Mitchell, M.D., is Secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members *ex officio*. The other members are John A. Githens, Esq., Asbury Park; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M D., Newark; Franklin Gauntt, M. D., Burlington; Henry Mitchell, M.D., Asbury Park; Henry B. Rue, M.D, Hoboken.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board by the act under which it is constituted, it has charge of the execution of the laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases of animals, for regulating the sale of petroleum, for preventing the sale of contaminated milk,

for regulating maritime quarantine, for conducting the State laboratory of hygiene and for preventing the sale of diseased meat and other unwholesome foods.

Besides its special work the Board is constantly consulted by local health authorities concerning methods for restricting the spread of preventable diseases, the abatement of nuisances, the prevention of the pollution of streams and for the improvement of sanitary administration.

As a Bureau of Vital Statistics the Board receives and records all marriages, births and deaths which occur in the State, and tabulates these records for use in proving descent; in the relations of guardians and wards; in the disabilities of minors; in the administration of estates; the settlement of insurance and pensions; the requirements of foreign countries concerning residence, marriages and legacies; for proving marriages in our own country; in voting and in the jury and militia service; in the right to admission and practice in the professions and in public office; in the enforcement of the laws relating to education and to child labor; the determination of the "age of consent," &c.

The following table shows the number of marriages, births, still-births and deaths registered each year since the establishment of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and also the number of recorded marriages which occurred among non-residents:

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Still-Births.	Non-Resident Marriages.
1878.....	542	1,845	1,501	.....	.....
1879.....	7,188	23,205	20,575	1,306	.....
1880.....	8,100	24,292	19,125	1,475	.....
1881.....	8,336	24,268	21,039	1,492	.....
1882.....	9,094	23,812	26,082	1,409	.....
1883.....	9,911	25,667	23,445	1,511	.....
1884.....	9,329	26,539	21,821	1,400	.....
1885.....	9,348	25,189	23,966	1,782	.....
1886.....	12,838	27,382	22,923	1,494	2,572
1887.....	15,639	28,016	24,556	1,580	4,332
1888.....	16,574	29,084	27,479	1,739	4,475
1889.....	15,962	30,407	26,778	1,859	4,072
1890.....	15,954	31,770	28,773	1,819	4,187
1891.....	15,847	30,023	29,179	1,809	3,411
1892.....	16,572	32,726	33,016	1,848	3,767
1893.....	17,627	34,639	30,929	1,892	4,073
1894.....	16,690	35,108	30,355	2,022	3,881
1895.....	16,537	33,198	30,901	1,933	3,282
1896.....	18,774	33,006	31,315	2,033	4,132
1897.....	18,171	31,595	29,822	2,031	4,090
1898.....	13,213	32,515	27,337	2,060	262
1899.....	13,336	29,419	30,999	1,877	64
	285,582	613,705	561,916	36,371	46,600

Grand total, 1,497,574. Yearly average, 68,071.

State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Statement for the Year Ending June 30th, 1899.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	327	739	733
Bergen	367	1,254	1,092
Burlington	383	720	935
Camden	1,104	1,478	1,895
Cape May	83	241	202
Cumberland	353	856	670
Essex	2,345	6,038	6,288
Gloucester	202	497	426
Hudson	2,886	6,968	7,247
Hunterdon	242	420	450
Mercer	683	909	1,565
Middlesex	438	1,316	1,141
Monmouth	544	911	1,065
Morris	376	824	934
Ocean	128	315	280
Passaic	1,408	2,919	2,975
Salem	270	314	403
Somerset	154	476	491
Sussex	189	217	240
Union	587	1,519	1,474
Warren	267	488	493
	13,336	29,419	30,999

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths
Atlantic City	220	362	429
Bayonne	201	731	525
Bordentown	40	67	91
Bridgeton	105	256	203
Burlington	63	100	161
Camden	871	1,018	1,308
Dover	59	96	72
Elizabeth	323	884	840
Englewood	40	87	104
Gloucester City	65	89	124
Hackensack	54	171	124
Harrison	81	125	206
Hoboken	607	1,400	1,243
Jersey City	1,540	3,386	3,926
Long Branch	71	68	130
Millville	85	225	145
Montclair	46	262	185
Morristown	76	194	230
Newark	1,812	4,334	4,714
New Brunswick	134	294	336
Orange	139	556	472
Passaic City	402	736	515
Paterson	914	1,935	2,211
Perth Amboy	120	328	256
Phillipsburg	109	141	129
Plainfield	88	288	244
Rahway	74	22	142
Salem City	54	62	128
South Amboy	41	144	83
Town of Union	161	289	179
Trenton	530	679	1,179
	9,125	19,329	20,634

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Amount of appropriation from State School fund, $200,000; amount of State School tax, $2,284,310; amount of local school tax, $3,646,113.31; amount appropriated by the State for manual training and school libraries, $51,000; amount of interest of surplus revenue fund, $31,836 61; value of school property, $15,846,123; number of school-houses, 1,887; number of private schools having twenty-five pupils or more, 356; number of male teachers, 883; number of female teachers, 5,806; average salary, per month, paid to male teachers, $86.21; to female teachers, $48.12; number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably, 304,467; number of children attending private schools, 53,991; number of children who attended no school during the year, 94,519. The average time the schools were kept open was nine and five-tenths months

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years, and the number enrolled in the schools during the past school year:

County.	Census.	Enrollment.
Atlantic	9,500	7,602
Bergen	18,695	14,810
Burlington	13,966	10,343
Camden	24,951	19,538
Cape May	3,171	2,802
Cumberland	12,375	10,625
Essex	86,703	54,313
Gloucester	7,927	6,693
Hudson	105,813	61,243
Hunterdon	7,975	6,847
Mercer	21,841	13,498
Middlesex	18,182	11,782
Monmouth	19,894	16,716
Morris	15,119	10,999
Ocean	5,163	4,527
Passaic	40,821	23,725
Salem	6,522	5,624
Somerset	7,660	5,767
Sussex	5,714	5,348
Union	22,641	14,516
Warren	9,331	7,737
Total	463,565	315,055

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

President, Hon. D. D. Denise, Freehold; Vice-President, Professor E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, William R. Lippincott, Fellowship; Secretary,

Franklin Dye, Trenton; Executive Committee, H. F. Bodine, Locktown; Dr. Joseph B. Ward, Lyons Farms; Walter Heritage, Mickleton; also the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Chemist of State Board, Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; State Entomologist, Prof. John B. Smith, New Brunswick.

There are nineteen County Boards now organized; also a State Horticultural Society and a State Dairyman's Association. All these societies, except the last named, receive financial aid from the State Board appropriation. In addition to its ordinary work the Board holds annually about thirty Farmers' Institutes in the several counties of the State during the winter.

The market value of lands now devoted to farming purposes varies in different parts of the State, running from $30 to $60, $80 and $100 per acre, being cheaper in New Jersey, considering all the advantages, than any other State in the Union. The number of farms in the State is 30,828, having an average size of 86 acres. Total acreage, 2,662,009, of which 75 per cent. is improved. (Census of 1889.)

During the past year farm crops in the State were varied as to yield. The wheat yield per acre, average as made up from county reports, is 18 bushels; rye, 16 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; hay, .83 ton; white potatoes, 85 bushels; sweets, 140 bushels. Apples were ten per cent. above a good average yield, and peaches were a short crop.

Number and value of farm animals in the State in 1897: Horses, 79,980; value, $5,137,961. Mules, 7,342; value, $592,786 Milch cows, 208,421; value, $7,523,998 (milch cows are much higher in price than they were last year and the total value would be greatly increased at this time). Other cattle, 42,406; value, $1,066,254. Sheep, 41,067; value, $155,193. Swine, 150,368; value, $1,090,545. Total valuation, $15,566,737. Fruit, market garden and poultry products, if correct returns could be procured, would largely increase this amount. The Annual Report of the Board comprises an edition of 5,000 copies. These are quickly demanded by farmers and others interested in such matters.

The Board holds its annual meeting at the State House. The twenty-seventh annual meeting will be held January 17th 18th, 19th, 1900. The members of the Legislature are cordially invited to attend its sessions.

PUBLIC ROADS UNDER STATE AID LAW.

There is no subject that is agitating the public mind to a greater extent than the improvement of the wagon-ways of the United States. The greatest monuments of this State are the long lines of improved highways it is yearly instrumental in creating. There is no form of public expenditure that the people are so generally well satisfied with as the bounty the State is giving to the different counties to aid them in making hard and permanent highways. The zeal for hard roads is becoming each year more and more intense throughout the State During the year of '99 State aid has been spread over about 114 miles of roads. The construction in '95 was forty-six miles; in '96, fifty miles; in '97, about seventy miles; in '98, eighty-five miles, and in '99, one hundred and fourteen miles. This increased mileage is owing to the increase of the annual State appropriation from $100,000 to $150,000. The cost per mile was somewhat increased the present year on account of the advance in the prices of labor, stone and transportation. The difficulty of obtaining the latter has retarded construction very materially. The cost per square yard this year has ranged from fifteen to seventy-three cents. The counties that have been building are continually injecting new roads, thus keeping about the same number of miles petitioned for ahead of the appropriation. The increased donation by the State of $50,000 has enabled some of the most enterprising counties to build as many miles as the limit of the law (one-fourth of one per cent. tax on their ratables) will allow; while other counties having petitioned for many miles of roads, their governing bodies confine their construction to a fixed number of miles each year, and for all of the above we have approved either to the limit of the law or to the desire of the Freeholders A few counties having a large amount of ratables, build all the mileage your Commissioner will approve of. There are some counties with governing bodies who will not accept any of the petitions presented to them. For these the mandamus clause would be particularly applicable, for the experience has been that when only one State road is built in a county, others quickly follow.

TOWNSHIP STATE AID LAW.

To correct this condition by allowing portions of the county to obtain hard roads where their Freeholders would

not accept petitions for same, the Legislature last March passed what is called the Township State Aid Act, which allows the property holders to petition the governing bodies of townships in the same manner as they now do the county officials. This law is similar to the county law except that the State pays one-third less, the ten per cent. the property holders pay. By this process the improvement remains a township road and the township is required to forever keep it in repair. Under this law there have been specifications approved of for five separate lines in three different counties, Mercer, Warren and Sussex, but only a few hundred feet have as yet been built By another year, when this Act is fully understood, there will probably be more applications for roads The small piece built in Belvidere, Warren county, this year, has so impressed the citizens with their desirability that they are preparing to build two miles more under it next year.

GRAVEL ROADS.

As the State by the State Aid Law is more or less committed to the construction of gravel highways, it has already been instrumental in creating about seventy miles of these. We are much troubled in finding the proper material to make permanent roads of gravel, but where great care is exercised in properly sifting and mixing the different elements that enter into the average gravel-bed, we have succeeded in making very desirable roads. In our pine and sandy districts, where the traffic is not very heavy, they seem to fulfil all the necessary conditions; but in thickly-settled farming districts their comparative cheapness of construction should not tempt petitioners to enter heartily into their construction, as the proper material in farming communities is scarce; and as they require more attention to keep them in order they will in the end find that they are more expensive than those built of stone. We have constructed a few gravel roads that are almost as hard as stone, but they are principally those where natural conditions have unwittingly entered to produce the proper combinations. The majority of these roads, however, present no such conditions; therefore, extreme care must be continually exercised in their construction in order that perfect roadbeds will result.

AUTOMOBILES.

The general introduction of the automobile will, no doubt, cause an unprecedented development of good

roads, in order that the vehicle of the future can have easy propulsion through all sections of our beautiful State, thus showing desirable resident sites to home-seekers. Ninety establishments are now actually engaged in building carriages coaches, tricycles and delivery wagons representing several hundred types of vehicles and nearly half as many methods of propulsion. Organization and consolidation of vehicle companies are going on, until one scheme, at least, has a capital of two hundred millions of dollars. All manufacturers are overwhelmed with business, and one company is working day and night on an order of five thousand vehicles. The best modern motor vehicle is practically noiseless, odorless and nearly free from vibrations. Manufacturers are receiving the greatest number of inquiries from localities where the pavements are good. Already bicycling has had a profound influence in spurring the road-makers, and the introduction of the motor vehicle will be still more effective. Its universal adoption is inevitable, and probably very near. The frequency of steam cars, electric cars, bicycles and other vehicles of odd form or huge bulk, are all so startling as to make extremely dangerous and destroy all pleasure in the use of the horse, so that many persons will, as a matter of safety, be constrained to adopt the new horeless vehicle.

CONTINUOUS LINES.

In the furtherance of the idea of continuous lines throughout the State we are making very good progress. A road seven miles in length has been built in Morris county, running northwest and southeast, connecting with another piece built in Essex county, which makes a continuous line from Newark to Lake Hopatcong. We have also completed a link from Afton to Hanover, which connects Chatham and Madison and several points in the Morris county system with several roads in the Essex county system, making several continuous lines from Morris county to the Oranges.

A road has been approved of in Middlesex county, seven miles in length, between New Brunswick and Old Bridge, which, with other improved roads makes a continuous line from New Brunswick to Long Branch and the more southern portions of the seashore. Another road is also in the course of construction, from New Brunswick through Dayton and Cranbury to the Mercer county line, fifteen miles long. This connects with a road which has been approved of leading from the Mer-

cer county line south through Hightstown and Windsor to Edinburgh, giving an improved highway all the way from New Brunswick to Trenton, thence to Jersey City.

Three small pieces of roads have also been approved of from Hightstown through the counties of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth, which give improved roads all the way from Trenton, through Freehold, to Long Branch. The last link in the system between Camden and Trenton has been this year completed, from near Bordentown to the Crosswicks creek at Mercer county line. We are also extending several lines from large centres towards other business centres by adding a link each year to their respective ends. Of this class is the road from Morristown, through Bernardsville, towards Somerville, six miles of which has been completed this year to Bedminster. A link of seven miles in the chain from Trenton, through Pennington and Hopewell to Somerville, has been constructed this year. We have now four lines, pointing northward from the city of Trenton, to which additions will probably be added each year, connecting Trenton with the improved towns that lie northeast, north and northwest from this great manufacturing and merchandising centre.

The roads leading out of Camden are being gradually added to until they now resemble a wheel with many spokes, the rim of which is continually expanding. In the southern part of the State the important towns of Bordentown, Columbus, Burlington, Beverly, Mt. Holly, Moorestown, Gloucester, Woodbury, Paulsboro and Egg Harbor City have now several roads improved by State Aid and leading different directions, long distances into the surrounding country. In the northern portion of the State, Trenton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, Rahway, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Newark, Paterson and Morristown have similar hard roads radiating in all directions. Essex county, still ambitious for all State aid it can get, has almost a perfect net-work of improved roads running in every direction over its surface. Although several side-lines not so important have been forced through local influence into the improved list yet we can rest well satisfied with our progress in the direction of continuous lines. If the same idea continues to materialize for a few years, automobiles will be able to travel on smooth surfaces over all the desirable portions of this State.

STATE MUSEUM.

The State Museum was established by act of the Legislature, approved March 20th, 1895. A Commission, consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the State Geologist, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the State Board of Agriculture, was created, the members to serve without compensation. This Commission appointed Professor Silas R. Morse, of Atlantic City, Curator of the Museum.

The Museum had its origin in the collections made by the State for the World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and the geological exhibits that were already on exhibition in the State House.

New exhibits are constantly being added, and all the available room on the third floor of the State House has been filled The exhibits are designed to keep the general public in touch with the State's life, to illustrate its natural resources and capabilities, and constitute an important part of its educational auxiliaries.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1899.

Atlantic County.

	—ASSEMBLY—		
	Abbott, Rep.	Somers, Dem.	Powell, Pro.
Absecon,	57	56	18
Atlantic City, 1st Precinct, 1st Ward,	271	88	16
" " 2d " " "	290	74	15
" " 1st " 2d "	191	71	16
" " 2d " " "	313	73	17
" " 1st " 3d "	272	83	15
" " 2d " " "	227	105	5
" " 3d " " "	298	106	16
" " 1st " 4th "	145	114	10
" " 2d " " "	175	116	13
" " 3d " " "	158	117	25
	2340	*947*	*148*
Brigantine City, 1st Precinct,	6	. .	5
" " 2d "	10	6	6
Buena Vista Township,	125	103	7
Egg Harbor Township,	155	66	21
Egg Harbor City,	179	69	4
Galloway Township, 1st Precinct,	105	145	18
" " 2d "	48	83	. .
Hamilton Township,	243	123	13
Hammonton, 1st Precinct,	120	63	24
" 2d "	104	28	21
Linwood Borough,	49	30	6
Longport Borough,	10	4	1
Mullica Township,	61	26	13
Pleasantville Borough,	140	70	75
Somers Point Borough,	38	23	2
South Atlantic City,	14	11	. .
Weymouth Township,	60	37	9
Total vote in county,	3864	1890	391
Plurality,	*1974*		

Bergen County.

	Assembly							
	Wakelee, Rep.	Graves, Rep.	Cooper, Dem.	Kehoe, Dem.	Collingwood, Pro.	Martin, Pro.	Wyatt, Soc. Lab.	Kreiger, Soc. Lab.
Allendale Borough,	53	65	69	57	7	8	1	1
Bergen Township,	21	16	24	25	1	1	2	2
Bergenfields Borough,	39	35	72	70	1	1	1	1
Bogota Borough,	29	30	25	18	13	11	. .	. .
Carlstadt Borough,	256	249	172	153	3	3	12	12
Cliffside Park Borough,	29	27	100	102	1	1	2	2
Creskill Borough,	57	56	34	32	1	. .	2	2
Delford Borough,	73	45	87	54	. .	. .	1	. .
Dumont Borough,	60	58	53	46	7	4	2	2
Englewood, 1st Ward,	135	127	68	70	1	1	2	2
" 2d "	87	82	79	76	4	4	2	2
" 3d "	109	109	123	123	4	4	2	2
" 4th "	58	59	98	96	2	3	. .	. .
	389	*377*	*368*	*365*	*11*	*12*	*6*	*6*
Englewood Cliffs Borough,	8	9	16	16	5	4	. .	. .
Franklin Township,	115	123	60	50	6	6	1	1
Fairview Borough,	65	64	33	34	2	2	. .	. .
Garfield Borough,	140	145	62	68	4	4	21	21
Glen Rock Borough,	38	40	36	34	1	. .	. .	. .
Harrington, 1st Ward,	247	246	169	164	9	9	2	2
" 2d "	96	71	95	91	2	2	1	1
Hasbrouck Heights Borough,	163	143	67	38	8	22	1	1
Hillsdale Township,	112	96	64	44	2	. .	. .	. .
Hohokus Township,	135	160	95	123	9	9	3	3
Lodi Township,	19	25	24	32	. .	. .	. .	. .
Lodi Borough,	162	175	48	47	2	2	5	5
Little Ferry Borough,	27	25	49	47	1	1	28	28
Leonia Borough,	68	66	32	28	2	2	2	2
Midland Township,	43	42	56	56	5	2	2	2
Midland Park Borough,	51	54	48	49	3	3	4	4
Maywood Borough,	25	21	44	39	3	3	2	2
Montvale,	31	29	29	28	2	1	1	1
New Barbadoes, 1st Ward,	105	104	158	155	7	3	13	13
" " 2d "	162	139	233	195	21	6	3	3
" " 3d "	183	137	195	139	15	6	. .	. .
" " 4th "	189	168	125	95	10	8	2	2
" " 5th "	46	40	52	45	3	. .	. .	. .
	685	*588*	*763*	*629*	*56*	*23*	*18*	*18*
North Arlington Borough,	18	16	26	28	1	1	. .	. .
Old Tappan Borough,	8	8	36	36	. .	. .	1	1
Orvil Township,	94	89	46	45	6	6	. .	. .
Overpeck Township,	125	124	66	64	7	5	10	10
Palisades Township,	44	38	85	76	3	2	2	2
Palisades Park Borough,	59	52	32	31	1	1	3	3
Park Ridge Borough,	71	107	58	91	1	1	3	3
Ridgefield Township,	144	147	141	141	4	4	5	5
Ridgefield Borough,	40	39	25	24	. .	. .	1	1

Bergen County—Continued.

	Assembly.							
	Wakelee, Rep.	Graves, Rep.	Cooper, Dem.	Kehoe, Dem.	Collingwood, Pro.	Martin, Pro.	Wyatt, Soc. Lab.	Kreiger, Soc. Lab.
Ridgewood Township,	262	259	84	82	6	5	. .	. .
Riverside Borough,	35	34	40	30	11	7	1	2
Rutherford, 1st Ward,	214	218	110	111	9	9	2	1
" 2d "	225	223	88	92	15	13	10	10
East Rutherford,	238	244	137	130	8	8	4	4
Saddle River Township,	58	62	90	83	4	4	6	6
Saddle River Borough,	45	43	20	17	1	1	1	1
Teaneck Township,	44	44	21	21	. .	. .	1	1
Tenafly Borough,	148	133	79	67	2	2	2	2
Undercliff Borough,	43	42	44	45	3	3	1	1
Union Township,	72	75	160	165	4	4	5	5
Upper Saddle River Borough,	10	10	20	20	3	3	. .	. .
Washington Township,	34	31	71	70	. .	. .	3	3
Wallington Borough,	73	67	74	82	4	4	2	2
Westwood Borough,	60	58	81	73	6	6	. .	. .
Woodcliff Borough,	21	22	43	43	1	1	. .	. .
Woodridge Borough,	54	44	40	41	. .	. .	3	3
Total vote in county,	5475	5309	4511	4247	267	226	186	185

Burlington County.

	Assembly-				
	Horner, Rep.	Wright, Rep.	Gash, Dem.	Hunter, Pro.	Lippincott, Pro.
Bass River,	51	41	81	2	. .
Beverly City,	165	165	98	20	21
Beverly Township,	149	149	66	19	19
Bordentown, 1st District,	164	172	64	19	20
" 2d "	169	174	161	12	13
" 3d "	57	69	83	12	12
	390	*415*	*308*	*43*	*45*
Burlington, 1st Ward,	166	174	134	4	4
" 1st Precinct, 2d Ward,	137	130	110	6	6
" 2d " " "	143	142	82	5	5
" 3d Ward,	180	179	169	3	3
" 4th "	228	216	129	9	10
	854	*841*	*624*	*27*	*28*
Burlington Township,	149	148	58	4	4
Chester, East,	213	210	71	37	38
" West,	206	208	106	32	33
Chesterfield,	115	117	40	7	7
Cinnaminson, 1st District,	153	151	49	6	6
" 2d "	80	75	97	6	6
Delran,	69	69	87	11	11
Eastampton,	64	64	58	3	3
Evesham,	163	160	. .	14	14
Fieldsboro Borough,	66	66	37	4	4
Florence,	260	257	103	28	29
Lumberton,	211	210	89	15	15
Mansfield,	179	198	140	12	11
Medford,	234	234	189	50	54
Mount Laurel,	144	142	68	11	11
New Hanover,	146	147	206	8	9
Northampton, 1st District,	261	274	130	9	10
" 2d "	166	174	119	2	3
" 3d "	278	278	160	8	9
	705	*726*	*409*	*19*	*22*
Palmyra,	308	257	87	17	15
Pemberton Borough,	111	109	96	5	5
Pemberton Township,	120	110	182	16	16
Riverside,	197	187	208	5	5
Shamong,	127	127	126	2	2
Southampton, 1st District,	113	112	100	12	12
" 2d "	167	167	118	7	7
Springfield,	155	151	167	4	6
Washington,	57	62	20	2	2
Westampton,	89	88	26	1	1
Willingboro,	48	48	76	2	2
Woodland,	48	48	34	5	5
Total vote in county,	6306	6259	4224	456	468

Camden County.

Camden—	—Sen.—	——Assembly——						
	Johnson, Rep.	Russell, Dem.	Bradley, Rep.	Patterson, Jr., Rep.	Gill, Rep.	Bender, Dem.	Hoeflich, Dem.	Cheeseman, Dem.
1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	156	10	157	157	157	9	9	9
" " 2d "	120	15	120	121	120	15	14	15
" " 3d "	188	15	187	184	184	18	18	18
" " 4th "	170	22	172	170	171	21	21	21
" " 5th "	143	37	144	143	144	36	36	36
" " 6th "	103	42	105	105	104	40	40	40
	880	*141*	*885*	*880*	*880*	*139*	*138*	*139*
2d Ward, 1st Precinct,	132	7	133	130	133	9	7	7
" " 2d "	143	14	139	137	136	16	17	18
" " 3d "	191	35	188	190	189	36	36	36
" " 4th "	128	34	129	127	129	34	35	36
" " 5th "	154	31	154	154	154	31	31	31
	748	*121*	*743*	*738*	*741*	*126*	*126*	*128*
3d Ward, 1st Precinct,	217	13	217	216	216	13	13	13
" " 2d "	220	32	217	217	216	32	33	33
" " 3d "	253	31	255	255	255	31	31	31
	692	*76*	*689*	*688*	*687*	*76*	*77*	*77*
4th Ward, 1st Precinct,	168	32	146	147	146	55	55	55
" " 2d "	168	7	136	136	136	38	38	38
" " 3d "	115	16	112	111	112	17	18	17
" " 4th "	101	13	101	102	102	13	13	13
" " 5th "	160	27	160	160	158	25	26	26
	712	*95*	*655*	*656*	*654*	*148*	*150*	*149*
5th Ward, 1st Precinct,	227	33	227	227	227	33	33	33
" " 2d "	177	26	177	177	175	26	26	26
" " 3d "	185	30	185	184	184	31	31	31
" " 4th "	237	18	237	237	237	18	18	18
" " 5th "	177	18	177	178	177	18	18	18
" " 6th "	121	29	122	122	122	28	28	28
	1124	*154*	*1125*	*1125*	*1122*	*154*	*154*	*154*
6th Ward, 1st Precinct,	149	24	148	149	147	24	24	24
" " 2d "	125	14	124	126	128	13	13	13
" " 3d "	111	5	111	111	111	5	5	5
" " 4th "	74	10	73	73	73	10	10	10
" " 5th "	150	10	150	150	150	10	10	10
" " 6th "	116	10	116	116	116	10	10	10
" " 7th "	87	7	87	87	87	8	7	7
" " 8th "	138	20	138	139	138	21	20	20
" " 9th "	112	9	110	112	112	9	9	9
	1062	*109*	*1057*	*1063*	*1062*	*110*	*108*	*108*
7th Ward, 1st Precinct,	197	27	197	199	194	27	27	27
" " 2d "	176	22	179	178	179	22	22	22
" " 3d "	224	41	227	226	226	40	40	39
" " 4th "	339	9	339	339	339	9	9	9
" " 5th "	118	25	118	118	118	25	25	25
	1054	*124*	*1060*	*1060*	*1056*	*123*	*123*	*122*

Camden County—Continued.

	—Sen.—	——Assembly——					
Camden—	Johnson, Rep.	Russell, Dem.	Bradley, Rep.	Patterson, Jr., Rep.	Gill, Rep.	Bender, Dem.	Hoeflich, Dem.	Cheeseman, Dem.
8th Ward, 1st Precinct,	178	37	178	178	178	37	37	37
" " 2d "	147	22	148	148	148	21	21	21
" " 3d "	83	29	83	83	82	29	28	27
" " 4th "	139	25	139	139	139	25	25	25
" " 5th "	98	16	98	98	98	16	16	16
" " 6th "	189	6	189	189	189	6	6	6
	834	*135*	*835*	*835*	*834*	*134*	*133*	*132*
9th Ward, 1st Precinct,	192	15	192	188	190	17	17	17
" " 2d "	240	31	240	240	237	31	31	32
" " 3d "	180	20	182	185	182	18	19	19
" " 4th "	174	74	186	188	186	60	61	62
	786	*140*	*800*	*801*	*795*	*126*	*128*	*130*
10th Ward, 1st Precinct	154	19	156	153	152	19	19	19
" " 2d "	97	8	97	97	97	9	8	8
" " 3d "	112	9	114	113	113	9	8	8
" " 4th "	130	19	128	130	130	21	21	22
	493	*55*	*495*	*493*	*492*	*58*	*56*	*57*
11th Ward, 1st Precinct,	76	78	78	79	79	76	75	70
" " 2d "	99	38	99	99	99	39	39	39
" " 3d "	106	19	106	107	107	19	19	19
" " 4th "	68	4	70	70	70	3	3	3
	349	*139*	*353*	*355*	*355*	*137*	*136*	*131*
12th Ward, 1st Precinct,	104	62	69	70	69	96	96	103
" " 2d "	125	47	123	123	123	49	49	50
" " 3d "	138	15	137	139	138	13	15	23
" " 4th "	79	20	78	80	77	19	18	23
	446	*144*	*407*	*412*	*407*	*177*	*178*	*192*
Vote in Camden City,	*9180*	*1433*	*9104*	*9106*	*9095*	*1508*	*1505*	*1519*
Centre Township—								
1st Precinct,	88	6	87	86	87	6	9	5
2d "	128	3	128	128	128	3	3	3
Chesilhurst,	18	22	25	25	25	17	17	18
Collingwood,	106	20	104	104	106	20	20	19
Delaware,	78	13	78	78	74	13	13	13
Gloucester City—								
1st Ward,	174	231	175	174	174	231	230	230
2d " 1st Precint,	117	178	116	115	115	179	179	179
" " 2d "	106	244	104	103	103	249	249	249
	397	*653*	*395*	*392*	*392*	*659*	*658*	*658*
Gloucester Township—								
1st Precinct,	158	31	151	155	158	30	49	31
2d "	114	27	115	115	106	25	29	27
Haddon Borough,	223	13	215	217	211	12	13	13

Camden County—Continued.

	—Sen.—		—Assembly—					
Haddon Township—	Johnson, Rep.	Russell, Dem.	Bradley, Rep.	Patterson, Jr., Rep.	Gill, Rep.	Bender, Dem.	Hoefflich, Dem.	Cheeseman, Dem.
1st Precinct,	49	3	49	49	49	3	3	3
2d "	78	10	78	77	79	10	9	10
Merchantville,	163	9	155	155	154	12	10	10
Pensauken—								
1st Precinct,	191	16	192	194	192	17	15	16
2d "	115	8	114	113	111	8	8	8
Voorhees Township,	79	38	78	78	79	40	39	38
Waterford Township,	104	57	108	106	108	55	58	54
Winslow Township,	88	67	113	113	90	38	37	38
Total vote in county,	11357	2429	11289	11291	11234	2476	2497	2483
Plurality,	*8928*							

Prohibition vote for Senator, 477; for Assembly, 504.
County Democracy vote for Senator, 1117; for Assembly, 1172.
Social-Labor vote for Senator, 166; for Assembly, 178.

Cape May County.

	—Assembly.—		
	Marshall, Rep.	Williams, Dem.	Sheppard, Pro.
Ocean City, 1st Ward,	118	23	25
" " 2d "	89	25	6
Upper Township,	247	62	10
Dennis Township, 1st Precinct,	114	162	9
" " 2d "	104	85	12
Sea Isle City,	52	49	1
Avalon,	20	10	. .
Middle Township, 1st Precinct,	248	113	5
" " 2d "	146	84	6
Anglesea,	28	18	. .
Wildwood,	22	17	. .
Holly Beach City,	86	20	2
Lower Township,	199	82	17
West Cape May,	99	41	14
Cape May City,	208	184	44
South Cape May,	15	2	. .
Total vote in county,	1795	980	151
Plurality,	*815*		

Cumberland County.

	Assembly					
	Steelman, Rep.	Moore, Rep.	Tice, Dem.	Campbell, Dem.	Taylor, Pro.	Messic, Pro.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	151	156	195	190	11	11
" " " 2d "	277	257	225	225	12	13
" 2d " 1st "	148	139	155	156	7	7
" " " 2d "	207	205	122	118	12	12
" 3d " 1st "	243	228	146	148	17	15
" " " 2d "	153	148	177	183	19	20
" 4th " 1st "	228	206	145	146	16	17
" " " 2d "	153	136	111	113	12	16
	1560	*1475*	*1276*	*1279*	*106*	*111*
Millville, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	234	226	156	143	26	27
" " " 2d "	213	205	99	85	20	21
" 2d "	288	301	144	115	38	47
" 3d " 1st Precinct,	163	159	154	150	12	13
" " " 2d "	132	127	161	151	12	11
" 4th "	353	355	279	157	32	40
	1383	*1373*	*893*	*801*	*140*	*159*
Borough of Vineland, 1st Precinct,	244	245	151	149	24	24
" " 2d "	316	313	151	145	18	18
Landis Township, 1st Precinct,	107	105	87	90	5	6
" " 2d "	116	116	89	88	13	13
" " 3d "	143	143	170	171	17	17
" " 4th "	90	89	71	70	7	7
	456	*453*	*417*	*419*	*42*	*43*
Deerfield Township, 1st Precinct,	94	95	198	199	22	22
" " 2d "	156	146	115	104	1	1
Downe Township, 1st Precinct,	123	118	108	130	10	12
" " 2d "	59	69	98	130	10	17
Commercial Township, 1st Precinct,	141	160	132	226	8	9
" " 2d "	103	108	88	92	7	6
Maurice River Township, 1st Precinct,	107	107	32	33	5	5
" " " 2d "	155	153	131	143	3	3
Stow Creek Township,	114	113	82	83	8	8
Hopewell Township,	179	182	179	166	19	19
Greenwich Township,	157	156	98	98	5	5
Fairfield Township,	193	196	145	154	44	31
Lawrence Township,	142	129	200	226	32	42
Total vote in county,	5682	5591	4494	4577	504	535

Essex County.

	Sen.	Assembly										
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st District	232	145	6	235	237	237	236	237	237	236	237	229	237
" " " 2d "	250	328	6	256	255	256	256	256	255	256	256	249	256
" 2d "	308	306	4	314	314	313	314	314	313	314	314	318	314
" 3d " 1st District	198	196	5	198	198	198	198	197	198	198	198	176	198
" " " 2d "	166	212	3	173	174	174	174	174	174	173	174	168	177
" 4th " 1st "	209	314	3	208	207	206	207	208	208	208	208	200	207
" " " 2d "	129	199	4	131	132	131	131	130	130	131	131	125	131
" 5th "	233	227	10	247	246	248	247	246	247	246	247	234	240
	1725	*1927*	*41*	*1762*	*1763*	*1763*	*1763*	*1762*	*1762*	*1762*	*1765*	*1699*	*1760*
East Orange, 1st Ward, 1st District	187	81	10	192	193	193	190	194	194	194	193	186	195
" " " 2d "	209	48	10	211	211	209	211	211	211	211	207	208	210
" 2d " 1st "	291	65	3	292	294	293	294	294	294	294	294	293	294
" " " 2d "	227	60	1	230	230	228	229	229	229	229	229	229	230
" 3d " 1st "	298	136	9	295	298	298	298	298	298	297	295	295	297
" " " 2d "	219	59	9	222	223	223	223	223	223	222	223	219	223
" 4th " 1st "	283	115	5	287	288	286	288	286	288	288	288	282	286
" " " 2d "	121	19	1	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	121	122
" 5th " 1st "	265	46	7	272	271	270	271	271	272	270	272	270	271
" " " 2d "	218	48	6	221	221	218	222	220	221	221	218	222	219
	2318	*677*	*61*	*2344*	*2351*	*2340*	*2348*	*2348*	*2352*	*2348*	*2341*	*2325*	*2347*
West Orange, 1st District	176	134	. .	178	178	177	178	178	178	178	178	174	179
" 2d "	83	148	2	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	79	81
" 3d "	193	135	7	195	196	196	196	195	196	196	196	186	196
" 4th "	57	34	3	56	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	58	57
	509	*451*	*12*	*510*	*512*	*511*	*512*	*511*	*512*	*512*	*512*	*497*	*513*

Essex County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued											
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st District,	225	140	151	143	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
" " " 2d "	256	324	325	323	322	322	322	322	322	322	323	322
" 2d "	313	302	306	298	300	299	303	302	301	300	302	303
" 3d " 1st District,	198	196	200	198	195	196	195	196	196	196	196	196
" " " 2d "	174	202	206	204	202	202	202	202	203	203	203	203
" 4th " 1st "	209	316	317	323	316	316	316	316	316	315	316	315
" " " 2d "	131	196	199	200	196	196	196	196	195	197	196	199
" 5th "	249	203	227	220	214	203	213	203	203	203	203	203
	1765	*1879*	*1931*	*1909*	*1886*	*1875*	*1888*	*1878*	*1877*	*1877*	*1880*	*1882*
East Orange, 1st Ward, 1st District,	191	81	80	79	75	75	75	75	75	74	75	75
" " " 2d "	209	56	46	47	46	46	47	46	46	46	46	46
" 2d " 1st "	295	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	63	61
" " " 2d "	230	59	57	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	60	58
" 3d " 1st "	298	136	134	132	133	133	133	132	133	133	133	132
" " " 2d "	223	60	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	56
" 4th " 1st "	288	113	112	115	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	112
" " " 2d "	122	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
" 5th " 1st "	272	39	45	39	38	41	39	40	39	39	41	39
" " " 2d "	220	45	45	40	45	45	46	45	45	45	48	45
	2348	*667*	*652*	*649*	*639*	*642*	*642*	*640*	*640*	*639*	*650*	*640*
West Orange, 1st District,	178	132	135	133	132	131	131	132	131	132	132	132
" 2d "	83	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	147
" 3d "	196	135	137	136	135	134	135	135	135	135	135	134
" 4th "	57	34	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	34
	514	*450*	*456*	*452*	*450*	*448*	*449*	*450*	*449*	*450*	*450*	*447*

Essex County—Continued.

	Sen.	Assembly.										
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
South Orange, 1st District,	152	189	5	160	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	160	167
" 2d "	208	118	. .	213	213	213	213	212	213	213	213	213	215
" 3d "	143	120	6	151	151	151	151	150	151	152	151	151	140
	503	*427*	*11*	*524*	*523*	*523*	*523*	*521*	*523*	*524*	*523*	*524*	*522*
Belleville, 1st District,	175	127	3	192	190	190	190	190	190	190	174	190	193
" 2d "	104	247	. .	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	107	110	114
" 3d "	60	74	2	75	58	58	58	56	58	58	36	75	61
	339	*448*	*5*	*377*	*358*	*358*	*358*	*356*	*358*	*359*	*317*	*375*	*368*
Franklin, 1st District,	161	74	4	170	170	170	168	170	170	170	170	170	170
" 2d "	156	52	4	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	169	168	168
Clinton,	96	43	6	104	104	104	104	104	103	103	104	104	104
Irvington, 1st District,	113	93	8	118	118	118	119	118	116	118	118	118	118
" 2d "	174	42	5	175	175	174	175	175	174	174	175	175	175
" 3d "	135	83	3	144	145	143	143	144	144	143	144	144	144
	422	*218*	*16*	*437*	*438*	*435*	*437*	*437*	*434*	*435*	*437*	*437*	*437*
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st District,	160	89	3	173	171	169	170	168	170	170	170	170	170
" " " 2d "	236	117	3	258	250	250	250	248	250	250	250	250	250
" " " 3d "	203	126	1	214	209	212	211	212	211	212	212	212	212
" " " 4th "	164	120	1	172	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	171	170
" " " 5th "	216	174	4	222	223	222	225	223	223	223	223	223	223
" " " 6th "	203	211	4	214	216	207	214	212	213	214	214	214	213
" " " 7th "	153	105	4	171	163	161	164	162	163	163	163	163	163
	1335	*942*	*20*	*1424*	*1402*	*1391*	*1404*	*1395*	*1400*	*1402*	*1402*	*1403*	*140*

Essex County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY—Continued											
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
South Orange, 1st District,	160	183	183	182	182	182	183	180	181	182	183	182
" 2d "	212	115	115	115	115	114	115	115	115	114	116	114
" 3d "	151	112	113	111	113	113	113	115	112	112	118	113
	523	*410*	*411*	*408*	*410*	*409*	*411*	*410*	*408*	*408*	*417*	*409*
Belleville, 1st District,	190	115	115	126	117	116	118	116	117	116	117	117
" 2d "	111	241	241	243	242	241	244	241	240	237	241	241
" 3d "	58	73	76	78	78	59	91	76	58	75	76	76
	359	*429*	*432*	*447*	*437*	*416*	*453*	*433*	*415*	*428*	*434*	*434*
Franklin, 1st District,	170	62	62	63	62	62	63	62	62	62	62	62
" 2d "	168	42	42	42	42	42	42	41	42	41	42	42
Clinton,	104	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	36	35	35	35
Irvington, 1st District,	118	88	88	88	88	88	88	87	89	88	88	88
" 2d "	175	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	44	44	44	44
" 3d "	144	75	75	75	75	74	75	75	75	75	76	75
	437	*207*	*207*	*207*	*207*	*206*	*207*	*207*	*208*	*207*	*208*	*207*
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st District,	170	77	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	78	79	79
" " " 2d "	250	101	104	105	103	103	104	99	104	104	104	104
" " " 3d "	212	118	119	119	119	120	118	119	119	119	121	119
" " " 4th "	170	111	113	112	112	110	112	111	112	112	112	112
" " " 5th "	222	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	169	168	168	168
" " " 6th "	214	202	200	202	201	209	202	201	202	201	202	202
" " " 7th "	162	94	97	96	96	100	96	96	97	97	96	97
	1400	*871*	*880*	*881*	*878*	*889*	*879*	*872*	*882*	*879*	*882*	*881*

Essex County—Continued.

	McCarter, Rep. (Sen.)	Kalisch, Dem. (Sen.)	Davis, Pro. (Sen.)	Clark, Rep. (Assembly)	Bacheller, Rep. (Assembly)	Weseman, Rep. (Assembly)	Kreitler, Rep. (Assembly)	Mungle, Rep. (Assembly)	Deleot, Rep. (Assembly)	Brandenburgh, Rep. (Assembly)	Klein, Rep. (Assembly)	Dexheimer, Rep. (Assembly)	Jones, Rep. (Assembly)
Newark, 2d Ward, 1st District,	169	133	10	179	177	175	178	179	178	179	177	176	178
" " " 2d "	141	168	6	146	146	143	147	147	146	146	146	146	146
" " " 3d "	185	276	1	199	198	198	197	198	198	198	198	198	188
" " " 4th "	188	224	2	192	191	191	195	189	191	191	188	191	191
" " " 5th "	206	131	. .	212	212	213	212	212	212	211	212	212	212
" " " 6th "	267	124	3	298	297	298	297	298	298	298	298	297	298
" " " 7th "	299	107	2	307	307	304	304	301	307	305	306	305	307
	1455	*1163*	*24*	*1533*	*1528*	*1522*	*1530*	*1524*	*1530*	*1528*	*1525*	*1525*	*1530*
" 3d " 1st "	197	197	. .	210	210	210	210	210	209	211	210	210	210
" " " 2d "	141	155	4	148	146	148	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
" " " 3d "	178	184	1	177	178	178	177	177	178	178	178	177	177
" " " 4th "	121	188	1	139	139	139	140	162	139	139	139	140	139
" " " 5th "	133	132	1	148	148	148	148	148	148	144	148	148	148
" " " 6th "	134	75	2	140	140	140	140	140	140	137	140	140	140
" " " 7th "	179	84	1	188	189	191	192	189	192	185	191	189	192
	1083	*1015*	*10*	*1150*	*1150*	*1154*	*1154*	*1173*	*1153*	*1141*	*1153*	*1151*	*1153*
" 4th " 1st "	146	167	1	154	155	153	153	153	152	153	152	153	153
" " " 2d "	139	374	1	209	176	140	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
" " " 3d "	108	172	1	119	118	119	119	119	119	118	119	119	119
" " " 4th "	103	274	2	106	106	102	106	104	106	106	106	105	106
" " " 5th "	267	133	5	281	281	281	279	278	281	282	281	282	282
" " " 6th "	289	153	3	317	318	316	317	316	316	318	317	317	317
	1052	*1273*	*13*	*1186*	*1154*	*1111*	*1117*	*1113*	*1117*	*1120*	*1118*	*1119*	*1120*

Essex County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY—Continued											
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Newark, 2d Ward, 1st District,	178	123	125	122	124	124	123	123	122	123	122	123
" " " 2d "	145	163	163	164	162	163	162	162	163	162	160	162
" " " 3d "	198	262	262	241	262	262	262	262	262	261	262	262
" " " 4th "	191	219	220	219	221	220	222	220	226	220	220	220
" " " 5th "	211	126	128	128	128	128	128	130	128	127	127	128
" " " 6th "	298	96	96	95	96	96	96	97	96	96	96	96
" " " 7th "	307	101	102	100	102	100	102	100	101	102	101	102
	1528	*1090*	*1096*	*1069*	*1095*	*1093*	*1095*	*1094*	*1098*	*1091*	*1088*	*1093*
" 3d " 1st "	208	185	185	187	183	186	185	187	185	185	185	184
" " " 2d "	147	156	156	154	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
" " " 3d "	177	178	178	180	178	178	178	178	178	178	177	178
" " " 4th "	139	165	165	164	165	165	165	165	165	165	142	165
" " " 5th "	148	108	108	108	108	108	108	112	108	108	108	108
" " " 6th "	140	69	69	70	69	69	69	70	69	69	69	69
" " " 7th "	192	74	74	75	74	74	74	94	74	74	74	75
	1151	*935*	*935*	*938*	*933*	*936*	*935*	*962*	*935*	*935*	*911*	*935*
" 4th " 1st "	153	164	165	165	162	166	164	166	165	165	165	165
" " " 2d "	143	282	372	372	368	369	373	368	374	373	373	373
" " " 3d "	119	163	164	162	164	164	164	165	164	164	163	168
" " " 4th "	105	270	270	269	273	271	270	270	269	270	270	270
" " " 5th "	281	121	121	113	120	122	118	123	120	121	121	124
" " " 6th "	317	124	124	123	123	125	125	123	124	124	125	125
	1118	*1124*	*1216*	*1204*	*1210*	*1217*	*1214*	*1215*	*1216*	*1217*	*1217*	*1225*

Essex County—Continued.

						Sen.	Assembly										
						McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Newark,	5th	Ward,	1st	District,		156	197	2	162	161	155	161	159	161	161	161	161	162
"	"	"	2d	"		156	168	1	163	164	161	161	163	160	160	162	161	163
"	"	"	3d	"		93	161	. .	98	98	97	98	97	99	98	98	98	98
"	"	"	4th	"		166	278	3	174	175	171	174	172	174	173	172	174	174
"	"	"	5th	"		89	244	3	92	95	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93
"	"	"	6th	"		127	240	2	133	133	129	133	132	132	132	133	132	133
						787	*1288*	*11*	*822*	*826*	*804*	*819*	*815*	*819*	*817*	*819*	*819*	*823*
"	6th	"	1st	"		183	217	3	200	200	200	202	201	204	200	200	201	201
"	"	"	2d	"		106	214	2	107	107	107	107	105	107	107	107	107	107
"	"	"	3d	"		189	210	2	198	199	195	195	196	196	195	197	195	198
"	"	"	4th	"		179	157	10	190	189	189	188	188	189	187	189	189	189
"	"	"	5th	"		121	214	2	123	123	120	124	118	123	123	123	122	123
"	"	"	6th	"		209	148	3	223	223	224	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
"	"	"	7th	"		152	105	7	154	155	155	154	155	154	154	154	154	154
						1139	*1265*	*29*	*1195*	*1196*	*1190*	*1193*	*1186*	*1196*	*1189*	*1193*	*1191*	*1195*
"	7th	"	1st	"		132	100	2	143	145	143	153	143	143	143	143	143	143
"	"	"	2d	"		152	155	3	171	185	169	180	170	171	171	171	171	171
"	"	"	3d	"		105	408	2	108	108	107	162	106	106	108	108	108	108
"	"	"	4th	"		159	294	2	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
"	"	"	5th	"		156	243	4	186	189	185	188	184	187	187	188	189	187
"	"	"	6th	"		162	142	2	172	173	172	180	170	172	170	172	173	172
						866	*1342*	*15*	*946*	*966*	*942*	*1029*	*939*	*945*	*945*	*948*	*950*	*947*

Essex County—Continued.

					Assembly—Continued											
					Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Newark,	5th	Ward,	1st	District,	162	192	193	191	195	193	192	191	192	192	192	192
"	"	"	2d	"	163	161	161	168	160	165	162	161	163	162	162	164
"	"	"	3d	"	98	156	156	158	156	157	156	156	155	156	156	155
"	"	"	4th	"	174	270	270	273	270	270	270	269	271	270	270	270
"	"	"	5th	"	93	239	239	241	240	240	239	238	240	239	239	239
"	"	"	6th	"	133	235	235	237	239	236	236	235	234	235	235	235
					823	*1253*	*1254*	*1268*	*1260*	*1261*	*1255*	*1250*	*1255*	*1254*	*1254*	*1255*
"	6th	"	1st	"	202	200	201	200	200	200	200	197	200	200	200	199
"	"	"	2d	"	107	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	215	214
"	"	"	3d	"	197	201	202	211	202	202	202	203	202	202	202	201
"	"	"	4th	"	188	148	149	150	149	149	149	150	149	150	150	150
"	"	"	5th	"	123	213	213	218	213	213	213	213	212	212	215	213
"	"	"	6th	"	220	134	135	135	132	138	135	136	135	135	135	135
"	"	"	7th	"	154	104	104	103	104	104	104	104	104	104	102	103
					1191	*1214*	*1218*	*1231*	*1214*	*1220*	*1217*	*1217*	*1216*	*1217*	*1219*	*1215*
"	7th	"	1st	"	143	91	91	92	90	90	92	90	91	92	91	92
"	"	"	2d	"	171	153	154	154	139	138	154	150	154	154	152	154
"	"	"	3d	"	108	408	407	407	407	408	408	356	408	408	408	408
"	"	"	4th	"	166	287	287	288	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287
"	"	"	5th	"	187	211	212	212	212	211	211	212	212	209	210	211
"	"	"	6th	"	170	129	132	133	131	133	131	127	132	134	132	132
					945	*1279*	*1283*	*1286*	*1266*	*1267*	*1283*	*1222*	*1284*	*1284*	*1280*	*1284*

Essex County—Continued.

	—Sen.—	—Assembly—									
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Delcot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Newark, 8th Ward, 1st District,	300	101	20	326	327	325	325	326	325	325	323	325	325
" " " 2d "	293	121	5	314	312	310	311	309	311	311	311	311	311
" " " 3d "	351	118	5	364	362	362	360	361	361	359	360	360	362
" " " 4th "	127	71	2	132	132	130	133	128	132	132	132	132	132
" " " 5th "	302	102	15	309	310	310	310	310	310	311	304	310	311
" " " 6th "	104	54	1	125	115	115	115	112	114	114	114	113	115
	1477	*567*	*48*	*1570*	*1558*	*1552*	*1554*	*1546*	*1553*	*1552*	*1544*	*1551*	*1556*
" 9th " 1st "	311	128	1	333	335	330	331	330	332	334	331	330	333
" " " 2d "	297	117	6	321	321	319	321	319	318	322	322	321	322
" " " 3d "	285	110	3	304	304	305	304	305	303	304	305	304	305
" " " 4th "	276	111	7	283	283	281	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
" " " 5th "	362	103	8	379	379	379	378	378	379	379	379	379	379
	1531	*569*	*25*	*1620*	*1622*	*1614*	*1617*	*1615*	*1615*	*1622*	*1620*	*1617*	*1622*
" 10th " 1st "	188	104	4	192	194	192	193	193	191	191	193	193	193
" " " 2d "	194	86	1	194	195	193	195	194	194	193	194	194	195
" " " 3d "	150	185	2	161	160	158	159	160	160	159	160	160	160
" " " 4th "	161	218	2	164	164	161	162	163	164	164	164	162	164
" " " 5th "	128	215	3	139	138	138	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
" " " 6th "	166	122	2	174	172	173	173	173	174	173	173	173	173
" " " 7th "	134	155	4	140	140	138	140	140	140	139	140	140	140
" " " 8th "	166	107	1	175	175	174	175	175	174	175	175	175	175
	1287	*1192*	*19*	*1339*	*1338*	*1327*	*1336*	*1337*	*1336*	*1333*	*1338*	*1336*	*1339*

Essex County—Continued.

					ASSEMBLY—Continued											
					Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Newark,	8th	Ward,	1st	District,	324	77	79	77	77	78	78	78	78	78	79	78
"	"	"	2d	"	309	103	106	106	105	106	103	105	105	105	105	105
"	"	"	3d	"	362	106	108	108	108	107	108	111	108	108	110	108
"	"	"	4th	"	132	67	67	70	67	67	67	67	67	67	68	67
"	"	"	5th	"	310	93	93	92	93	93	97	91	92	93	94	93
"	"	"	6th	"	114	44	48	46	48	47	48	47	47	45	46	48
					1551	*490*	*501*	*499*	*498*	*498*	*501*	*499*	*497*	*496*	*502*	*499*
"	9th	"	1st	"	333	112	113	109	111	113	112	112	110	113	112	113
"	"	"	2d	"	322	94	94	94	94	97	94	94	94	94	95	94
"	"	"	3d	"	305	96	96	96	96	97	96	97	96	96	96	96
"	"	"	4th	"	283	104	104	104	103	104	104	105	103	104	104	103
"	"	"	5th	"	378	91	91	90	90	91	91	91	90	91	90	91
					1621	*497*	*498*	*493*	*494*	*502*	*497*	*499*	*493*	*498*	*497*	*497*
"	10th	"	1st	"	193	99	99	100	101	99	99	100	98	98	98	98
"	"	"	2d	"	195	85	85	85	85	85	85	89	85	85	85	85
"	"	"	3d	"	160	175	176	178	176	176	176	175	178	176	176	176
"	"	"	4th	"	163	219	219	225	219	219	219	220	220	219	219	219
"	"	"	5th	"	138	207	207	208	207	207	207	207	208	207	207	207
"	"	"	6th	"	173	115	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	115	115	116
"	"	"	7th	"	139	148	148	150	148	148	148	151	148	148	148	147
"	"	"	8th	"	172	96	95	96	96	96	96	95	95	96	96	100
					1833	*1144*	*1143*	*1157*	*1147*	*1146*	*1145*	*1153*	*1149*	*1144*	*1144*	*148*

Essex County—Continued.

	Sen.	Assembly										
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Newark, 11th Ward, 1st District,	89	388	1	93	93	92	97	93	92	93	93	93	93
" " " 2d "	203	159	2	210	209	209	218	210	208	209	209	208	209
" " " 3d "	208	305	4	214	211	211	218	205	214	212	214	212	213
" " " 4th "	228	86	11	233	236	233	234	233	233	232	233	234	231
" " " 5th "	270	117	4	285	285	283	287	280	281	283	283	283	283
" " " 6th "	142	46	1	148	150	148	148	148	147	148	148	148	148
" " " 7th "	222	83	7	225	242	226	228	226	226	226	226	225	226
" " " 8th "	227	72	19	233	235	233	234	232	234	234	234	234	235
	1589	*1256*	*49*	*1641*	*1661*	*1635*	*1664*	*1627*	*1635*	*1637*	*1640*	*1637*	*1638*
" 12th " 1st "	107	159	1	115	115	115	115	114	144	115	115	115	115
" " " 2d "	76	334	. .	79	79	67	80	79	78	79	70	79	79
" " " 3d "	65	243	. .	77	77	73	79	76	78	77	73	76	77
" " " 4th "	124	266	4	122	122	120	123	117	117	122	121	122	122
" " " 5th "	152	147	1	156	156	155	159	156	156	155	156	156	156
" " " 6th "	83	121	1	83	83	83	84	83	83	83	84	83	83
	607	*1270*	*7*	*632*	*632*	*613*	*640*	*625*	*626*	*631*	*619*	*631*	*632*
" 13th " 1st "	204	143	4	213	213	213	213	210	213	211	212	212	213
" " " 2d "	143	146	3	141	141	140	139	141	143	139	142	143	142
" " " 3d "	223	179	3	233	233	233	234	231	233	232	232	233	233
" " " 4th "	90	71	2	96	96	97	96	95	96	96	96	95	96
" " " 5th "	144	80	1	145	147	145	144	147	146	138	145	145	146
" " " 6th "	199	110	1	202	203	201	202	202	201	204	203	202	203
" " " 7th "	155	151	15	160	160	163	160	159	160	158	160	160	160
" " " 8th "	114	88	1	118	118	117	118	116	118	116	118	118	118
" " " 9th "	208	64	. .	217	216	216	215	214	216	217	215	217	216
	1480	*1032*	*30*	*1525*	*1527*	*1525*	*1521*	*1515*	*1526*	*1511*	*1523*	*1525*	*1527*

Essex County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued										
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Newark, 11th Ward, 1st District,	92	386	386	388	386	386	386	385	386	386	384	386
" " " 2d "	209	151	152	154	150	146	151	151	149	152	164	152
" " " 3d "	215	299	299	303	298	298	299	295	297	298	319	299
" " " 4th "	232	83	83	83	84	82	84	85	82	83	85	83
" " " 5th "	283	104	104	104	102	103	104	103	101	102	108	104
" " " 6th "	148	40	40	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	38	40
" " " 7th "	225	79	80	80	80	80	80	80	81	80	66	80
" " " 8th "	234	66	65	64	65	66	65	65	66	65	62	65
	1638	*1208*	*1209*	*1217*	*1205*	*1201*	*1209*	*1204*	*1202*	*1206*	*1226*	*1209*
" 12th " 1st "	115	152	152	152	152	152	152	153	152	152	152	152
" " " 2d "	79	332	332	332	332	344	332	332	341	332	332	332
" " " 3d "	77	232	233	233	232	236	232	233	236	233	233	232
" " " 4th "	122	271	271	271	271	274	271	275	276	271	271	271
" " " 5th "	156	142	144	144	143	144	144	145	145	144	144	144
" " " 6th "	83	122	122	121	122	122	122	121	122	122	122	122
	632	*1251*	*1254*	*1253*	*1252*	*1272*	*1253*	*1259*	*1272*	*1254*	*1254*	*1253*
" 13th " 1st "	213	132	132	134	132	132	132	133	132	136	134	134
" " " 2d "	143	143	145	150	143	143	143	143	142	143	144	143
" " " 3d "	233	175	174	175	175	174	175	178	175	175	175	275
" " " 4th "	96	68	68	67	68	69	68	67	67	69	68	68
" " " 5th "	146	79	79	87	79	79	78	79	79	79	79	79
" " " 6th "	202	109	108	111	110	110	110	110	109	108	107	112
" " " 7th "	159	147	148	148	148	148	147	148	148	143	148	148
" " " 8th "	117	87	87	87	87	87	87	92	87	87	88	88
" " " 9th "	216	56	56	54	56	56	56	59	56	55	55	55
	1525	*996*	*497*	*1013*	*998*	*998*	*996*	*1009*	*995*	*995*	*998*	*1002*

Essex County—Continued.

	—Sen.—	—Assembly.—										
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bacheller, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Newark, 14th Ward, 1st District,	104	115	1	112	110	109	113	112	112	112	112	111	111
" " " 2d "	91	146	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	103	103	104
" " " 3d "	198	224	1	212	207	208	208	208	208	209	208	208	208
" " " 4th "	114	235	1	124	124	123	124	124	224	124	124	124	124
" " " 5th "	189	171	2	196	194	195	196	193	196	196	196	196	196
" " " 6th "	136	68	1	142	143	143	142	142	142	141	142	143	143
" " " 7th "	282	113	8	292	291	291	292	291	291	289	291	291	291
" " " 8th "	176	214	1	181	182	182	184	179	183	183	183	183	182
	1290	*1286*	*16*	*1363*	*1355*	*1355*	*1363*	*1353*	*1360*	*1358*	*1359*	*1359*	*1359*
" 15th " 1st "	190	119	2	199	199	200	201	194	199	199	199	198	199
" " " 2d "	170	180	2	176	175	175	175	173	175	174	175	175	175
" " " 3d "	151	102	1	156	153	152	153	149	153	153	153	153	153
" " " 4th "	190	70	4	199	199	199	199	197	198	199	199	199	199
" " " 5th "	189	185	5	209	205	204	204	211	205	204	205	205	205
" " " 6th "	162	156	4	172	173	171	176	172	172	173	173	172	173
	1052	*812*	*18*	*1111*	*1104*	*1101*	*1108*	*1096*	*1102*	*1102*	*1104*	*1102*	*1104*
Total vote of Newark,	18030	16272	334	19057	19019	18836	19049	18859	18913	18888	18905	18916	18946
Bloomfield, 1st Ward, 1st District,	217	68	1	222	223	223	223	223	223	223	222	223	223
" " " 2d "	115	103	3	122	122	122	122	122	121	122	122	122	122
2d "	280	98	1	284	283	284	284	284	284	284	281	281	284
" 3d " 1st "	130	89	. .	135	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
" " " 2d "	183	132	14	192	191	192	192	192	192	190	187	191	195
	925	*490*	*19*	*955*	*955*	*957*	*957*	*957*	*956*	*955*	*948*	*953*	*960*

Essex County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued											
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Newark, 14th Ward, 1st District,	111	107	111	110	107	107	107	106	107	107	107	107
" " " 2d "	104	135	135	137	136	136	136	136	135	135	135	130
" " " 3d "	208	217	217	218	217	217	217	216	217	217	217	217
" " " 4th "	124	225	225	225	225	225	225	224	225	225	225	225
" " " 5th "	196	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	165	166	166	166
" " " 6th "	143	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	61	61	61	61
" " " 7th "	289	104	103	101	104	104	104	105	103	104	103	104
" " " 8th "	183	208	207	211	208	208	208	210	208	208	208	208
	1358	*1223*	*1225*	*1229*	*1224*	*1224*	*1224*	*1225*	*1231*	*1223*	*1222*	*1218*
" 15th " 1st "	199	109	110	110	109	109	110	111	110	110	111	110
" " " 2d "	175	175	175	176	175	174	175	176	175	175	176	175
" " " 3d "	153	97	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" " " 4th "	199	65	65	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	66	65
" " " 5th "	205	169	170	171	170	172	169	168	170	170	171	170
" " " 6th "	173	148	148	149	148	148	148	146	147	148	149	146
	1104	*763*	*768*	*772*	*767*	*768*	*767*	*766*	*767*	*768*	*773*	*766*
Total Vote of Newark,	18918	15338	15477	15510	15441	15492	15470	15446	15482	15461	15467	15480
Bloomfield, 1st Ward, 1st District,	223	62	62	62	62	62	64	62	62	62	62	62
" " " 2d "	122	97	96	97	97	97	98	97	97	97	97	97
" 2d "	281	95	95	96	95	95	109	94	95	95	94	95
" 3d " 1st "	136	86	86	85	86	86	86	86	85	86	86	86
" " " 2d "	191	118	123	126	126	122	126	123	123	123	123	123
	953	*458*	*462*	*466*	*466*	*462*	*482*	*462*	*462*	*463*	*462*	*463*

Essex County—Continued.

	Sen.	Assembly.										
	McCarter, Rep.	Kalisch, Dem.	Davis, Pro.	Clark, Rep.	Bachelier, Rep.	Weseman, Rep.	Kreitler, Rep.	Mungle, Rep.	Deleot, Rep.	Brandenburgh, Rep.	Klein, Rep.	Dexheimer, Rep.	Jones, Rep.
Montclair, 1st Ward, 1st District,	165	62	3	168	170	167	168	170	169	166	143	168	171
" " " 2d "	180	65	10	187	186	187	186	185	186	187	184	187	185
" 2d " 1st "	152	92	6	163	162	163	162	163	161	161	163	163	163
" " " 2d "	121	42	3	124	124	125	123	124	121	125	125	124	125
" 3d " 1st "	130	49	2	137	137	137	134	136	136	137	137	137	137
" " " 2d "	167	42	2	169	167	169	166	169	166	169	168	169	169
" 4th "	171	225	2	174	176	176	177	176	177	177	177	177	174
	1086	*577*	*28*	*1122*	*1122*	*1124*	*1116*	*1123*	*1116*	*1122*	*1097*	*1125*	*1124*
Vailsburg,	156	138	4	170	170	169	169	167	168	171	168	165	169
Glen Ridge,	153	51	6	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
Caldwell Borough	104	80	16	103	105	107	105	107	105	104	105	105	104
Caldwell Township,	100	84	10	102	104	110	105	109	105	104	104	103	105
Borough of North Caldwell,	40	6	4	39	38	39	39	39	39	38	39	39	39
Verona,	156	123	10	164	165	165	165	164	165	165	164	166	165
Livingston,	188	62	6	193	193	191	192	193	192	193	193	191	193
Millburn,	237	164	15	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	238	239	239
Total vote of county,	27404	22364	612	28693	28650	28462	28670	28487	28533	28513	28452	28454	28586
Plurality,	*5040*												

Essex County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued											
	Campbell, Rep.	Cerren, Dem.	Shann, Dem.	Donovan, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Bowers, Dem.	Garrabrant, Dem.	Schwarzwaelder, Dem.	Keough, Dem.	Kehle, Dem.	Lucking, Dem.	Backus, Dem.
Montclair, 1st Ward, 1st District,	169	51	52	52	52	52	105	52	52	51	52	51
" " " 2d "	185	58	58	58	58	58	69	58	58	58	58	59
" 2d " 1st "	163	83	83	83	83	83	87	83	83	83	83	83
" " " 2d "	124	39	39	39	39	39	48	39	39	39	30	39
" 3d " 1st "	135	42	42	42	42	42	49	42	42	42	42	42
" " " 2d "	169	40	40	40	40	40	49	40	40	40	40	40
" 4th "	173	219	219	219	219	224	224	222	219	219	219	223
	1118	*532*	*533*	*533*	*533*	*538*	*631*	*536*	*533*	*532*	*533*	*537*
Vailsburg,	169	124	124	124	125	125	121	126	124	125	125	124
Glen Ridge,	153	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Caldwell Borough,	97	79	78	79	79	78	79	78	78	79	79	95
Caldwell Township,	101	81	81	77	81	81	80	81	79	80	79	91
Borough of North Caldwell,	38	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	10
Verona,	164	114	114	115	114	114	115	114	114	113	114	118
Livingston,	192	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	59	59
Millburn,	247	162	163	163	162	162	163	162	162	163	162	158
Total vote of county,	28538	21184	21375	21394	21284	21302	21447	21276	21286	21278	21316	21345

Social-Dem., for Senator, 859; for Assembly, 855. Social-Labor, for Senator, 832; for Assembly, 909. Prohibition, for Assembly, 628.

Gloucester County.

	—Senate.—			-Assembly.-		
	Stanger, Rep.	Ferrell, Dem.	Gardiner, Pro.	Buck, Rep.	Crist, Dem.	Peterson, Pro.
Clayton Township,	199	227	22	223	207	23
Deptford Township,	233	170	7	148	157	7
East Greenwich Township,	140	139	7	146	132	8
Elk Township,	92	128	4	103	119	5
Franklin Township,	151	249	28	179	219	30
Glassboro, 1st District,	150	172	14	161	147	23
" 2d "	81	177	8	102	154	11
Greenwich Township,	285	252	15	291	240	16
Harrison Township,	242	151	18	250	145	18
Logan Township,	135	188	9	142	182	9
Mantua Township,	174	250	18	184	243	22
Monroe Township,	261	287	10	275	281	10
South Harrison Township,	95	58	8	95	57	9
Washington Township,	124	165	10	129	161	12
West Deptford Township,	203	141	8	206	139	9
Wenonah Borough,	63	26	9	65	24	9
Woodbury, 1st Ward,	126	68	9	133	59	9
" 2d "	241	157	7	245	152	6
" 3d "	187	146	10	183	150	10
	554	*371*	*26*	*561*	*361*	*25*
Woolwich Township,	316	178	2	335	163	2
Total vote in county,	3498	3329	223	3695	3131	248
Plurality,	*169*			*564*		

Hudson County.

	Assembly										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Jersey City, 1st Ward, 1st District,	164	164	163	164	163	164	159	164	158	160	163
" " " 2d "	190	191	186	191	187	191	190	191	180	188	186
" " " 3d "	133	135	133	132	133	136	138	135	135	135	134
" " " 4th "	199	199	204	197	194	194	184	198	198	196	198
" " " 5th "	293	299	298	297	288	298	296	298	283	290	296
" " " 6th "	214	215	216	213	213	213	211	212	211	210	211
" " " 7th "	184	183	183	183	181	184	179	182	181	182	183
" " " 8th "	246	247	245	246	245	246	248	246	245	248	248
	1623	*1633*	*1628*	*1623*	*1604*	*1626*	*1600*	*1626*	*1591*	*1609*	*1619*
" 2d " 1st "	209	214	211	212	208	207	201	213	212	207	214
" " " 2d "	160	161	161	162	159	161	157	163	155	159	162
" " " 3d "	264	265	264	266	261	268	246	265	264	263	261
" " " 4th "	246	247	245	242	242	242	231	218	238	248	250
" " " 5th "	96	99	100	97	95	95	95	97	94	96	96
" " " 6th "	252	252	252	250	251	253	238	250	242	242	249
" " " 7th "	131	131	131	131	131	111	131	131	129	128	128
" " " 8th "	227	228	229	229	227	226	221	231	218	223	226
" " " 9th "	279	278	278	276	278	268	259	277	273	273	273
	1864	*1875*	*1871*	*1865*	*1852*	*1831*	*1779*	*1875*	*1825*	*1839*	*1859*
" 3d " 1st "	208	208	209	206	198	207	204	204	203	201	208
" " " 2d "	152	158	154	156	153	144	131	152	154	152	157
" " " 3d "	184	191	184	185	173	169	151	187	183	177	182
" " " 4th "	155	159	156	149	146	148	147	154	154	152	154
" " " 5th "	121	127	122	122	119	127	117	123	123	124	126
" " " 6th "	169	169	167	166	167	176	161	171	170	168	168
" " " 7th "	132	127	129	130	125	131	128	129	129	126	128
" " " 8th "	161	157	164	162	161	160	165	163	159	158	160
" " " 9th "	173	172	169	166	163	168	161	170	167	164	172
	1455	*1468*	*1454*	*1442*	*1405*	*1430*	*1365*	*1453*	*1442*	*1422*	*1455*

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued—									
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Ward, 1st District,	75	66	65	65	65	65	66	65	65	65	65
" " " 2d "	77	64	65	65	66	63	63	63	63	63	63
" " " 3d "	57	52	55	54	55	53	51	53	53	53	54
" " " 4th "	98	80	78	69	70	70	68	70	70	70	66
" " " 5th "	95	103	82	78	78	78	76	79	78	77	77
" " " 6th "	130	118	113	121	113	113	112	112	111	111	112
" " " 7th "	85	82	79	82	83	82	83	82	82	80	83
" " " 8th "	103	105	105	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
	720	*670*	*642*	*636*	*631*	*628*	*623*	*628*	*626*	*623*	*624*
" 2d " 1st "	99	96	99	84	79	84	83	84	84	81	83
" " " 2d "	47	34	37	34	34	33	34	34	35	34	34
" " " 3d "	72	53	63	51	51	50	50	51	51	48	51
" " " 4th "	62	39	57	37	39	37	36	36	34	36	35
" " " 5th "	22	13	15	12	12	11	10	12	12	12	12
" " " 6th "	59	49	62	44	43	42	43	43	43	43	43
" " " 7th "	32	25	33	27	26	27	25	26	26	26	26
" " " 8th "	79	52	64	42	44	44	41	43	44	43	44
" " " 9th "	145	125	142	119	121	119	120	122	121	119	121
	617	*486*	*572*	*450*	*449*	*447*	*442*	*451*	*450*	*442*	*449*
" 3d " 1st "	117	127	117	111	108	109	110	110	111	109	110
" " " 2d "	127	116	97	93	92	94	92	94	92	92	92
" " " 3d "	166	137	127	115	117	115	114	114	115	114	114
" " " 4th "	137	119	129	118	119	121	116	119	119	116	117
" " " 5th "	117	104	106	105	106	104	104	105	105	99	103
" " " 6th "	128	123	139	120	119	120	119	120	120	119	121
" " " 7th "	122	123	124	119	118	117	118	118	117	116	116
" " " 8th "	85	81	101	73	74	74	74	73	74	74	74
" " " 9th "	133	119	131	114	115	114	112	114	115	113	112
	1132	*1049*	*1071*	*968*	*968*	*968*	*959*	*967*	*968*	*952*	*959*

Hudson County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Jersey City, 4th Ward, 1st District,	230	232	230	230	229	229	232	232	232	28	232
" " " 2d "	210	207	207	207	207	208	205	205	208	206	207
" " " 3d "	183	187	185	180	185	188	187	185	186	187	187
" " " 4th "	218	221	219	219	209	213	215	217	214	216	215
" " " 5th "	228	228	232	234	221	237	226	228	222	231	231
" " " 6th "	202	200	201	201	198	197	200	201	200	196	201
	1271	*1275*	*1274*	*1271*	*1249*	*1272*	*1265*	*1268*	*1262*	*1264*	*1273*
" 5th " 1st "	117	125	125	123	122	120	123	123	118	123	122
" " " 2d "	184	187	186	186	185	186	175	186	185	187	186
" " " 3d "	117	117	124	115	113	116	113	115	117	114	114
" " " 4th "	101	101	100	100	101	102	100	101	101	100	99
" " " 5th "	193	195	193	193	190	189	188	193	191	195	187
" " " 6th "	167	168	170	168	165	167	165	169	166	168	165
" " " 7th "	179	178	173	178	173	175	172	178	181	175	170
" " " 8th "	71	71	72	74	72	73	73	73	72	73	73
	1129	*1142*	*1143*	*1137*	*1121*	*1128*	*1109*	*1138*	*1131*	*1135*	*1116*
" 6th " 1st "	223	222	225	222	221	221	220	223	223	224	222
" " " 2d "	151	150	149	150	150	150	145	150	149	150	150
" " " 3d "	93	95	101	98	95	93	99	94	92	92	94
" " " 4th "	178	177	191	178	173	176	167	177	178	176	175
" " " 5th "	184	185	200	180	177	175	182	177	177	181	182
" " " 6th "	201	203	209	202	200	202	200	202	202	197	208
" " " 7th "	139	137	139	139	136	138	138	137	135	135	137
	1169	*1169*	*1214*	*1169*	*1152*	*1155*	*1151*	*1160*	*1156*	*1155*	*1168*

Hudson County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Jersey City, 4th Ward, 1st District,	137	130	131	132	133	131	130	131	131	131	130
" " " 2d "	159	140	137	145	146	145	146	146	144	145	143
" " " 3d "	105	98	101	96	101	95	95	96	96	95	94
" " " 4th "	198	191	206	189	189	191	189	191	191	187	189
" " " 5th "	149	152	158	148	152	147	145	148	148	141	139
" " " 6th "	65	55	62	56	57	56	56	56	56	55	54
	813	*766*	*795*	*766*	*778*	*765*	*761*	*768*	*766*	*754*	*749*
" 5th " 1st "	119	104	116	102	103	101	101	102	101	101	101
" " " 2d "	70	48	54	47	48	48	48	47	48	48	48
" " " 3d "	80	77	75	73	73	74	74	73	74	74	74
" " " 4th "	60	55	65	57	58	57	56	56	56	56	57
" " " 5th "	108	92	116	91	91	91	91	91	91	89	90
" " " 6th "	53	46	58	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	46
" " " 7th "	84	79	102	76	75	76	75	75	74	73	81
" " " 8th "	32	31	37	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	606	*532*	*623*	*522*	*524*	*523*	*521*	*522*	*521*	*518*	*528*
" 6th " 1st "	66	63	65	63	63	62	60	62	61	61	61
" " " 2d "	51	49	54	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
" " " 3d "	99	94	90	95	96	95	96	95	95	90	95
" " " 4th "	200	184	171	181	181	181	179	181	180	179	179
" " " 5th "	193	180	165	189	186	183	185	185	184	180	184
" " " 6th "	169	156	143	156	158	155	156	156	155	151	156
" " " 7th "	46	45	37	45	46	45	44	45	45	45	45
	824	*771*	*725*	*778*	*779*	*770*	*769*	*773*	*769*	*775*	*769*

Hudson County—Continued.

					ASSEMBLY										
					Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Jersey City,	7th	Ward,	1st	District,	136	136	138	136	135	136	135	136	136	135	134
"	"	"	2d	"	128	132	131	129	127	130	130	129	129	130	122
"	"	"	3d	"	149	143	145	145	145	145	150	145	145	144	141
"	"	"	4th	"	225	223	224	225	224	227	226	124	224	221	217
"	"	"	5th	"	191	192	190	189	189	188	191	188	189	189	188
"	"	"	6th	"	181	180	180	178	175	175	187	177	179	178	178
					1010	*1006*	*1008*	*1000*	*995*	*1001*	*1019*	*999*	*1002*	*997*	*980*
"	8th	"	1st	"	123	118	120	116	113	113	141	113	113	116	116
"	"	"	2d	"	136	135	137	136	130	136	158	134	132	132	135
"	"	"	3d	"	131	126	123	125	120	128	163	121	121	125	122
"	"	"	4th	"	166	166	164	162	159	161	185	159	157	159	160
"	"	"	5th	"	199	197	196	191	193	191	237	190	188	189	193
"	"	"	6th	"	231	229	237	223	521	228	266	219	220	220	223
"	"	"	7th	"	93	90	92	93	91	89	115	90	89	88	88
"	"	"	8th	"	171	171	182	171	173	172	192	171	170	170	170
					1250	*1232*	*1251*	*1217*	*1200*	*1218*	*1457*	*1197*	*1190*	*1199*	*1207*
"	9th	"	1st	"	175	170	174	171	175	170	196	169	171	174	172
"	"	"	2d	"	158	157	153	156	158	154	189	154	153	154	154
"	"	"	3d	"	230	231	229	228	217	230	244	230	227	223	229
"	"	"	4th	"	117	115	108	110	111	107	142	108	107	108	106
"	"	"	5th	"	198	198	195	193	196	197	236	195	193	195	196
"	"	"	6th	"	132	131	130	131	130	133	166	131	132	132	129
"	"	"	7th	"	90	88	89	87	83	87	112	89	83	85	87
					1100	*1090*	*1078*	*1076*	*1070*	*1078*	*1285*	*1076*	*1066*	*1071*	*1073*

Hudson County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Jersey City, 7th Ward, 1st District,	54	55	52	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
" " " 2d "	129	126	126	135	129	129	128	129	128	127	127
" " " 3d "	138	139	134	146	138	138	138	137	138	134	138
" " " 4th "	194	190	188	201	191	191	189	192	190	190	189
" " " 5th "	131	128	126	128	130	130	130	130	131	127	130
" " " 6th "	142	145	136	147	147	144	139	144	141	141	141
	788	*783*	*762*	*812*	*790*	*787*	*779*	*787*	*783*	*774*	*780*
" 8th " 1st "	189	189	172	193	191	194	192	193	191	180	191
" " " 2d "	177	176	156	178	179	178	178	178	176	168	174
" " " 3d "	192	196	161	198	199	199	189	197	197	189	184
" " " 4th "	191	196	167	199	200	197	202	201	200	189	199
" " " 5th "	276	264	205	269	271	268	266	270	269	235	267
" " " 6th "	259	264	228	262	270	264	260	265	264	238	262
" " " 7th "	121	121	108	122	127	122	121	124	124	117	122
" " " 8th "	256	252	227	250	253	253	252	251	252	237	257
	1661	*1658*	*1424*	*1671*	*1690*	*1675*	*1660*	*1679*	*1673*	*1553*	*1656*
" 9th " 1st "	231	234	227	233	241	231	232	234	231	221	231
" " " 2d "	204	201	184	203	206	201	201	202	201	196	199
" " " 3d "	220	210	212	212	215	209	210	210	209	203	207
" " " 4th "	227	225	192	228	233	227	227	225	226	218	225
" " " 5th "	222	222	222	228	232	225	226	228	226	222	227
" " " 6th "	125	131	113	127	138	125	127	128	128	128	128
" " " 7th "	115	97	112	116	121	115	112	92	117	115	116
	1344	*1320*	*1262*	*1347*	*1386*	*1333*	*1335*	*1316*	*1338*	*1303*	*1333*

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Jersey City, 10th Ward, 1st District,	69	70	68	69	68	74	71	71	68	68	68
" " " 2d "	189	196	190	177	184	184	176	186	186	185	185
" " " 3d "	99	100	98	95	97	99	104	98	97	98	98
" " " 4th "	129	134	125	128	126	125	134	125	126	124	127
" " " 5th "	119	124	125	125	123	124	120	124	124	124	124
" " " 6th "	233	234	236	235	232	236	216	235	233	234	234
" " " 7th "	183	186	187	188	187	188	176	186	187	188	186
" " " 8th "	141	151	146	146	146	144	134	146	145	145	141
" " " 9th "	87	89	86	87	87	85	85	89	82	87	84
	1249	*1284*	*1261*	*1250*	*1250*	*1259*	*1216*	*1260*	*1248*	*1253*	*1247*
" 11th " 1st "	156	157	158	154	155	156	150	157	157	156	155
" " " 2d "	258	257	258	256	257	256	254	259	257	259	257
" " " 3d "	210	211	211	209	208	208	209	207	208	212	210
" " " 4th "	202	203	202	204	200	200	201	202	202	204	203
" " " 5th "	179	177	177	179	177	176	181	178	176	177	179
" " " 6th "	168	168	167	168	166	168	169	168	170	169	169
" " " 7th "	167	165	165	168	166	165	169	165	168	166	166
" " " 8th "	161	161	160	160	159	161	161	162	160	163	161
" " " 9th "	220	222	222	221	217	222	222	224	221	221	222
	1721	*1721*	*1720*	*1719*	*1705*	*1712*	*1716*	*1722*	*1719*	*1727*	*1722*
" 12th " 1st "	84	82	80	80	81	81	81	80	82	80	80
" " " 2d "	153	151	148	150	147	150	150	148	151	150	145
" " " 3d "	258	272	268	270	268	270	270	272	272	273	272
" " " 4th "	156	162	156	158	156	156	161	156	158	158	157
" " " 5th "	220	221	221	218	220	216	221	221	208	221	218
" " " 6th "	221	221	218	218	215	218	220	218	226	218	219
" " " 7th "	155	153	156	153	154	155	154	154	147	155	154
" " " 8th "	140	141	141	141	141	141	127	141	137	141	141
	1387	*1403*	*1388*	*1388*	*1382*	*1388*	*1384*	*1390*	*1381*	*1396*	*1386*
Total vote of Jersey City,	16228	16298	16290	16157	15985	16098	16346	16164	16013	16067	16105

	Assembly—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Jersey City, 10th Ward, 1st District,	83	73	70	73	75	75	72	74	76	74	73
" " " 2d "	186	158	164	159	159	160	159	157	159	155	159
" " " 3d "	126	127	109	122	126	122	121	122	122	112	122
" " " 4th "	199	189	173	191	195	190	188	191	191	177	188
" " " 5th "	51	45	48	46	48	45	45	46	46	46	45
" " " 6th "	84	60	60	60	62	59	59	59	58	58	59
" " " 7th "	113	105	113	104	105	105	105	104	105	105	105
" " " 8th "	115	84	87	88	89	88	88	88	88	86	88
" " " 9th "	100	87	86	89	88	89	88	89	87	86	89
	1057	*928*	*910*	*932*	*947*	*933*	*926*	*930*	*932*	*899*	*928*
" 11th " 1st "	105	97	101	98	100	98	98	98	98	97	98
" " " 2d "	128	124	123	125	127	125	124	125	124	122	125
" " " 3d "	85	79	80	80	82	83	81	81	82	78	80
" " " 4th "	89	83	85	84	84	84	85	85	87	86	85
" " " 5th "	116	118	117	116	116	115	112	115	113	115	116
" " " 6th "	96	96	94	96	96	94	96	96	94	96	96
" " " 7th "	102	99	96	100	100	98	100	102	99	99	100
" " " 8th "	126	124	124	125	124	129	126	122	120	123	123
" " " 9th "	146	145	144	143	145	147	145	144	145	143	143
	993	*965*	*964*	*967*	*974*	*973*	*967*	*968*	*962*	*959*	*966*
" 12th " 1st "	109	108	105	110	108	110	110	108	109	109	109
" " " 2d "	114	119	112	115	115	116	116	116	113	112	111
" " " 3d "	78	74	76	78	77	78	77	79	78	78	78
" " " 4th "	139	139	139	141	140	140	140	141	140	135	140
" " " 5th "	107	105	105	105	106	111	106	106	105	107	105
" " " 6th "	122	125	130	125	128	129	123	123	121	124	123
" " " 7th "	82	82	84	84	83	96	83	83	83	83	82
" " " 8th "	94	74	72	73	73	73	74	73	70	73	73
	845	*826*	*823*	*831*	*830*	*853*	*829*	*829*	*819*	*821*	*821*
Total vote of Jersey City,	11400	10754	10573	10680	10749	10655	10571	10621	10607	10353	10562

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	396	390	395	394	394	396	395	397	397	395	396
" " " 2d "	154	153	153	154	153	153	154	150	154	150	153
" " " 3d "	133	133	134	134	134	134	134	133	134	134	135
" " " 4th "	275	273	273	274	272	272	272	273	273	272	272
	958	*949*	*955*	*956*	*953*	*955*	*955*	*953*	*958*	*951*	*956*
" 2d " 1st "	215	212	212	211	209	212	212	210	211	212	212
" " " 2d "	186	179	180	177	177	175	182	175	175	181	178
" " " 3d "	195	190	187	188	187	188	187	190	188	188	188
	596	*581*	*579*	*576*	*573*	*575*	*581*	*575*	*574*	*581*	*578*
" 3d " 1st "	226	215	212	212	210	211	214	219	212	211	210
" " " 2d "	293	294	294	291	293	293	289	284	291	291	292
" " " 3d "	262	257	260	259	259	259	259	240	257	256	259
" " " 4th "	234	233	232	232	232	232	232	228	232	232	232
" " " 5th "	178	176	175	175	173	176	175	17	175	176	175
	1193	*1175*	*1173*	*1169*	*1167*	*1171*	*1169*	*1146*	*1167*	*1166*	*1168*
" 4th " 1st "	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	108	108	109	110
" " " 2d "	171	171	171	173	170	170	170	173	170	170	170
" " " 3d "	239	238	240	239	236	240	240	240	238	240	240
" " " 4th "	185	185	184	185	183	185	182	181	186	183	184
" " " 5th "	233	232	233	233	233	233	232	232	233	233	233
" " " 6th "	226	224	226	223	217	226	224	226	225	225	227
	1164	*1160*	*1164*	*1163*	*1148*	*1163*	*1157*	*1160*	*1160*	*1160*	*1164*
" 5th " 1st "	171	170	168	169	171	168	170	174	170	169	168
" " " 2d "	272	269	270	270	267	268	269	269	267	270	268
" " " 3d "	221	220	218	218	218	218	217	217	217	217	217
" " " 4th "	124	126	126	126	126	126	125	126	126	126	124
	788	*785*	*782*	*783*	*782*	*780*	*781*	*786*	*780*	*782*	*777*
Total vote of Hoboken,	4699	4650	4653	4647	4623	4644	4643	4620	4639	4640	4643

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued—										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	113	114	113
" " " 2d "	79	71	72	73	72	71	72	72	71	72	71
" " " 3d "	57	56	57	56	55	56	57	56	56	56	54
" " " 4th "	76	73	75	74	73	73	74	73	73	73	73
	327	*315*	*319*	*318*	*315*	*315*	*318*	*316*	*313*	*315*	*311*
" 2d " 1st "	104	107	108	106	105	105	104	107	106	105	105
" " " 2d "	168	168	163	173	173	169	172	175	171	167	169
" " " 3d "	124	125	122	125	125	126	124	126	124	124	120
	396	*400*	*393*	*404*	*403*	*400*	*400*	*408*	*401*	*396*	*394*
" 3d " 1st "	143	151	148	151	152	153	149	149	150	149	150
" " " 2d "	66	68	70	66	65	66	66	66	66	66	66
" " " 3d "	68	64	87	64	64	64	63	64	64	63	62
" " " 4th "	47	47	50	47	47	47	45	47	47	46	47
" " " 5th "	61	61	62	59	59	59	58	57	58	59	58
	385	*391*	*417*	*387*	*387*	*389*	*381*	*383*	*385*	*383*	*383*
" 4th " 1st "	37	37	37	35	35	35	35	36	35	35	35
" " " 2d "	46	46	49	46	45	46	46	46	46	46	46
" " " 3d "	87	89	89	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
" " " 4th "	130	122	126	123	124	124	125	124	124	126	124
" " " 5th "	57	53	53	54	53	53	54	52	52	53	53
" " " 6th "	83	81	80	78	78	78	77	75	76	76	78
	440	*428*	*434*	*421*	*420*	*421*	*422*	*418*	*418*	*421*	*421*
" 5th " 1st "	84	79	80	84	82	85	82	82	83	81	84
" " " 2d "	176	179	189	179	179	180	178	181	180	178	178
" " " 3d "	139	138	139	138	142	141	143	142	140	140	141
" " " 4th "	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	68
	468	*465*	*477*	*470*	*472*	*475*	*472*	*474*	*472*	*468*	*471*
Total vote of Hoboken,	2016	1999	2040	2000	1997	2000	1993	1999	1989	1983	1980

Hudson County—Continued.

	ASSEMBLY										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
Bayonne, 1st Ward, 1st District,	84	126	89	85	85	85	86	85	85	85	85
" " " 2d "	220	230	221	221	221	222	222	222	222	222	223
	304	*356*	*310*	*306*	*306*	*307*	*308*	*307*	*307*	*307*	*308*
" 2d " 1st "	157	158	158	158	159	157	158	158	158	158	158
" " " 2d "	166	164	164	165	164	164	165	165	165	165	165
" " " 3d "	189	178	190	189	189	189	189	190	189	190	189
" " " 4th "	106	114	106	106	106	105	106	105	106	106	106
" " " 5th "	136	156	131	130	131	129	137	132	130	130	130
	754	*770*	*749*	*748*	*749*	*744*	*755*	*750*	*748*	*749*	*748*
" 3d " 1st "	146	155	143	144	143	144	144	143	143	143	144
" " " 2d "	177	179	174	172	172	169	174	172	171	172	172
	323	*334*	*317*	*316*	*315*	*313*	*318*	*315*	*314*	*315*	*316*
" 4th " 1st "	245	253	246	245	246	246	247	246	245	245	246
" " " 2d "	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	331	*339*	*332*	*331*	*332*	*332*	*333*	*332*	*331*	*331*	*332*
" 5th " 1st "	146	109	146	146	146	146	146	146	145	146	146
" " " 2d "	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
	340	*303*	*340*	*340*	*340*	*340*	*340*	*340*	*339*	*340*	*340*
Total vote of Bayonne,	2052	2102	2048	2041	2042	2036	2054	1850	2039	2042	2044

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown. Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep,	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
Bayonne, 1st Ward, 1st District,	121	120	109	126	129	128	126	128	128	126	127
" " " 2d "	108	104	96	103	103	102	103	104	105	103	102
	229	*224*	*205*	*229*	*232*	*230*	*229*	*232*	*233*	*229*	*229*
" 2d " 1st "	40	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
" " " 2d "	120	117	120	121	121	121	121	121	122	121	122
" " " 3d "	63	62	62	63	63	61	63	63	63	62	62
" " " 4th "	81	81	74	83	82	82	82	82	83	81	80
" " " 5th "	262	269	271	254	273	271	272	271	267	269	269
	566	*568*	*566*	*560*	*578*	*574*	*577*	*576*	*574*	*572*	*571*
" 3d " 1st "	303	302	288	306	305	304	305	305	305	297	304
" " " 2d "	169	169	165	171	172	171	171	171	170	167	168
	472	*471*	*453*	*477*	*477*	*475*	*476*	*476*	*475*	*464*	*472*
" 4th " 1st "	111	110	105	112	112	111	111	111	110	112	112
" " " 2d "	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	132	*131*	*126*	*133*	*133*	*132*	*132*	*132*	*131*	*133*	*133*
" 5th " 1st "	55	53	52	52	52	52	52	52	59	52	52
" " " 2d "	57	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	58	57	56
	112	*109*	*108*	*109*	*109*	*109*	*109*	*109*	*117*	*109*	*108*
Total vote of Bayonne,	1511	1503	1458	1508	1529	1520	1523	1525	1530	1507	1513

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
West Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	157	155	154	155	155	155	155	158	155	155	155
" " " " 2d "	196	196	195	196	198	196	196	195	196	199	196
" " " " 3d "	144	146	147	147	147	145	147	142	145	145	145
	497	*497*	*496*	*498*	*500*	*496*	*498*	*495*	*496*	*499*	*496*
" " 2d " 1st "	118	115	114	113	114	114	114	113	114	113	114
" " " " 2d "	149	148	148	147	148	143	147	147	147	147	148
" " " " 3d "	191	189	191	191	189	191	191	191	191	189	190
	458	*452*	*453*	*451*	*451*	*448*	*452*	*451*	*452*	*449*	*452*
" " 3d " 1st "	209	210	209	211	206	209	212	212	212	210	210
" " " " 2d "	285	286	286	286	284	284	284	285	286	286	286
	494	*496*	*495*	*497*	*490*	*493*	*496*	*497*	*498*	*496*	*496*
Total,	1449	1445	1444	1446	1441	1437	1446	1443	1446	1444	1444
Town of Union, 1st Ward, 1st District,	249	249	249	250	249	246	249	249	248	240	249
" " " " 2d "	168	166	165	166	167	166	166	167	167	170	164
" " 2d " 1st "	197	201	201	202	199	200	199	197	201	199	200
" " " " 2d "	211	211	210	211	209	210	206	211	211	206	211
" " 3d " 1st "	193	194	194	194	193	195	181	193	193	182	193
" " " " 2d "	176	176	172	176	174	174	167	166	177	157	177
	1194	*1197*	*1191*	*1199*	*1191*	*1191*	*1168*	*1183*	*1197*	*1154*	*1194*
West New York, 1st District,	87	88	86	87	86	85	86	85	82	78	72
" " 2d "	132	135	129	126	131	131	134	134	131	111	126
" " 3d "	199	200	200	200	200	200	250	200	199	186	200
	418	*423*	*415*	*413*	*417*	*416*	*420*	*419*	*412*	*375*	*398*

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
West Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	145	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
" " " " 2d "	67	66	66	68	67	68	67	67	65	63	66
" " " " 3d "	63	63	63	62	62	62	62	63	62	63	63
	275	*275*	*275*	*276*	*275*	*276*	*275*	*276*	*273*	*272*	*275*
" " 2d " 1st "	96	96	95	96	96	96	96	94	96	95	96
" " " " 2d "	105	104	106	106	111	106	104	108	105	104	105
" " " " 3d "	99	99	99	99	98	99	101	99	98	100	98
	300	*299*	*300*	*301*	*305*	*301*	*301*	*301*	*299*	*299*	*299*
" " 3d " 1st "	123	124	12	124	124	124	124	125	123	127	123
" " " " 2d "	104	102	100	103	102	100	101	103	101	103	102
	227	*226*	*221*	*227*	*226*	*224*	*225*	*228*	*224*	*230*	*225*
Total,	802	800	796	804	806	801	801	805	796	801	799
Town of Union, 1st Ward, 1st District,	78	76	88	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	75
" " " " 2d "	102	102	103	102	101	101	101	101	101	103	101
" " 2d " 1st "	82	72	72	72	74	72	72	72	72	80	72
" " " " 2d "	89	80	78	80	79	80	80	79	80	83	79
" " 3d " 1st "	96	71	70	68	71	69	69	70	69	72	69
" " " " 2d "	148	120	121	121	121	121	121	120	119	123	120
	597	*521*	*532*	*519*	*522*	*519*	*519*	*518*	*517*	*537*	*516*
West New York, 1st District,	98	99	97	99	99	99	97	99	97	132	98
" " 2d "	54	54	54	54	57	54	54	54	54	107	56
" " 3d "	69	67	67	67	68	67	67	66	67	80	67
	221	*220*	*218*	*220*	*224*	*220*	*218*	*219*	*218*	*319*	*221*

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly										
	Abbett, Dem.	Benny, Dem.	Murphy, Dem.	Brock, Dem.	Marks, Dem.	Carroll, Dem.	Tennant, Dem.	Fallon, Dem.	Vollers, Dem.	Walscheid, Dem.	Rice, Dem.
North Bergen, 1st District,	177	178	177	178	177	177	178	177	178	179	176
" 2d "	109	111	111	111	110	110	103	111	111	112	111
" 3d "	180	180	179	180	179	180	180	180	180	180	180
" 4th "	143	143	142	143	143	142	143	141	142	143	143
	609	*612*	*609*	*612*	*609*	*609*	*604*	*609*	*611*	*614*	*610*
Guttenburg, 1st District,	229	227	227	227	228	228	228	228	228	229	228
" 2d "	184	185	182	184	185	185	185	184	185	184	185
	413	*412*	*409*	*411*	*413*	*413*	*413*	*412*	*413*	*413*	*413*
Weehawken, North District,	186	183	182	182	182	182	182	182	178	185	180
" South "	182	182	182	182	174	182	178	179	146	179	165
	368	*365*	*364*	*364*	*356*	*364*	*360*	*361*	*324*	*364*	*345*
Harrison, 1st Ward,	158	158	158	159	158	159	158	158	158	157	132
" 2d "	110	110	110	110	108	110	106	110	105	110	109
" 3d "	190	189	190	190	190	190	188	190	189	189	140
" 4th " 1st District,	120	120	120	120	120	120	119	120	119	119	103
" " " 2d "	122	123	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	122	95
	700	*700*	*700*	*702*	*699*	*702*	*694*	*701*	*694*	*697*	*579*
Kearny, 1st Ward,	169	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	146
" 2d "	95	93	95	92	94	93	94	93	94	94	77
" 3d "	53	52	50	51	50	50	54	50	50	50	59
" 4th "	79	70	77	78	78	78	78	78	83	79	66
	396	*392*	*389*	*389*	*390*	*389*	*394*	*389*	*395*	*391*	*348*
East Newark,	160	161	162	162	161	162	157	162	162	161	137
Total vote in county,	28686	28757	28674	28143	28327	28461	28699	28307	28345	28362	28260

Hudson County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued										
	Womelsdorf, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.	Connolly, Rep.	Brown, Rep.	Laws, Rep.	Abbey, Rep.	Van Sant, Rep.	Swain, Rep.	James, Rep.	Burkart, Rep.	Davis, Rep.
North Bergen, 1st District,	81	80	79	80	81	80	80	80	79	81	79
" 2d "	120	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	105	107
" 3d "	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
" 4th "	50	49	49	49	52	49	50	49	49	49	49
	285	*270*	*269*	*270*	*274*	*270*	*271*	*270*	*269*	*269*	*269*
Guttenburg, 1st District,	73	72	73	73	73	73	73	72	73	72	73
" 2d "	53	50	52	50	50	50	50	49	50	53	50
	126	*122*	*125*	*123*	*123*	*123*	*123*	*121*	*123*	*125*	*123*
Weehawken, North District,	213	212	208	211	211	211	211	211	210	206	211
" South "	166	140	160	139	139	139	139	139	141	139	136
	379	*352*	*368*	*350*	*350*	*350*	*350*	*350*	*351*	*345*	*347*
Harrison, 1st Ward,	50	50	56	49	50	50	52	50	50	50	61
" 2d "	38	28	29	28	28	28	28	27	28	28	27
" 3d "	203	188	192	188	188	188	189	188	188	188	204
" 4th " 1st District,	84	83	87	83	84	83	83	83	83	83	87
" " " 2d "	115	114	123	114	114	114	114	114	115	114	123
	490	*463*	*487*	*462*	*464*	*463*	*466*	*462*	*464*	*463*	*502*
Kearny, 1st Ward,	292	292	310	292	292	292	291	292	292	292	291
" 2d "	208	208	211	209	209	209	209	208	208	207	211
" 3d "	207	209	194	209	210	208	210	209	207	204	209
" 4th "	258	255	256	255	257	257	257	257	257	247	253
	965	*964*	*971*	*965*	*968*	*966*	*967*	*966*	*964*	*950*	*964*
East Newark,	107	100	118	100	99	99	98	100	100	98	98
Total vote in county,	18897	18068	17955	18001	18105	17986	17900	17956	17928	17750	17894

Prohibition vote 329; Social-Labor, 1056; Ind. Labor, 562.

Hunterdon County.

	Assembly					
	Wilson, Rep.	Creveling, Rep.	Blackwell, Dem.	Laudenberger, Dem.	Bowen, Pro.	Apgar, Pro.
Alexandria,	74	83	154	136	8	8
East Bethlehem,	33	41	65	49	1	1
West Bethlehem,	58	83	146	120	5	4
Clinton,	203	232	302	268	29	28
Clinton Borough,	104	112	94	82	. .	. .
Delaware,	112	121	273	266	31	30
East Amwell,	134	143	195	187	3	3
Franklin,	77	81	180	174	16	16
Frenchtown,	102	104	89	93	16	16
High Bridge,	158	160	118	116	11	10
Holland,	121	122	142	136	7	7
Kingwood,	127	136	148	134	12	11
Lambertville, 1st Ward,	62	63	171	170	3	3
" 2d "	140	142	134	131	4	4
" 3d "	205	210	209	204	12	12
	407	*415*	*514*	*505*	*19*	*19*
East Lebanon,	73	75	114	102	18	20
West Lebanon,	103	105	106	102	8	8
East Raritan,	177	188	269	256	14	14
West Raritan,	174	188	310	296	19	21
North Readington,	133	134	208	205	20	20
South Readington,	104	107	151	145	9	10
East Tewksbury,	68	67	159	160	12	12
West Tewksbury,	72	79	150	139	11	11
Union,	89	115	109	73	2	3
West Amwell,	81	82	78	77	3	3
Junction Borough,	107	103	103	109	7	7
Stockton Borough,	60	58	72	69	8	5
Total vote in county,	2951	3134	4249	3999	289	287

Mercer County.

	Assembly											
	Fleming, Rep	Wood, Rep.	Rees, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Walsh, Dem.	Marshall, Dem.	Messler, Pro.	Anderson, Pro.	Case, Pro.	Scheeder, Soc. Lab.	Weigel, Soc. Lab.	Krueger, Soc. Lab.
City of Trenton—												
1st Precint, 1st Ward,	249	259	246	83	77	79	8	8	8	. .	. .	. .
2d " " "	187	190	185	72	71	73	10	10	10	. .	. .	. .
3d " " "	213	215	214	129	132	125	15	15	15	2	2	2
	649	*664*	*645*	*284*	*280*	*277*	*33*	*33*	*33*	*2*	*2*	*2*
1st Precinct, 2d Ward,	202	205	200	126	126	122	3	3	2	. .	. .	. .
2d " " "	321	326	319	142	139	138	16	16	16	2	2	2
	523	*531*	*519*	*268*	*265*	*260*	*19*	*19*	*18*	*2*	*2*	*2*
1st Precinct, 3d Ward,	195	199	192	100	100	100	4	4	3	1	1	1
2d " " "	183	186	184	65	66	65	7	7	7	. .	. .	. .
3d " " "	111	109	110	113	115	115	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th " " "	135	134	135	162	163	161	7	7	7	5	5	5
	624	*628*	*621*	*440*	*444*	*441*	*19*	*19*	*18*	*7*	*7*	*7*
1st Precinct, 4th Ward,	134	134	135	131	131	131	8	8	8	2	2	2
2d " " "	127	127	127	106	106	106	2	2	2	. .	. .	. .
3d " " "	109	110	109	131	132	135	5	5	5	2	2	2
4th " " "	117	121	120	103	102	108	6	6	6	3	3	3
	487	*492*	*491*	*471*	*471*	*480*	*21*	*21*	*21*	*7*	*7*	*7*
1st Precinct, 5th Ward,	147	145	146	193	194	193	10	10	10	16	18	16
2d " " "	124	123	124	90	90	90	3	3	3	5	5	5
3d " " "	182	184	184	149	149	148	4	4	4	6	6	6
4th " " "	250	249	251	169	170	170	3	3	3	13	13	13
	703	*701*	*705*	*601*	*603*	*601*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*40*	*40*	*40*

Mercer County—Continued.

	Assembly											
	Fleming, Rep.	Wood, Rep.	Rees, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Walsh, Dem.	Marshall, Dem.	Messler, Pro.	Anderson, Pro.	Case, Pro.	Scheeder, Soc. Lab.	Weigel, Soc. Lab.	Krueger, Soc. Lab.
City of Trenton—												
1st Precinct, 6th Ward,	142	144	144	109	102	111	8	7	7	1	1	1
2d " " "	76	74	72	135	135	139	3	3	3	3	3	3
	218	*218*	*216*	*244*	*237*	*250*	*11*	*11*	*10*	*4*	*4*	*4*
1st Precinct, 7th Ward,	190	190	189	104	104	104	8	8	7	1	1	1
2d " " "	282	284	282	55	55	57	11	11	11	. .	. .	. .
3d " " "	171	173	169	102	98	102	18	18	18	2	2	2
	643	*647*	*640*	*261*	*257*	*263*	*37*	*37*	*36*	*3*	*3*	*3*
1st Precinct, 8th Ward,	143	143	142	112	113	113	8	8	8	2	2	2
2d " " "	176	176	176	79	79	79	7	7	7	4	4	4
	319	*319*	*318*	*191*	*192*	*192*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1st Precinct, 9th Ward,	244	242	232	94	92	96	8	8	8	5	5	5
2d " " "	204	202	198	90	88	89	8	8	8	7	7	7
3d " " "	193	192	193	139	136	139	11	11	10	3	3	3
4th " " "	144	144	141	64	61	60	7	7	7	. .	. .	. .
	785	*780*	*764*	*387*	*377*	*384*	*34*	*34*	*33*	*15*	*15*	*15*
1st Precinct, 10th Ward,	278	282	274	102	103	104	14	14	14	2	2	2
2d " " "	174	175	170	127	127	128	13	13	13	3	3	3
3d " " "	219	220	209	104	104	115	12	12	12	4	4	4
	671	*677*	*653*	*333*	*334*	*347*	*39*	*39*	*39*	*9*	*9*	*9*

Mercer County—Continued.

	Assembly											
	Fleming, Rep.	Wood, Rep.	Rees, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Walsh, Dem.	Marshall, Dem	Messler, Pro.	Anderson, Pro,	Case, Pro.	Scheeder, Soc. Lab.	Weigel, Soc. Lab.	Krueger, Soc. Lab.
City of Trenton—												
1st Precinct, 11th Ward,	211	210	199	168	168	184	13	13	12	11	12	12
2d " " "	199	201	214	144	139	124	10	10	9	8	8	6
3d " " "	205	205	206	151	140	157	3	3	3	22	22	22
	615	*616*	*619*	*463*	*447*	*465*	*26*	*26*	*24*	*41*	*42*	*40*
12th Ward,	265	266	263	77	79	79	6	6	6	6	6	6
	265	*266*	*263*	*77*	*79*	*79*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1st Precinct, 13th Ward,	296	296	292	166	164	167	14	14	14	3	3	3
2d " " "	196	193	193	88	86	86	24	25	25	1	1	1
3d " " "	154	154	152	96	97	97	11	11	11	1	1	1
	646	*643*	*637*	*350*	*347*	*350*	*49*	*50*	*50*	*5*	*5*	*5*
Total vote of Trenton,	*7148*	*7182*	*7091*	*4370*	*4333*	*4389*	*329*	*329*	*323*	*147*	*148*	*146*
Hopewell, East District,	118	117	115	66	64	66	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .
" Central "	134	128	127	68	68	64	2	2	1	1	1	1
" West "	203	175	172	39	37	42	1	2	2	1	1	1
Hopewell Borough,	105	107	107	86	85	86	4	4	4	. .	. .	. .
Pennington Borough,	116	112	111	46	46	46	8	8	8	1	2	1
Princeton Township,	111	111	111	93	93	93	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .
Princeton Borough, 1st District,	346	349	345	164	164	161	7	7	7	3	3	3
" " 2d "	281	285	282	178	178	178	14	13	13	2	2	2
	627	*634*	*627*	*342*	*342*	*339*	*21*	*20*	*20*	*5*	*5*	*5*

Mercer County—Continued.

	Assembly											
	Fleming, Rep.	Wood, Rep.	Rees, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Walsh, Dem.	Marshall, Dem.	Messler, Pro.	Anderson, Pro.	Case, Pro.	Scheeder, Soc. Lab	Weigel, Soc. Lab.	Krueger, Soc. Lab.
Hamilton Township—												
North District,	251	250	249	73	70	71	15	15	15	1	1	1
South "	180	187	183	94	84	84	17	17	16	. .	. .	. .
West "	121	121	110	49	49	63	8	8	8	3	3	3
East Windsor Township,	152	153	153	53	53	53	5	4	4	2	2	2
Hightstown Borough,	234	230	233	120	121	121	28	28	28	1	1	1
Ewing Township, 1st District,	231	228	227	60	63	59	4	4	4	4	4	4
" " 2d "	231	230	214	99	110	100	7	7	7	4	4	4
Lawrence,	246	245	242	80	80	80	4	4	4	. .	. .	. .
Washington,	198	199	199	89	88	88	5	5	5	. .	. .	. .
West Windsor,	196	196	196	102	102	102	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .
Total vote of county,	10602	10600	10467	5929	5888	5946	467	466	458	170	172	169

Middlesex County.

	Assembly											
	Lyon, Rep.	Groves, Rep.	Montgomery, Rep.	Dougherty, Dem.	Clayton, Dem.	Farrell, Dem.	Anderson, Bryan Dem	Donnelly, Bryan Dem.	Smith, Bryan Dem.	Sylvester, Pro.	Horner, Pro.	Dey, Pro.
Perth Amboy, 1st Ward,	163	159	157	93	98	100	7	6	7	5	5	5
" " 2d "	218	206	108	107	118	114	9	9	9	4	4	5
" " 3d "	280	272	271	159	161	154	24	26	26	11	11	11
" " 4th "	155	156	156	84	85	86	24	24	24	2	3	3
" " 5th "	101	99	98	127	129	125	20	30	30	3	3	3
" " 6th "	189	181	181	123	123	117	32	32	33	3	3	3
	1106	*1073*	*971*	*693*	*714*	*696*	*126*	*127*	*129*	*28*	*29*	*30*
Woodbridge, 1st Precinct,	246	236	216	137	147	170	12	12	12	5	5	5
" 2d "	155	144	140	132	137	138	6	7	7	3	3	3
" 3d "	148	148	148	170	143	180	3	3	3	3	3	3
	549	*528*	*504*	*439*	*457*	*488*	*21*	*22*	*22*	*11*	*11*	*11*
Raritan, 1st Precinct,	156	155	156	161	160	157	7	7	7	11	12	12
" 2d "	139	142	140	139	142	141	6	6	6	14	14	14
" 3d "	183	187	187	108	104	103	3	2	4	4	4	4
	478	*484*	*483*	*408*	*406*	*401*	*16*	*15*	*17*	*29*	*30*	*30*
Piscataway,	291	291	290	218	219	218	5	5	5	7	7	7
Dunellen,	142	141	141	123	125	125	3	3	3	14	17	17
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	109	109	110	174	169	170	3	3	3	. .	. .	. .
" " " " 2d "	171	176	171	146	148	146	8	9	9	4	4	4
" " 2d " 1st "	318	318	310	287	288	306	19	10	11	1	1	1
" " " " 2d "	238	238	237	162	159	155	4	5	5	. .	. .	. .
" " 3d "	149	153	150	291	294	293	5	6	6	2	2	2
" " 4th "	116	114	120	160	151	146	. .	. .	. .	1	1	1
" " 5th " 1st Precinct,	401	406	398	245	249	241	17	18	18	4	4	4
" " " " 2d "	410	408	408	285	283	282	13	12	14	3	3	3
" " 6th " 1st "	288	296	294	405	397	394	12	12	12	. .	. .	. .
" " " " 2d "	280	278	279	268	268	264	12	13	13	2	2	2
	2480	*2496*	*2486*	*2423*	*2406*	*2397*	*84*	*88*	*91*	*17*	*17*	*17*

Middlesex County—Continued.

	Assembly											
	Lyon, Rep.	Groves, Rep.	Montgomery, Rep.	Dougherty, Dem.	Clayton. Dem.	Farrell, Dem.	Anderson, Bryan Dem.	Donnelly, Bryan Dem.	Smith, Bryan Dem.	Sylvester, Pro.	Horner, Pro.	Dey, Pro.
North Brunswick,	120	121	121	76	78	74	2	2	2	2	3	2
Milltown,	73	75	74	34	34	34	1	1	1	2	2	2
South River,	216	219	216	261	266	263	9	9	9	7	7	7
East Brunswick, 1st Precinct,	130	128	128	117	120	120	5	5	5	3	3	3
" " 2d "	102	99	105	133	163	153	4	4	4	2	2	2
Helmetta,	27	28	28	51	53	51	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
Cranbury,	268	262	255	84	115	85	2	2	2	16	15	15
Monroe,	228	235	172	125	202	123	. .	. .	. .	5	5	5
Jamesburg,	121	120	124	94	100	95	2	2	2	5	4	5
South Brunswick, 1st Precinct,	195	194	194	114	113	115	1	1	1	2	2	2
" " 2d "	142	145	145	89	94	91	2	2	2	3	3	3
South Amboy, 1st Precinct,	215	220	275	158	147	151	17	16	17	7	8	7
" " 2d "	213	216	242	140	136	131	11	13	13	2	2	. .
" " 3d "	166	167	196	147	131	133	21	21	21	2	2	2
	594	*603*	*713*	*445*	*414*	*415*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*11*	*13*	*9*
Madison,	106	105	111	220	222	216	3	3	3	9	9	9
Sayreville,	272	263	264	237	237	235	12	12	12	5	5	5
Total vote in county,	7640	7610	7425	6384	6538	6395	348	353	362	181	183	181

Social-Labor vote, 139.

Monmouth County.

	Senate			Assembly								
	Francis, Rep.	Johnston, Dem.	Shotwell, Pro.	Snyder, Rep.	Kirkbride, Rep.	Hyres, Rep.	Woolley, Dem.	Butcher, Dem.	Heyer, Dem.	Bird, Pro.	Ludlow, Pro.	Brown, Pro.
Atlantic Township,	162	208	2	161	161	163	213	210	210	2	2	2
Eatontown, 1st District,	205	101	5	193	197	195	111	119	105	5	5	5
" 2d "	134	140	6	141	144	144	134	132	135	6	6	6
Freehold, 1st District,	171	319	3	186	186	199	301	304	299	4	4	4
" 2d "	166	251	4	172	172	199	237	240	234	4	4	4
" 3d "	240	322	1	259	260	293	290	309	287	1	1	1
	577	*892*	*8*	*1112*	*1120*	*1193*	*1286*	*1314*	*1270*	*22*	*22*	*22*
Howell, East District,	231	224	9	243	233	249	204	230	206	8	8	10
" West "	142	189	4	124	136	154	180	207	181	4	4	4
Holmdel,	108	201	3	107	97	99	196	198	230	3	3	3
Manalapan Township,	197	202	1	202	201	204	198	201	199	1	1	1
Englishtown Borough,	55	62	1	58	57	59	58	61	60	1	1	1
Matawan Borough,	182	141	4	181	179	174	149	145	142	4	4	4
" Township,	121	212	6	118	119	118	215	214	214	6	6	6
Middletown, 1st District,	210	178	3	218	220	219	166	171	172	2	2	2
" 2d "	217	148	4	228	201	195	149	162	148	5	5	5
" 3d "	254	132	29	247	245	244	133	133	131	34	36	33
" 4th "	114	100	8	119	97	97	98	111	106	7	7	7
	795	*558*	*44*	*812*	*763*	*755*	*546*	*577*	*557*	*48*	*50*	*47*
Atlantic Highlands Borough,	186	104	4	224	184	183	94	94	100	6	6	1
Millstone,	215	204	6	207	213	223	208	207	203	6	6	6
Marlboro,	165	317	1	170	169	170	313	313	310	1	1	1

Monmouth County—Continued.

	—Senate—			—Assembly—								
	Francis, Rep.	Johnston, Dem.	Shotwell, Pro.	Snyder, Rep.	Kirkbride, Rep.	Hyres, Rep.	Woolley, Dem.	Butcher, Dem.	Heyer, Dem.	Bird, Pro.	Ludlow, Pro.	Brown, Pro.
Asbury Park, 1st Ward,	231	176	11	249	274	247	152	162	142	10	9	10
" " 2d "	224	85	10	230	252	231	67	72	69	6	6	6
	455	*261*	*21*	*479*	*526*	*478*	*219*	*234*	*211*	*16*	*15*	*16*
Neptune Township, 1st District,	297	151	21	318	318	312	137	144	132	21	19	21
" " 2d "	384	233	18	402	400	404	214	218	209	17	16	18
" " 3d "	238	214	14	242	262	241	198	206	195	15	14	14
	919	*598*	*53*	*962*	*980*	*957*	*549*	*568*	*536*	*53*	*49*	*53*
Bradley Beach Borough,	112	58	8	119	114	119	51	54	49	8	8	8
Neptune City Borough,	70	124	6	82	81	80	113	111	111	6	6	6
Ocean Township, 1st District,	275	74	. .	59	264	263	295	85	85	. .	. .	. .
" " 2d "	112	137	3	114	115	115	142	137	136	2	3	3
" " 3d "	258	274	14	248	270	263	269	265	263	14	14	14
" " 4th "	241	40	5	164	189	170	143	87	87	5	5	5
" " 5th "	336	230	3	144	308	297	425	255	255	3	3	3
" " 6th "	299	153	5	168	292	284	298	160	159	5	5	5
	1521	*908*	*30*	*897*	*1438*	*1392*	*1572*	*989*	*985*	*29*	*30*	*30*
Sea Bright Borough,	85	126	3	109	111	105	107	102	104	3	3	3
Allenhurst.	24	3	. .	25	25	25	2	2	2	. .	. .	. .
Deal Borough,	14	11	2	15	21	15	8	8	8	2	2	2
Raritan, 1st District,	191	206	13	195	191	195	194	204	214	13	13	12
" 2d "	235	222	17	249	244	247	214	218	217	18	16	17
" 3d "	85	121	2	84	86	86	120	118	120	2	3	2

Monmouth County—Continued.

	Senate			Assembly								
	Francis, Rep.	Johnston, Dem.	Shotwell, Pro.	Snyder, Rep.	Kirkbride, Rep.	Hyres, Rep.	Woolley, Dem.	Butcher, Dem.	Heyer, Dem.	Bird, Pro.	Ludlow, Pro.	Brown, Pro.
Shrewsbury, Eastern,	142	245	4	149	163	164	240	226	228	4	4	4
" Southern,	136	239	7	186	186	182	190	191	193	7	7	7
" Middle,	212	252	7	261	269	263	197	199	209	8	8	7
" Western,	238	240	9	274	273	268	205	214	215	8	7	8
" West Red Bank,	102	155	4	120	124	121	138	136	144	4	4	4
	830	*1131*	*31*	*990*	*1015*	*998*	*970*	*966*	*989*	*31*	*30*	*30*
Upper Freehold, 1st District,	153	178	4	156	157	160	172	179	175	4	4	4
" " 2d "	82	67	9	84	83	84	65	66	65	9	9	9
Allentown Borough,	107	68	18	113	112	113	60	64	60	19	19	19
Wall, 1st District,	157	242	5	149	147	148	254	257	254	5	5	5
" 2d "	154	144	6	150	155	152	148	149	150	6	6	6
Manasquan Borough,	158	170	13	173	172	170	159	166	161	13	13	13
North Spring Lake Borough,	38	30	2	35	35	34	35	36	35	1	1	1
Spring Lake Beach Borough,	39	26	2	35	40	38	30	27	27	2	2	2
Belmar Borough,	121	49	10	118	121	121	58	51	52	9	9	8
Total vote in county,	9025	8499	359	8777	9325	9298	8747	8330	8197	359	355	352
Plurality,	*526*											

Morris County.

	Assembly					
	Welsh, Rep.	Garrison, Rep.	Bram, Dem.	Bartley, Dem.	McKinnon, Pro	Miller, Pro.
Boonton, East District,	222	217	108	126	13	15
" West "	239	239	186	189	5	5
Chatham,	58	54	47	37	. .	1
Chatham Borough,	154	145	78	68	11	12
Chester,	89	89	213	216	4	4
Dover, 1st District	159	161	95	98	44	42
" 2d "	135	133	71	74	25	24
" 3d "	143	143	98	99	17	17
" 4th "	182	180	69	71	32	33
	619	*617*	*333*	*342*	*118*	*116*
Florham Park Borough,	53	52	51	51	1	1
Hanover, North District,	106	106	40	40	5	5
" South "	157	155	98	97	8	7
" West "	87	79	83	79	5	5
	350	*340*	*221*	*216*	*18*	*17*
Jefferson,	103	103	67	67	9	9
Madison Borough, North District,	121	117	183	178	11	11
" " South "	203	203	190	172	11	11
Mendham,	146	141	124	126	18	18
Montville,	140	140	41	41	10	11
Morris,	180	179	150	148	13	13
Morristown, 1st Ward, 1st District	141	139	77	76	8	7
" " " 2d "	157	154	125	124	13	13
" 2d " 1st "	97	98	121	122	13	13
" " " 2d "	125	122	154	154	14	14
" 3d " 1st "	150	149	130	128	14	13
" " " 2d "	132	130	88	89	14	13
" 4th "	179	177	188	186	5	5
	981	*969*	*883*	*879*	*81*	*78*
Mount Arlington Borough,	44	43	25	25	1	1
Mount Olive,	99	62	108	150	7	4
Netcong Borough,	60	60	32	36	7	7
Passaic,	120	121	172	169	11	11
Pequannock, 1st District,	137	135	36	35	2	2
" 2d "	189	187	125	125	9	9
Port Oram Borough,	102	102	75	75	33	33
Randolph,	113	113	189	191	12	13
Rockaway Borough,	128	134	57	71	109	59
Rockaway, North District,	77	89	130	124	24	23
" West "	100	100	74	74	6	6
" South "	75	79	67	72	16	10
	252	*268*	*271*	*270*	*46*	*39*
Roxbury, Succasunna District,	163	162	158	160	17	17
" Morris "	55	56	31	36	7	7
Washington, North District,	100	78	52	71	9	9
" South "	210	166	86	128	12	15
Total vote in county,	5430	5292	4295	4398	605	548

Ocean County.

	—Assembly—		
	Carr, Rep.	Steelman, Dem.	Bunnell. Pro.
Bay Head,	18	13	3
Beach Haven,	28	6	3
Berkeley,	77	58	6
Brick, East District,	103	67	9
" Middle District,	200	50	1
Dover,	360	149	13
Eagleswood,	66	49	8
Harvey Cedars,	5	5	. . .
Island Heights,	25	17	6
Jackson,	126	150	29
Lacey,	91	31	3
Lakewood,	251	134	15
Lavallette,	3	4	.
Little Egg Harbor,	88	130	17
Long Beach,	23	4	1
Manchester,	73	87	2
Ocean,	54	47	3
Point Pleasant Beach,	97	44	5
Plumsted,	181	106	5
Sea Side Park,	9	3	1
Stafford,	132	35	4
Surf City,	7	2	. . .
Union,	175	58	9
Total vote in county,	2192	1249	143
Plurality,	*943*		

Passaic County.

	Assembly											
	Lewis, Rep.	King, Rep.	Staller, Rep.	Berry, Rep.	Kennell, Dem.	Quigley, Dem.	Klenert, Dem.	Cabell, Dem.	Walsh, Pro.	Mandeville, Pro.	Van Dyk, Pro.	Rowland, Pro.
Paterson, 1st Ward, 1st District,	187	179	179	182	72	74	78	70	5	6	6	6
" " 2d "	213	207	210	215	70	72	79	67	6	8	11	8
" " 3d "	311	306	312	314	52	53	53	52	9	8	12	7
" " 4th "	119	113	116	113	57	59	57	57	8	9	9	9
	830	*805*	*817*	*824*	*251*	*258*	*267*	*246*	*30*	*31*	*38*	*30*
" 2d Ward, 1st District,	197	186	189	173	84	88	93	74	7	7	7	7
" " 2d "	209	198	199	198	80	79	79	78	8	8	8	8
" " 3d "	181	177	177	174	104	104	111	105	7	7	8	7
" " 4th "	209	197	204	202	110	116	110	109	12	11	11	11
" " 5th "	134	135	133	134	66	65	61	64	11	11	11	11
	930	*893*	*902*	*881*	*444*	*452*	*454*	*430*	*45*	*44*	*45*	*44*
" 3d Ward, 1st District,	144	134	139	124	109	121	136	104	3	4	4	4
" " 2d "	215	212	197	211	102	105	127	97	5	5	5	5
" " 3d "	383	356	352	343	128	134	137	125	11	10	10	10
" " 4th "	251	276	221	282	77	141	143	79	9	7	8	7
" " 5th "	293	280	284	276	195	200	189	183	11	10	14	10
" " 6th "	139	138	143	141	83	86	85	83	1	1	1	1
	1425	*1396*	*1336*	*1377*	*694*	*787*	*817*	*671*	*40*	*37*	*42*	*37*
" 4th Ward, 1st District,	112	106	114	103	48	50	57	47	6	6	6	6
" " 2d "	174	168	162	167	68	69	69	68	3	3	3	3
" " 3d "	260	294	249	250	52	51	51	51	4	3	3	3
" " 4th "	187	173	179	177	60	68	63	64	3	3	3	3
" " 5th "	390	374	385	378	65	67	66	63	8	8	8	8
" " 6th "	226	211	222	220	32	44	30	30	4	3	4	3
	1349	*1281*	*1311*	*1295*	*325*	*349*	*336*	*323*	*28*	*26*	*27*	*26*

Passaic County—Continued.

ASSEMBLY—Continued

	Lewis, Rep.	King, Rep.	Stellar, Rep.	Berry, Rep.	Kennell, Dem.	Quigley, Dem.	Klenert, Dem.	Cabell, Dem.	Walsh, Pro.	Mandeville, Pro.	Van Dyk, Pro.	Rowland, Pro.
Paterson, 5th Ward, 1st District,	131	131	130	121	161	176	159	160	7	5	5	5
" " 2d "	155	154	154	162	108	121	112	110	8	8	8	8
" " 3d "	72	95	69	61	195	215	181	184	. .	. .	. .	. .
" " 4th "	231	233	234	225	189	198	193	186	13	13	13	13
	589	*613*	*587*	*569*	*653*	*710*	*645*	*640*	*28*	*26*	*26*	*26*
" 6th Ward, 1st District,	130	129	123	89	79	101	85	80	2	2	2	2
" " 2d "	56	56	56	41	173	177	178	171	3	4	4	3
	186	*185*	*179*	*130*	*252*	*278*	*263*	*251*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*5*
" 7th Ward, 1st District,	85	100	93	73	216	231	222	208	. .	. .	. .	. .
" " 2d "	77	83	69	65	146	172	135	148	. .	. .	. .	. .
" " 3d "	126	126	128	122	170	117	119	116	5	5	5	5
	288	*309*	*290*	*260*	*482*	*520*	*476*	*472*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
" 8th Ward, 1st District,	105	115	111	86	181	210	170	178	2	2	2	2
" " 2d "	97	103	88	65	237	252	209	231	2	2	3	3
" " 3d "	109	71	105	95	315	388	312	308	1	1	1	1
" " 4th "	139	144	134	128	237	253	232	226	8	8	9	8
" " 5th "	146	150	139	134	169	187	171	165	4	4	4	4
	596	*583*	*577*	*508*	*1139*	*1290*	*1094*	*1108*	*17*	*17*	*19*	*18*
Vote in Paterson.	*6193*	*6065*	*5999*	*5844*	*4240*	*4644*	*4352*	*4141*	*198*	*192*	*208*	*191*
Passaic, 1st Ward, 1st District,	122	172	111	116	80	110	92	91	5	5	5	5
" " 2d "	68	127	56	63	72	87	75	36	2	2	2	2
" " 3d "	76	110	72	78	50	57	53	19	1	1	1	1
	266	*409*	*239*	*257*	*202*	*254*	*220*	*146*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*

Passaic County—Continued.

	Assembly—Continued											
	Lewis, Rep.	King, Rep.	Stellar, Rep.	Berry, Rep.	Kennell, Dem.	Quigley, Dem.	Klenert, Dem.	Cabell, Dem.	Walsh, Pro.	Mandeville, Pro.	Van Dyk, Pro.	Rowland, Pro.
Passaic, 2d Ward, 1st Disrtict,	178	156	171	164	138	65	61	62	13	16	15	16
" " 2d "	166	161	165	163	54	39	26	28	4	6	4	4
	344	*317*	*336*	*327*	*192*	*104*	*87*	*90*	*17*	*20*	*19*	*20*
" 3d Ward,	261	225	238	242	126	40	42	36	11	11	12	12
" 4th Ward, 1st District,	106	159	99	104	110	97	80	81	4	5	5	5
" " 2d "	225	222	209	210	105	58	49	50	8	7	7	8
	331	*381*	*308*	*314*	*215*	*155*	*129*	*131*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*13*
Vote in Passaic,	*1202*	*1332*	*1121*	*1140*	*733*	*553*	*478*	*403*	*48*	*51*	*51*	*53*
Pompton Lakes Borough,	48	47	41	46	24	24	24	33	1	1	2	2
Hawthorne Borough,	124	115	119	120	40	40	41	38	4	4	4	4
Totowa Borough,	28	20	20	28	9	8	14	12	. .	. .	. .	. .
West Milford Township,	181	181	181	168	45	45	45	55	10	10	10	9
Pompton Township,	138	123	133	92	70	71	70	122	4	4	4	4
Manchester Township, 1st District,	116	112	115	112	56	59	53	64	4	3	5	3
" " 2d "	81	67	79	78	29	30	34	34	2	2	5	2
Acquackanonk Twp., 1st District,	224	187	212	242	94	117	58	70	5	4	5	6
" " 2d "	52	44	51	40	90	96	84	84	. .	. .	. .	. .
Little Falls Township,	127	126	125	126	62	65	58	63	4	4	4	4
Wayne Township,	77	75	78	76	47	47	46	48	3	3	3	3
Total vote in county,	8591	8494	8274	8112	5541	5799	5357	5167	288	278	301	281

Social-Labor vote, 826; Am. Dem., 262; Ind.-Soc., 114.

Salem County.

	—Senate—			—Assembly—		
	Miller, Rep.	Strimple, Dem.	Lindsey, Pro.	Blohm, Rep.	Edwards, Dem.	Biggs, Pro.
Alloway,	199	209	13	168	236	16
Elsinboro,	59	54	3	66	47	3
Elmer,	79	147	24	81	150	16
Lower Alloways Creek,	203	141	11	240	104	10
Lower Penns Neck,	119	173	27	118	177	27
Mannington,	238	178	8	235	181	8
Oldmans,	129	224	8	172	179	8
Pennsgrove,	181	256	25	209	223	23
Pilesgrove,	222	177	8	228	171	7
Pittsgrove,	186	196	11	175	208	8
Quinton,	226	92	17	232	85	19
Upper Penns Neck,	48	139	8	55	133	6
Upper Pittsgrove,	260	190	16	263	190	15
Woodstown,	207	152	19	225	131	23
Salem, East Ward, 1st Precinct,	164	109	5	165	108	5
" " " 2d "	272	239	41	272	239	42
" West " 1st "	159	142	11	164	140	11
" " " 2d "	123	192	12	125	191	13
	718	*682*	*69*	*726*	*678*	*71*
Vote in county,	3074	3010	267	3193	2893	260
Plurality,	*64*			*300*		

Somerset County.

	—Senate—		—Assembly—			
	Reed, Rep.	Bergen, Dem.	Lunger, Pro.	Cooper, Rep.	Du Four, Dem.	Quick, Pro.
Bedminster,	144	206	12	138	218	12
Bernards, 1st District	216	213	15	226	205	16
" 2d "	75	100	4	73	103	4
Branchburg, 1st District,	91	51	2	92	48	3
" 2d "	93	35	3	89	41	3
Bridgewater, 1st District,	184	228	9	271	145	11
" 2d "	155	162	10	182	136	10
" 3d "	163	104	4	158	108	4
" 4th "	267	219	9	305	187	9
" 5th "	219	108	7	231	98	9
" 6th "	49	62	7	48	62	8
	1037	*883*	*46*	*1195*	*736*	*51*
Bound Brook Borough,	236	154	22	240	155	23
Franklin, 1st District,	131	70	5	130	70	5
" 2d "	172	108	17	149	121	18
" 3d "	126	75	2	137	66	2
	429	*253*	*24*	*416*	*257*	*25*
Hillsboro, 1st District,	163	131	5	151	142	5
" 2d "	139	94	7	144	89	7
Millstone Borough,	42	17	. .	45	14	. .
Montgomery,	169	89	2	168	91	3
Rocky Hill Borough,	42	21	1	31	31	1
North Plainfield Township,	64	67	6	88	43	6
North Plainfield, 1st District,	367	127	14	363	133	15
" " 2d "	289	142	13	316	125	11
Warren,	110	116	3	157	69	4
Total vote in county,	3706	2699	179	3932	2500	189
Plurality,	*1007*					

Sussex County.

	Assembly			
	DeKay, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Roy, Pro.	Strader, Soc. Lab.
Andover,	58	131	6	8
Branchville,	50	57	21	1
Brooklyn,	12	21	. .	. .
Byram,	112	81	14	4
Deckertown,	174	124	13	3
Frankford,	72	131	21	. .
Green,	58	76	1	2
Hampton,	87	114	2	2
Hardyston,	232	190	10	5
Lafayette,	112	94	1	. .
Montague,	80	85	. .	. .
Newton, 1st District,	201	187	15	17
" 2d "	195	289	13	31
Sandyston,	92	177	3	1
Sparta, North,	91	99	4	2
" South,	113	140	6	1
Stillwater,	118	160	. .	1
Vernon,	184	124	5	4
Wallpack,	29	75	3	. .
Wantage, North,	91	130	4	. .
" South,	96	146	9	2
Total vote in county,	2257	2631	151	84
Plurality,		374		

Union County.

	Senate				Assembly					
	Cross, Rep.	Hillman, Dem.	Massett, Pro.	Burns, Soc. Lab.	Meeker, Rep.	Smith, Rep.	Foote, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	Swain, Dem.	Reiss, Dem.
Elizabeth—										
1st Ward, 1st District,	41	168	3	17	44	45	43	161	167	167
" " 2d "	65	190	3	7	60	59	61	196	189	196
" " 3d "	61	109	2	8	55	58	55	115	110	114
	167	*467*	*8*	*32*	*159*	*162*	*159*	*472*	*466*	*477*
2d Ward, 1st District,	71	172	5	11	69	68	63	166	175	179
" " 2d "	148	104	5	7	148	142	139	99	108	113
	219	*276*	*10*	*18*	*217*	*210*	*202*	*265*	*283*	*292*
3d Ward, 1st District,	137	213	. .	30	138	135	136	209	210	214
" " 2d "	203	131	6	29	196	201	193	123	129	140
	340	*344*	*6*	*59*	*334*	*336*	*329*	*332*	*339*	*354*
4th Ward, 1st District,	127	144	4	8	130	129	125	140	141	150
" " 2d "	169	94	3	6	162	166	166	101	99	103
	296	*238*	*7*	*14*	*292*	*295*	*291*	*241*	*240*	*253*
5th Ward, 1st District,	212	160	5	24	204	203	203	161	163	170
" " 2d "	146	106	3	9	144	146	147	108	105	105
	358	*266*	*8*	*33*	*348*	*349*	*350*	*269*	*268*	*275*
6th Ward, 1st District,	132	188	3	1	131	129	128	190	188	189
" " 2d "	138	86	5	1	129	134	134	89	86	88
	270	*274*	*8*	*2*	*260*	*263*	*262*	*279*	*274*	*277*
7th Ward, 1st District,	106	175	1	14	103	106	100	172	172	185
" " 2d "	139	109	3	14	139	140	135	106	108	112
	245	*284*	*4*	*28*	*242*	*246*	*235*	*278*	*280*	*297*

Union County—Continued.

	Senate				Assembly					
	Cross, Rep.	Hillman, Dem.	Massett, Pro.	Burns, Soc. Lab.	Meeker, Rep.	Smith, Rep.	Foote, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	Swain, Dem.	Reiss, Dem.
Elizabeth—										
8th Ward, 1st District,	218	140	5	1	210	217	211	138	143	145
" " 2d "	193	94	10	1	194	187	182	89	96	105
" " 3d "	220	251	3	11	223	214	202	247	253	271
	631	*485*	*18*	*13*	*627*	*618*	*595*	*474*	*492*	*521*
9th Ward, 1st District,	201	156	6	5	189	200	198	149	154	166
" " 2d "	130	199	3	2	128	127	126	197	200	205
	331	*355*	*9*	*7*	*317*	*327*	*324*	*346*	*354*	*371*
10th Ward,	320	107	11	2	299	306	306	114	116	128
11th Ward, 1st District,	259	95	9	5	293	261	264	76	82	95
" " 2d "	193	67	3	1	177	190	192	71	76	73
	452	*162*	*12*	*6*	*470*	*451*	*456*	*147*	*158*	*168*
12th Ward, 1st District,	206	44	5	2	200	205	206	44	47	46
" " 2d "	156	125	5	3	144	152	150	126	130	133
	362	*169*	*10*	*5*	*344*	*357*	*356*	*170*	*177*	*179*
Total vote of Elizabeth,	*3991*	*3427*	*111*	*219*	*3309*	*3920*	*3865*	*3387*	*3447*	*3592*
Plainfield—										
1st Ward, 1st District,	272	133	5	4	269	268	262	134	138	141
" " 2d "	91	55	2	4	89	88	89	55	54	55
	363	*188*	*7*	*8*	*358*	*356*	*351*	*189*	*192*	*196*

Union County—Continued.

	Senate				Assembly					
	Cross, Rep.	Hillman, Dem.	Massett, Pro.	Burns, Soc. Lab.	Meeker, Rep.	Smith, Rep.	Foote, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	Swain, Dem.	Reiss, Dem.
Plainfield—										
2d Ward, 1st District,	273	101	7	2	268	272	272	104	106	101
" " 2d "	89	38	1	..	89	88	91	35	35	36
	362	*139*	*8*	*2*	*357*	*360*	*363*	*139*	*141*	*137*
3d Ward, 1st District,	310	96	6	4	313	315	305	94	104	93
" " 2d "	93	25	3	1	92	93	85	24	33	25
	403	*121*	*9*	*5*	*405*	*408*	*390*	*118*	*137*	*118*
4th Ward, 1st District,	172	137	10	4	172	173	162	136	140	138
" " 2d "	162	143	8	10	165	166	161	142	143	142
" " 3d "	83	63	8	25	81	82	79	65	64	68
	417	*343*	*26*	*39*	*418*	*421*	*402*	*343*	*347*	*348*
Total,	*1545*	*791*	*50*	*54*	*1538*	*1545*	*1506*	*789*	*817*	*799*
Rahway, 1st Ward,	152	181	5	3	153	153	153	180	180	180
" 2d "	190	196	5	2	190	192	189	195	196	199
" 3d "	243	167	7	3	242	243	243	165	166	170
" 4th "	168	101	2	2	169	169	169	99	100	100
" 5th "	168	102	4	1	170	169	169	99	101	103
Total,	*921*	*747*	*23*	*11*	*924*	*926*	*923*	*738*	*743*	*752*

Union County—Continued.

	Sen.				Assembly.					
	Cross, Rep.	Hillman, Dem.	Massett, Pro.	Burns, Soc. Lab.	Meeker, Rep.	Smith, Rep.	Foote, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	Swain, Dem.	Reiss. Dem.
Summit, 1st Ward,	198	120	12	5	182	172	182	120	148	119
" 2d "	198	197	31	5	168	173	177	195	227	194
Fanwood Borough,	52	19	1	.....	52	52	52	19	19	19
Linden Borough,	43	25	1	1	44	41	42	24	28	24
Mountainside Borough,	42	26	3	.....	42	44	42	27	27	28
New Providence Borough,	38	47	4	3	42	46	35	37	68	37
Roselle Borough,	235	63	1	1	225	236	231	63	62	75
Clark Township,	45	31	2	1	45	45	45	31	31	31
Cranford Township,	270	97	25	4	268	270	266	102	97	99
Fanwood Township,	138	96	.....	.....	140	140	138	94	96	94
Linden Township,	62	41	1	1	59	61	61	41	41	43
New Providence Township,	30	20	2	.....	13	30	31	22	40	21
Springfield Township,	95	48	5	2	96	93	95	48	50	47
Union Township, 1st District,	154	88	3	1	140	157	155	86	87	110
" " 2d "	69	87	1	2	66	68	68	88	88	90
" " 3d "	122	51	2	...	117	119	119	52	55	54
Westfield Township, 1st District,	221	86	20	5	220	217	219	76	90	86
" " 2d "	235	126	22	6	232	235	230	117	134	129
Total vote in county,	8704	6233	320	321	8522	8590	8482	6156	6395	6449
Plurality,	*2471*									

Prohibition vote for Assembly, 392; Social-Labor, for Assembly, 323.

Warren County.

	—Senate—		——Assembly——						
	Nunn, Rep.	Cornish, Dem.	Dufford, Pro.	Labar, Rep.	Allen, Rep.	White, Dem.	Smith, Dem.	Low, Pro.	Apgar, Pro.
Allamuchy,	77	65	1	71	71	72	72	1	1
Belvidere,	228	188	49	211	208	205	201	50	50
Blairstown,	121	176	30	119	119	174	175	30	28
Franklin,	62	142	11	62	61	149	150	10	10
Frelinghuysen,	89	108	3	91	91	106	106	3	3
Greenwich,	76	119	1	67	70	132	131	1	1
Hackettstown, 1st District,	162	67	12	98	100	127	118	15	16
" 2d "	222	56	4	142	136	123	117	16	24
Hardwick,	13	51	. .	12	12	51	53	. .	. .
Harmony,	64	138	5	63	62	144	145	4	4
Hope,	103	111	10	110	98	102	118	10	10
Independence,	88	74	7	69	71	90	91	7	7
Knowlton,	88	175	20	74	88	180	174	32	15
Lopatcong,	88	150	4	87	85	155	153	4	4
Mansfield,	124	147	12	108	102	159	167	12	15
Oxford, 1st District,	59	187	16	54	54	190	189	18	17
" 2d District,	53	195	8	56	54	190	193	7	7
Pahaquarry,	10	48	1	9	9	49	49	1	1
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward,	154	239	6	152	153	245	246	6	6
" 2d "	110	275	5	106	106	284	277	5	5
" 3d "	145	178	11	149	146	174	176	12	12
" 4th "	136	171	2	132	137	169	171	2	2
" 5th "	129	197	11	122	120	209	206	11	11
	674	*1060*	*35*	*661*	*662*	*1081*	*1076*	*36*	*36*
Pohatcong,	107	178	6	135	135	155	155	6	6
Washington Boro., E. Dist.,	50	338	28	108	106	251	253	57	57
" " W. "	46	377	26	121	120	284	286	44	44
Washington Township,	56	185	10	56	56	184	184	12	12
Total vote in county,	2660	4335	299	2584	2570	4353	4356	376	368
Plurality,		*1675*							

Total Number of Election Precincts in the State, by Counties.

Atlantic,	28	Middlesex,	40
Bergen,	62	Monmouth,	53
Burlington,	42	Morris,	42
Camden,	80	Ocean,	23
Cape May,	16	Passaic,	54
Cumberland,	33	Salem,	18
Essex,	156	Somerset,	24
Gloucester,	20	Sussex,	21
Hudson,	165	Union,	57
Hunterdon,	27	Warren,	27
Mercer,	56		
		Total,	1044

Average Vote by Counties for Members of the General Assembly.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc. Lab.	County Dem.	Amer. Dem.	Ind. Soc.	Ind. Lab.	Soc. Dem.
Atlantic,	3864	1890	391						
Bergen,	5392	4379	247	186					
Burlington,	6283	4224	462						
Camden,	11272	2485	483	178	1158				
Cape May,	1795	980	151						
Cumberland,	5636	4536	520						
Essex,	28549	21317	625	898					853
Gloucester,	3695	3131	248						
Hudson,	18040	28502	325	1045				525	
Hunterdon,	3042	4124	288						
Mercer,	10556	5921	464	170					
Middlesex,	7559	6793	182	138					
Monmouth,	9133	8424	355						
Morris,	5361	4346	576						
Ocean,	2192	1249	143						
Passaic,	8368	5466	287	804		247	114		
Salem,	3193	2893	260						
Somerset,	3932	2506	189						
Sussex,	2257	2631	151	84					
Union,	8532	6333	344	321					
Warren,	2577	4354	372						
	151228	126478	7063	3824	1158	247	114	525	853

Total number of names on poll books, ... 292349
Ballots rejected, ... 1831

Vote for Governor, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Foster M. Voorhees, Rep.	Elvin W. Crane, Dem. and Co. Dem.	Thompson H Landon, Pro.	Mathew Maguire, Soc. Lab.	Frederick Schrayshuen, People's.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Atlantic,	4107	2830	266	14	24	1277	. . .
Bergen,	6964	6355	85	165	21	609	. . .
Burlington,	6819	5437	389	17	51	1382	. . .
Camden,	10912	6807	539	124	27	4105	. . .
Cape May	1726	1166	160	8	5	560	. . .
Cumberland,	5443	3766	586	26	22	1677	. . .
Essex,	32262	27575	647	1207	38	4687	. . .
Gloucester,	3772	2958	256	4	5	814	. . .
Hudson,	22134	33023	294	1796	26	. . .	10889
Hunterdon,	3182	4856	359	17	19	. . .	1674
Mercer,	10028	8711	491	111	66	1317	. . .
Middlesex,	6949	7647	147	152	32	. . .	698
Monmouth,	8108	9193	364	23	19	. . .	1085
Morris,	6526	5791	527	56	32	735	. . .
Ocean,	2753	1319	117	6	3	1434	. . .
Passaic,	11147	10418	262	1161	18	729	. . .
Salem,	3109	2927	278	9	17	182	. . .
Somerset,	3529	3182	171	12	12	347	. . .
Sussex,	2452	3165	191	11	18	. . .	713
Union,	9272	7033	265	516	27	2239	. . .
Warren,	2857	4393	499	23	9	. . .	1536
	164051	158552	6893	5458	491	22094	16595
Plurality,	5499					5499	

Total number votes on poll books, 338,967.
Total number rejected ballots, 2261.

For Congress. 1898.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep.	Samuel Iredell, Dem.	George J. Haven, Pro.	Frank F. Mills, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Camden,	11084	6574	561	125	4510	. . .
Cape May,	1645	1233	158	5	422	. . .
Cumberland,	4786	4244	583	22	544	. . .
Gloucester,	3415	3051	276	3	364	. . .
Salem,	2934	3000	281	9	. . .	66
	23864	18092	1859	164	5840	66
Plurality,	5772				5772	

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John J. Gardner, Rep.	John F. Hall, Dem.	Joseph J. Currie, Pro.	John P. Weigel, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Atlantic,	4103	2669	264	13	1434	. . .
Burlington,	6958	5063	407	16	1895	. . .
Mercer,	10220	8345	504	118	1875	. . .
Ocean,	2754	1290	119	6	1464	. . .
	24035	17367	1294	153	6668	. . .
Plurality,	6668				6668	

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.	Patrick Convery, Dem.	Orpheus B. Bird, Pro.	Ferdinand W. Williams, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Middlesex,	7362	7060	143	150	302	. . .
Monmouth,	8381	8674	354	24	. . .	293
Somerset,	3669	2449	173	9	720	. . .
	19412	18683	670	183	1022	293
Plurality,	729				729	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John I. Blair Reiley, Rep.	Joshua S. Salmon, Dem.	Franklin P. Lefferts, Pro.	Frank Campbell, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Hunterdon,	3164	4782	369	16	. . .	1618
Morris,	6495	5856	501	39	639	. . .
Sussex,	2503	3096	187	15	. . .	593
Warren,	3045	4132	514	. . .	. . .	1087
	15207	17866	1571	70	639	3298
Plurality,		2659				2659

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James F. Stewart, Rep.	Francis J Marley, Dem.	Charles H. Stocking, Pro.	Louis A. Magnat, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Bergen,	6863	6378	91	162	485	. . .
Passaic,	11504	9964	263	1108	1540	. . .
	18367	16342	354	1270	2025	. . .
Plurality,	2025				2025	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Richard Wa·ne Parker, Rep.	Henry G. Atwater, Dem.	Daniel B. Raub, Pro.	Henry Carless, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Essex (part),	23843	20150	395	1035	3693	. . .
Plurality,	3693					

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Zebina K. Pangborn, Rep.	William D. Daly, Dem.	Joel W. Brown, Pro.	George P. Herrschaft, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Hudson (part),	20162	30270	258	1723	. . .	10108
Plurality,		10108				

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Charles N. Fowler, Rep.	Edward H. Snyder, Dem.	Joseph C. Davis, Pro.	William J. Campbell, Soc. Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Essex (part),	9078	6516	255	172	2562	. . .
Hudson (part),	1908	2561	37	41	. . .	653
Union,	9244	6801	269	527	2443	. . .
	20230	15878	561	740	5005	653
Plurality,	4352				4352	

Vote for President of the United States—1896.

Counties.	No. Names in Poll-Book.	Ballots Rejected.	Republican.	Dem. and Nat. Silver.	Nat. Pro.	Nat. Dem.	Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Rep.	Pluralities. Dem.
Atlantic,	7636	43	5005	2233	200	119	19	2772	. .
Bergen,	13899	97	8545	4531	113	451	126	4014	. .
Burlington,	14866	99	9371	4610	306	406	19	4761	. .
Camden,	23866	126	16395	6380	390	280	97	10015	. .
Cape May,	3289	16	2136	929	135	50	12	1207	. .
Cumberland,	11568	58	7018	3877	487	78	28	3141	. .
Essex,	66184	503	42587	20509	540	1004	885	22078	. .
Gloucester,	8067	32	4727	2981	216	77	8	1746	. .
Hudson,	64819	523	33626	28133	207	927	1140	5493	. .
Hunterdon,	9699	35	4264	4992	289	93	8	. . .	728
Mercer,	20879	118	13847	5970	400	430	71	7877	. .
Middlesex,	16060	142	9304	5976	149	350	64	3328	. .
Monmouth,	19247	86	10611	7799	294	474	19	2812	. .
Morris,	14021	63	8190	4936	468	331	26	3254	. .
Ocean,	4705	29	3384	1068	123	80	7	2316	. .
Passaic,	26461	127	15437	9280	233	357	940	6157	. .
Salem,	6886	21	3717	2802	247	67	3	915	. .
Somerset,	7328	23	4388	2608	126	159	10	1780	. .
Sussex,	6238	29	3045	2975	123	49	11	70	. .
Union,	19162	100	11707	6073	224	529	477	5634	. .
Warren,	9596	39	4063	5013	344	62	15	. . .	950
Total,	374476	2309	221367	133675	5614	6373	3985	89370	1678
Plurality,			87692					87692	

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

As required by the constitution, I desire herewith to submit to you this, my first annual message. In it reference will be made to the condition of the State and your attention invited to such measures as seem to me worthy of your consideration and action.

The annual reports of the various officials of the State furnish detailed information concerning their respective departments and the character and results of the work done therein They are full of instruction and interest and are worthy of your careful study, in order that the duties awaiting you may be discharged with intelligence and satisfaction to yourselves and the people whom you represent. It is believed that these reports will disclose in the conduct of our State affairs a large measure of honesty, competency and conscientious zeal. This desirable result is chiefly due to the non-partisan control of our institutions and their conduct upon a non-partisan basis.

For the needs of the various departments, to which a particular reference may not herein be made, sufficient information will be found for your enlightenment and guidance in the statements which have been submitted.

As affording evidence of the general prosperous conditions which characterized the last fiscal year, and the careful and prudent conduct of this important branch of our government, I desire to lay before you the financial transactions of the State for the year ending October 31, 1899.

FINANCES.

It is with justifiable pride that your attention is called to these transactions. A clear and comprehensive statement thereof is to be found in the reports of the Treasurer and the Comptroller. Some idea of the varied and important duties of these officers may be formed when it is recalled that during the last fiscal year they had charge of the collection and disbursement of about six millions of dollars.

INCOME OF STATE FUND.

The income of the State Fund for the year ending October 31, 1899, was	$3,049,700 82
For the year ending October 31, 1898, it was	2,354,622 05
Showing an increase in the income for the year of 1899 over that of 1898 of	$695,078 77

The increase and decrease of income of the fund for the year 1899, as compared with that of 1898, are found in the following items:

	Decrease From 1898.	Increase. Over 1898.
From Secretary of State		$576,796 27
" Miscellaneous Corporations		140,212 70
" State Prison		17,578 68
" War with Spain		15,371 77
" Commissioner of Banking and Insurance		3,008 59
" Clerk of the Supreme Court		1,689 78
" State Dairy Commissioner		1,650 00
" Commissions		700 00
" Clerk in Chancery		226 04
		$757,233 83
From Sinking Fund	$29,000 00	
" Collateral Inheritance Tax	27,411 71	
" Judicial Fees	5,392 28	
" Railroad Corporations	66 96	
" Minor sources	284 11	
		62,155 06
Net increase		$695,078 77

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE FUND.

The ordinary disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1898, were	$2,107,273 15
For the year ending October 31, 1899, they were	2,019,364 94
Showing a decrease during the year of	$87,908 21

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending October 31, 1899, extraordinary disbursements were made on account of:

War with Spain. (Additional compensation to volunteers—maintaining troops, medals, ordnance stores, etc.)	$395,957 08
Morris Plains Hospital (new building, etc.)	160,329 41
Newark Armory	79,478 73
Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives	48,997 87
Village for Epileptics	21,500 00
Refunded Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations (Singer Manufacturing Company)	21,052 50
Reform School for Boys (Chapel)	15,000 00
State Prison (laundry, etc.)	9,880 00
Pollution of the Rivers and Streams	5,833 80
State Reformatory	5,000 00
Transportation of Prisoners	4,259 83

Home for Disabled Soldiers (burial plot)	$3,000 00
Town of Kearney	2,964 05
Commissions	2,409 22
Andersonville Monument	2,063 47
Farnum Preparatory School (repairs, etc.)	980 95
	$778,706 91
During the preceding year they amounted to	191,170 34
Showing an excess over the year of 1898 of	$587,536 57

A very large part of this increase is due to expenditures made on account of the war with Spain, the most of which (except additional compensation paid to volunteers) will be refunded by the National Government. It will also be noticed that many of these expenditures were made for improvements of a permanent character.

Notwithstanding the unusual extraordinary disbursements, the cash balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year was greater than at any time in the history of the State.

BANK BALANCE.

On November 1, 1898, it was	$1,001,524 45
The total receipts during the fiscal year were	3,049,700 82
Making a total of	$4,051,225 27
There was paid on account of both ordinary and extraordinary items	2,789,071 85
Leaving on hand October 31, 1899, a balance of	$1,253,153 42
The bank balance on October 31, 1898, was	1,051,524 45
Showing an increase of	$201,628 97

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

The Comptroller has estimated the receipts from all sources for State uses during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900, to be	$2,606,370 00
The balance on hand November 1, 1899, was	1,253,153 42
Making the total of estimated revenues	$3,859,523 42
The amount necessary to pay the appropriations made for the year 1900 is	2,434,096 23
Leaving available the sum of	$1,425,427 19

Against this sum there will be charged the amount of appropriations made in the "Supplemental" bill. The school tax, which is the only direct tax levied upon the people of the State, amounted to the sum of $2,284,310. This, together with the additional sum of $670,060.53, representing various other funds, was also received and disbursed as directed by law.

According to the provisions of Chapter 69 of the Laws of 1897, there was allotted to various taxing districts out

of the taxes on railroads the sum of $201,631.13. This sum was, until recently, collected and retained by the State for State purposes. Its distribution serves to relieve the burden of local taxes to that amount.

SCHOOL FUND.

INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts.

From income		$184,308 53
Loan from State Fund	$190,000 00	
Less amount returned	150,000 00	
		40,000 00
		$224,308 53
Balance in bank, November 1, 1898		3,924 54
		$228,233 07

Disbursements.

For free Public Schools	$200,000 00	
Premium and interest on securities purchased	28,086 21	
		$228,086 21
Balance in bank, October 31, 1899		$146 86

The School Fund securities at close of the year were valued at	$3,623,271 76
Showing an increase over the previous year of	38,217 50

STATE DEBT.

The last of the bonds of the State, amounting to $71,000, issued for war purposes, fall due January 1, 1902. One of the bonds of the denomination of $1,000, payable in 1896, has not yet been presented for cancellation, and there is due about $1,500, for coupons outstanding; $48,000, represented by certificates issued to the Commissioners of the Agricultural College, are also due, but for all indebtedness there is an ample fund.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Five installments of war claims, aggregating in amount $346,155.92, have been filed with the auditors for the War Department at Washington for examination and settlement. Items amounting to $15,371.77 have already been allowed, for which drafts have been received and turned over to the Comptroller. Against the above claims the Government has charged $62,640, representing the value of ordnance stores loaned by it to the State. The net amount of unsettled claims is therefore $268,144.15. The various installments presented are now undergoing examination by the National authorities, and as items are

allowed from time to time payments of the amounts thereof will be made to the State. The amounts charged for clothing, subsistence and transportation will, when allowed, be paid in cash, but a very considerable portion of the claims against the Government are for ordnance and ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, etc , taken from the National Guard supplies and used in equipping the State's quota of volunteers under the several calls of the President. The cost of these stores will not be repaid in cash, but will probably be placed to the credit of the State on account of the annual quota allowed for arming and equipping the militia, and will be replaced by issues in kind upon requisition by the Governor It is impossible to state with exactness the amount which will be realized by the State upon its claims, or when they will be paid, but every effort is being made by the authorities to secure a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION.

The wisdom of the law authorizing a change in the policy of the State with reference to some of its oyster beds and the appointment of a Commission to take charge of the same, has been fully demonstrated in its practical operation during the first year since its enactment. All the oyster grounds, lands and beds under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, south of an established line, were placed under the exclusive regulation and control of the Commission. Its members were invested with authority to lease the lands, license boats, and take all steps necessary for the preservation and improvement of the beds and grounds and the protection of those engaged in the cultivation and gathering of oysters. Their jurisdiction is limited by the act to a territory which embraces an area of about two hundred and twenty square miles, being about twenty-one miles long and ten miles wide—a very small portion of the entire lands of the State adapted to that purpose. Of this there is now actually devoted to the industry a tract about fourteen miles in length and seven and one-half m les wide. Under the laws and practices heretofore in vogue, titles were insecure and ownership precarious. The boundaries of the beds were indefinite and no record of deeds was kept. The possessor's claim, being in most instances only that of a squatter's right, was respected by none. Trespassing became easy, thieving was of frequent occurrence, and the business was insecure Bitter feuds were engendered, and at times blood has been shed

in controversies arising from conflicting claims and disputed rights. These evils followed as a natural consequence of the looseness and defects of the old system (if such it can be properly called) and discouraged that development of the industry of which it was capable under wise and definite laws. The unsatisfactory condition of affairs has long been recognized, but prior to the close of last year it was impossible to devise a scheme which would be favored by a substantial unanimity of sentiment among those most interested. Although public ownership and management has long been bitterly opposed, it is believed that the assumption of control of these lands by the State—to be extended eventually over all - will furnish a wise solution of the perplexing problem, and thereby secure to the owners ample protection in their rights and the State a constantly increasing source of revenue.

The importance of a proper settlement of the question has been little understood by the people of the State at large. It is not generally known that the annual value of the oyster crop is nearly two millions of dollars, a sum equal to the value of the yearly wheat production of the State. The number of vessels and men engaged in the industry within the limited area of territory affected varies at times, but in recent years from five hundred to six hundred vessels, with crews from three to ten men each, have found employment therein Under the policy just inaugurated, assuring as it does to those coming under its provisions security in their property and a certain reward for their toil, even in its present narrow limits, we may fairly assume that the industry will thrive more vigorously than it has in the past. Within the district to which the law is confined there are large areas of unoccupied lands which without doubt, under the new conditions, will be utilized for the growth of seed oysters. Thousands of acres, now barren, can be made productive, and from them the needed supply be transplanted to other beds within the State. The amount now annually spent elsewhere for seed oysters, some three hundred thousand dollars, can gradually be reduced as these beds are occupied, until the entire sum, with the benefits attendant thereon, will be expended among the people of our State.

The Commissioners are authorized by the act under which they are appointed to cause the lands which they lease to be measured and mapped in such manner that the same may be accurately fixed and easily located. I

would respectfully urge that your Honorable Bodies comply with their recommendation and authorize an apropriation for the purpose, fully believing as I do that the best interests of the State will be served thereby.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

The Commission, during a large part of the year, suspended the making of grants and other conveyances while it had under consideration a change in the method of dealing with the State riparian lands. Its receipts, therefore, have been less than they would have been had the old policy been pursued. They report having received :

From grants in fee	$11,884 17
" leases	1,726 00
" licenses	710 00
" conversions	41 813 50
" rental from leases	46,609 85
	$102,743 52

The leases and grants which were pending during the consideration of the proposed change, represented in value about fifty thousand dollars more than the amount actually received and were afterwards made by the Board They were in reality a part of its annual work and the increase in the amount of business over the preceding year is nearly twenty thousand dollars

The work of the Commission has been more arduous and exacting than in previous years, so far as regards matters of detail, and it has been called upon to solve many difficult and perplexing problems These have, I confidently believe, been settled satisfactorily to the applicants and with due regard to the interests of the State. Repeated examinations of the water-front of the State have been made. Wherever encroachments have been discovered the trespassers have been made to apply and pay for leases or grants.

Reference has been made to the fact that the Commissioners have had under consideration a change in the policy heretofore followed.

The State has realized in all from the sale of its lands under waters about four millions of dollars, and from rentals therefor about one million of dollars. There yet remain undisposed of many lands which, in comparison with those already sold or leased, seem to be far less valuable. They are located on waters where there is no likelihood of an early demand for them Naturally the

demand has been for those situated near the centers of population and on the highways of commerce, where the rapid development of material interests and commercial enterprises make necessary the occupation and improvement of lands of this character.

And yet the value of those still unsold is estimated by reliable authorities to be worth at least twenty millions of dollars The manner in which they should be disposed of with the greatest benefit to the State is a subject worthy of thoughtful consideration.

The nature of the proposed change which the Board had in view, and the reasons for its temporary abandonment, are set forth in the resolutions adopted by them on the second day of November last, and are as follows:

WHEREAS, This Board had had under consideration a change in its policy, whereby the practice hitherto followed of giving absolute grants, and perpetual leases convertible into grants, should be discontinued and in the place thereof a plan should be adopted of giving leases for a long or perpetual term, with no provision for conversion into grants, but upon such an annual rental as should be fixed from time to time by arbitration between the State and the lessee; and

WHEREAS, This Board had been advised by the Attorney-General and by its counsel that the Board has no power under the law to adopt and carry out such proposed plans;

Be it Resolved, That the further consideration of the said proposed change in the policy of the Board be postponed until the power of the Board shall be enlarged by act of the Legislature, and that the Board proceed with the applications and business before it in accordance with the practice hitherto followed.

In the plan contemplated the State was to retain its title and at all times receive a full and fair rental upon the real value of the lands. At the same time protection was to be afforded to the lessees of the State in the enjoyment of the premises which they had leased and improved, and they were to be safely guarded against future oppression or unfairness in valuation. The determination of this value was not left to the State alone or its agents. In the absence of mutual agreement between the parties to the lease as to value, resort was to be had to arbitration. Each was to be represented by arbitrators of their own selection, by whom, at the end of stated intervals during the continuance of the lease, the value

should be fixed upon which the rental was to be based. In the event of failure to agree, a third arbitrator was to be appointed by the court, and by the three, or a majority of them, a fair value could be determined whereon to base the annual rental. After the expiration of the first period provided for in the lease, the terms of which would be the subject of mutual agreement, the rent was to be the legal rate of interest then prevailing, calculated upon the value of the premises as determined by the arbitrators. Valuation of the demised lands was to be made irrespective of the cost of the improvements placed thereon by the one in possession.

Such a scheme has much to commend it. In the light of experience had with similar leases, far less fair and liberal in their provisions which had been made and are now in force in other places without serious objection or inconvenience, it is not to be hastily condemned as contrary to the bests interests of the State. Against it there can not be urged the fact that the State has uniformly parted with its title to valuable lands under water. Wide differences of opinion exist as to the wisdom of the policy heretofore followed Many, whose views are entitled to great weight, believe that in pursuing it the State has suffered loss and under it has not realized the full value of the lands sold. In each case of sale or lease it has been merely a matter of bargaining the State securing the highest price a reluctant purchaser would pay, determined wholly by the urgency of his needs, and he in turn striving to secure the lands at the lowest price which the State would accept rather than suffer the loss of a sale. Under the method of disposal now prevailing each Commissioner finds his laudable desire to foster the commercial and industrial development of the State in direct conflict with his equally binding obligation to secure the greatest sum for the fund established for the benefit of the public schools. If, in your judgment, the interests of the State would be promoted by the change which has been under consideration, you should adopt such measures as will clothe the Commissioners with the necessary power.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The present strength of the National Guard is two hundred and thirty-eight officers and three thousand four hundred and fifty-five enlisted men. No companies or troops have been organized during the year. A Commission, consisting of Major-General William J. Sewell,

Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer (Inspector-General of Rifle Practice), and Brigadier-General P. Farmer Wanser, commanding the First Brigade, was appointed for the purpose of examining into the practicability of consolidating and improving the present organization of the National Guard. The scheme of reorganization recommended by them was approved, and, under general orders No. 6, dated May 2, 1899, was ordered to be carried into effect. Pursuant thereto there were created four regiments of twelve companies each, two field batteries, two troops of cavalry and two battalions of the Naval Reserve, consisting of two divisions each. In order that the recommendations of the Commission might be carried out, twelve companies were disbanded, two new regiments were organized, and three regiments consolidated with existing regiments. It is confidently believed that by such reorganization the efficiency of the Guard will be enhanced, and the necessary annual expenditures on its account reduced. The entire force of the State has practically been uniformed, armed and equipped during the year, and the Guard is now in good condition for any need that may arise requiring its services within the borders of the State.

There was no encampment at Sea Girt during the summer, the active work of the Guard at the camp grounds being devoted to rifle practice by the various organizations The annual appropriation for this purpose fell short of the requirements by about $1,500. The deficiency is due to the fact that the State was obliged to bear the transportation expenses, usually paid by one of the two brigades. Under the circumstances it would seem to be proper to make an appropriation to meet the deficiency.

The First Brigade, by the soldierly appearance of its officers and men, and its excellence of marching, evoked favorable criticism and reflected credit on the State in the parade in which it took part at the Dewey ceremonies in the city of New York.

I have also appointed a Commission to simplify and amend the present incongruous and cumbersome laws relating to the National Guard. It consists of Major-General Sewell, Brigadier-Generals Spencer and Wanser, Commander Irving and Captain Hutchinson. These gentlemen have entered upon their labors, and hope to be able to report the results of their work in time to have the same submitted to you for your consideration and action.

The Adjutant-General has been busily engaged in preparing a revised compilation of the officers and men of the State in all the wars in which New Jersey has been engaged, excepting the Civil war, record of which has already been printed He has gathered together much valuable historical material, and is rapidly preparing the same for publication. The printing of the compilation has been ordered and is proceeding as rapidly as a careful supervision will allow The Commission to whom the matter was entrusted decided that the records of the soldiers of the Spanish-American War should also be included, and the volumes, when completed, will contain the military history of the State complete from 1740 until the present time.

The Quartermaster-General has, in addition to the usual duties of his office, paid to the regularly accredited volunteers in the Spanish-American war the additional compensation allowed to them by the act of the last Legislature The amount so paid is $157,106.85. Some payments are yet to be made to those who have thus far failed to present their claims. Such failure is due to the fact that many re-enlisted in the volunteer army and navy, and are now serving with their commands in the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and elsewhere. He has also superintended the distribution of the Spanish War medals, provided by the State for the officers and men who served with the New Jersey organizations during that war. The officers of the various regiments and of the naval reserve are entitled to praise for the aid which they cheerfully extended to the State authorities in the work of distribution

Your favorable action upon the recommendations of the Quartermaster-General, relative to needed and desirable improvements and additions to the State Camp grounds, is respectfully urged.

THE PALISADES.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session and approved March 21, 1899. I appointed Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye, Mrs. Cecilia Gaines Holland, Franklin W. Hopkins, William A. Linn and S. Wood McClave as a Commission to report upon the present condition of the Palisades, and to suggest some remedy or remedies to preserve them from defacement and depredation. The preservation of these cliffs, world-famous for their beauty and grandeur, has especially appealed to the citizens of this State, and for several years has formed

the subject of earnest consideration. Several attempts have been made to devise some plan whereby they might be maintained in their natural beauty without imposing upon the people at large an excessive burden, or one which would be unequally distributed. After much agitation in regard to the subject, the first definite step was taken when the Legislature in 1895 authorized the appointment of a Commission to confer with a like Commission from the State of New York, and secure, if possible, action by the Government of the United States in acquiring and setting them apart as a reservation, or for the purpose of fortification, in order that they might be preserved in their natural beauty. The Commissions so appointed exhausted every reasonable effort in their endeavor to secure favorable action on the part of the National authorities, but without avail, and hope for aid from that source has been abandoned by all best qualified to judge of its probability. It is now generally conceded that the perservation of this grand and unequaled natural wonder must come through the agencies of the States within whose confines the cliffs are located. The interest of the people of New York has been deeply aroused, and, in response to a demand therefor, a Commission has been appointed by the Governor of that State to co-operate with the one appointed on behalf of New Jersey. The members of the respective Commissions have met repeatedly in joint session, and given to the matter entrusted to their care earnest and careful consideration. In everything that may be done for the accomplishment of the desired object, the authorities of this State are assured of the practical and efficient co-operation of New York.

As a result of their deliberations and investigations, the Commissioners appointed for New Jersey recommend as the first step to be taken, the enactment of a law creating a permanent Palisade Commission for the State, the members whereof shall serve without compensation. Such a Commission should be invested with power to acquire by gift, devise, purchase, condemnation or otherwise, the land necessary to prevent further defacement. It should be authorized to receive and expend for that purpose any sums of money that might be given to it or appropriated for its use. Power should be given to it to acquire lands for park purposes and boulevards or driveways in the immediate vicinity. It is represented that such a Commission, permanent in its character and invested with these powers, might be able in time to secure

not only all of the land between the edge of the cliffs and low water, or at least so much thereof as would be necessary for these purposes; but, in addition thereto it might acquire title to portions of the upper plateau whereon to establish parks and driveways, whereby the public could gain access to the cliffs and be enabled to enjoy therefrom the scenic beauties for which this locality is famous Against the plan thus recommended, fewer objections can be urged than against those heretofore proposed, and it does not necessarily involve the State in a large appropriation of money at this time. A measure embodying the recommendations of the Commission will be laid before you during the session.

STATE LIBRARY.

The number of books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers in the Library in 1898 was 51,270. To these there have been added during the year, 1,688, making the total number on the first day of November, 1899, 52,958, from which should be deducted 787 duplicate books and pamphlets returned to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, pursuant to the direction of the Library Commission. The actual number on hand is, therefore, 52,171, and these at a low estimate are valued at $125,000. The volumes so returned will be replaced free of cost to the State by such as are needed to complete the State's sets of government publications.

The Library is only insured for $12,000, and attention is called to the recommendation of the Librarian that the amount should be promptly increased, to the end that the State's interest may be better protected against loss by fire.

This large and valuable collection of books has no catalogue worthy of the name. There is a list in manuscript, but it is in a wretched state, intelligible only to the Librarian and his assistants. The suggestion that some new catalogue system should be adopted is to be commended. The cost is estimated to be between four thousand and five thousand dollars, and although the first outlay may seem to be considerable, yet the system, after it has been inaugurated, can be continued with the annual outlay of a small sum of money.

Three thousand dollars were appropriated last year for additions to the Library, and of this sum $1,800 was spent for law books, and $895 for miscellaneous books, magazines and newspapers. The balance was expended for binding and repairing.

The Commissioners hope to increase the value of the Library by making it one especially suited for uses of reference, more particularly as relating to matters pertaining to the State and the history of its people. They therefore earnestly solicit from the public aid in procuring books, pamphlets and other publications which treat of local, family and historical matters.

The Commissioners, in discharge of the duty imposed on them, have formulated rules and regulations for the purchase and distribution of the traveling libraries, for which an appropriation of $1,500 was made by the Legislature of last year. Twenty libraries, each containing one hundred volumes, carefully selected, were procured and in readiness for circulation shortly after the appropriation for that purpose was available. Many applications for use of the libraries have been received, and with these the Librarian has complied so far as he has been able to do so with the limited number at his disposal. At present the demand is not so great as to require an additional appropriation for new libraries, those on hand being sufficient in number to meet with reasonable promptness the requests that have thus far come from various parts of the State.

NEW JERSEY VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

The report of the managers and the resident officers of the village sets forth very clearly, and in detail, the history of the movement for the establishment of the village and the progress thus far made. For further information your attention is referred to the report Last year application was made to the Legislature for the appropriation of $25,000 for the immediate erection of two brick cottages, which, in the judgment of the managers, were absolutely necessary, $8,000 for the purchase of a farm adjoining the one already owned by the State, $6,500 for the running expenses, including salaries and necessary repairs, and $2,000 for a water-supply and sewerage. After careful consideration of the matter the Legislature decided that the amount which had been asked should be allowed, and attempted to make the appropriation in the Supplemental Bill. Unfortunately the Comptroller felt that under the language employed, he was unauthorized to pay over the money, and was so advised. The amount was to be paid, provided such sums should be specially authorized by the Legislature, but, through inadvertence, no special acts were passed. Manifestly it was the intention to set aside the sums

named for the specific objects mentioned. As a result of their failure to receive the money, the work of the managers has been very much hampered, and they would have been obliged to close the institution had they not received the sum of $6,500 appropriated for maintenance.

A very large number of applications for admission have been declined. Some patients, however, have been admitted, and the property has been maintained in good condition, and some few of the most necessary improvements have been made. The managers believe the cottages would have been completed if they had received the amount intended to be appropriated, and at least fifty patients would have been received. In view of the circumstances attending the failure of the appropriation I have no hesitation in recommending that a like amount be provided for in the Supplemental Bill, so that it may become immediately available for the uses of the school

The two cottages for which the appropriation was asked contemplated only those for the use of males. They were required in order to admit of the necessary separation of the less from the more troublesome. The same distinction will have to be made for the housing of females, if such are to be admitted, and, in the judgment of the management, there is also need of an administration building. To provide for these buildings and for other objects connected with the village mentioned in this report, they estimate that they will meet, in addition to the amount above mentioned, the sum of $91,000. In addition thereto $18,000 will be required for maintenance, salaries and repairs for the fiscal year beginning next November.

The managers represent that they have good cause to believe that after it is well established the village will be to a considerable degree self-supporting. This result, however, cannot be accomplished until accommodations are provided for patients, and an economical classification of labor made possible.

THE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

During the year there were admitted to the Hospital at Morris Plains two hundred and seventy-two patients, and two hundred and six were discharged. Two hundred and sixty-seven were sent to the Hospital at Trenton, and two hundred and sixteen discharged therefrom. The total number under treatment during the year was fifteen hundred and eight in the former, and thirteen hundred and eighty-six in the latter. At the close of the Hospital year there were thirteen hundred and two inmates at Morris

Plains and eleven hundred and seventy at Trenton, an increase of sixty-six in the former over the previous year and of fifty one in the latter. There are accommodations for about one thousand only at Morris Plains, and at Trenton there are two hundred and seventy-two more than the buildings are designed to accommodate.

To meet the crowded condition in the first-mentioned Hospital the Legislature has already made liberal appropriations, and work on the new buildings has progressed as rapidly as possible. Some delay has resulted from the impossibility of obtaining the necessary building materials, but early completion of the new structures is assured.

A personal examination of the institution at Trenton has impressed me with the great necessity for making additional provision for the care of the increasing number of members there confined.

Your attention is called to what is said by the managers with reference to the county asylums Indigent patients are supported in the State Hospitals at the expense of the county from which they are committed. The maximum price paid for such support is fixed at the sum of three dollars weekly for each patient. In addition thereto there is paid out of the State Treasury on their account the sum of one dollar each week for each patient. But under existing laws the sum of two dollars weekly is given to each county for the care of each insane patient supported in its own asylum. This is manifestly unfair to the taxpayers of those counties where there are no asylums, and tends to encourage the erection of local asylums where sufficient facilities for the proper care and treatment of the insane cannot in the nature of things be furnished. The burden imposed upon the State is no inconsiderable one, for the reports submitted show that 1,548 patients were in the various county hospitals on the thirty-first day of October last.

Another element of injustice is found in the fact that in some cases the cost of maintenance is less than the sum received by the counties.

Some of the asylums, as at present conducted, certainly are not such as were contemplated by the State when it authorized such payments. They are in no sense asylums. In some counties, it is true, separate buildings are provided with the usual accessories for the care and comfort of the insane. These have resident physicians and a full corps of attendants and nurses. In others patients have frequent medical visitations and are under the care

of attendants and nurses, but there are no resident physicians. Even this much cannot be said in favor of some counties, where there are no separate buildings adapted to the requirements of the insane. There the almshouse affords these unfortunates their only shelter and resident inmates furnish the attendance. As the managers say, they are without organization; they have no adequate medical supervision, and the nurses and attendants are wholly unqualified.

All, however, are designated as asylums and receive State aid.

The attention of different Legislatures has been called to this matter in the past and the wish expressed that the practice should be changed. In the hope that something may be done to reduce the large annual expenditure for the support of the insane—about 16 per cent. of the ordinary expenses of the State—your attention is once more invited to the subject.

Either State aid should be withdrawn altogether or the weekly payments reduced to one dollar per week, the sum now contributed by the State toward support in the State Hospitals.

STATE SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

The public agitation which resulted in the enactment of the law of the last session, authorizing the appointment of a State Sewerage Commission, is of too recent occurrence to require more than passing reference. Considerations for the health and safety of districts of the State already thickly settled, the future welfare of a population constantly and rapidly increasing, differing methods arising from want of uniformity of laws and the lack of some central authority, alike demanded the immediate creation of a body invested with powers of general supervision over our sewerage systems. The proper disposal of the waste of crowded municipalities is a problem the wise solution of which is most intimately connected with their welfare and prosperity. There was needed some properly constituted commission with large general powers. The Legislature accordingly created such a body, and the following named gentlemen were appointed commissioners: William T. Hunt President; John Hinchcliffe, Treasurer; Charles A Fuller, Charles T. Harrington and David L. Wallace. From motives of caution the Legislature clothed these gentlemen with only a veto power upon new sewerage systems which they might deem injurious to the public.

They report among other things that they have, during the first year of their labors, been able to exercise this power, limited as it is in its operation, with benefit to the interests of all. They have sought to ensure a reasonable protection to the public from ill effects, without making their requirements so severe as to discourage all plans of sewerage. The Commission suggests that its powers be enlarged in certain directions. If it is to accomplish all that is to be desired, its functions ought to embrace more than the mere power of negation It should be clothed with authority to require from the localities which now have sewerage systems such measures as will prevent further injury to the streams of the State and the owners of property on their banks. It is true, as they say in this report, remedies for such injuries may be had from the courts, but these involve large cost, and follow rather than precede the injury. They ask to be invested with power to regulate existing sewerage so far as to prevent nuisances which will, sooner or later, involve communities in costly litigation.

The necessity of prompt action in the matter is so urgent, and the demands for relief (which under existing law is either impossible or extremely slow of accomplishment) so pressing, as to require from you your immediate attention. The report very fully and convincingly sets forth the reasons for which the Commissioners make this request.

The pollution of the Passaic river has also engaged their attention, and their conclusions with repect thereto are summarized by them as follows :

The pollution of the Passaic river should be stopped.

The first step is to make it obligatory for those polluting the river to make some other disposal of their crude sewerage than putting it into the river.

A reasonable time should be given for building suitable disposal works.

No limit of time should be given beyond five years from the date of the approval of the act.

Discretionary power should be given the State Sewerage Commission to fix the time when pollution shall cease within the five years limit.

The method of sewage disposal is one which belongs to the municipality or drainage district, subject to the approval of the State Sewerage Commission.

The Sewerage Commission should investigate the different plans and the approximate cost under either.

The Commission should be provided with funds to pay the cost of making surveys estimates of costs and the conducting of such experiments as will enable them to make recommendations and give advice that will be of value.

It is needless to assure those of you who have a personal knowledge of existing conditions and surroundings that the subject is one of paramount importance and speedy and effective action is required.

Upon its proper solution depends not only the present comfort and health of the inhabitants of a large and populous district of the State, but the future growth and prosperity of a region destined within a few years under wise laws to furnish the home and field of labor for millions of people.

STATE PRISON.

The report of the officers of the State Prison affords satisfactory evidence of the successful conduct of its affairs. The number of prisoners on the thirty-first day of October, 1899, was 1,119, instead of 1,228 at the end of the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that the number of commitments from the State Courts decreased from 487 to 466. The revenues of the prison have exceeded those of any year in its history. In 1896 they were $45,016.83, and for the year just ended $105,833.72. This amount included a small balance on hand at the beginning of the year. The net increase over the preceding year was $16,553.27, and for the three years last past the increase amounts to the sum of $60,616.19. In one sense this sum represents the contribution of the prison toward the revenues of the State, while in a specific sense it represents the reduction in the cost of the maintenance of the prison.

In the direction of the affairs of the prison, the question of revenue alone is secondary in importance to the question of the improvement of the mental, moral and physical well-being of the inmates. A due regard for this feature of administration, however, is not inconsistent with efforts to procure from the prisoners a fair contribution toward the expenses incurred in their support. Universal experience teaches that those undergoing enforced confinement are better off from every point of view if employed to a reasonable extent. The reports indicate that the prisoners have been so engaged as to bring about the greatest good to themselves and to the State. The average number employed during

the year on contract work was 656, and the number employed in ordinary work for prison purposes was 241. The estimated daily value of the labor of the latter, for which no remuneration is received by the State, was 45 cents, and the value of the labor of prisoners employed on mechanical work in and about the prison, under like conditions, was 75 cents. The worth of their labor as a whole is estimated at $40,325.25. In this sum is not included the work done by those employed upon the contracts, whose average daily earnings was .4253 cents each.

The cost of maintenance of the prison for the year, exclusive of salaries and gratuities to the discharged prisoners, was $86,756 23. This is $3,234.46 less than that of the previous year Owing to the increased revenue and the reduced cost of prison maintenance for each prisoner the net cost was $77.23, instead of $88.30, as in the preceding year, and the daily cost was reduced from .2419 cents to .2116 cents

The Parole Law, so called, has been in operation about nine years The wisdom exercised by the Board of Pardons in its consideration of petitions for release under this law may be inferred from the statement of the keeper of the prison relative to its operation. He has found upon examination that only sixteen of the three hundred and nine prisoners so far released have, by their conduct, forfeited their licenses to be at large.

The request of the keeper that he be authorized to make a larger allowance to prisoners upon their release has everything to commend it. Humane and selfish reasons alike urge a more liberal treatment of the discharged convict than that which the State has heretofore accorded him.

THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To this school any boy between the ages of five and sixteen years, arrested or convicted of any offense (except murder or manslaughter), may be committed The purpose of the school is to cause the boys there committed "to be instructed in piety and morality and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, or a combination of these as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and in such other arts or trades as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation, amendment and benefit of the boys." The work of the school is of very great importance, not only in its effect

upon the boys there gathered, but in the results which come to the community at large. It is such as to entitle those to whom its management has been entrusted to the active support and encouragement of the citizens of the State. The trustees of the school have been diligent and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and have constantly endeavored to promote the interests of both school and State. They freely invite criticism and would welcome friendly suggestion.

At the close of the school year the number of boys was four hundred and five, an increase of one over the preceding year. Five hundred and sixty-nine boys were cared for, the average number being about three hundred and ninety-four. One hundred and sixty-four boys were disposed of, and one hundred and sixty-five were received. Of that number one hundred and nineteen were new admissions, being twenty-nine less than the year previous, two returned voluntarily, thirty-two were returned for cause and twelve upon expiration of their indenture. Since its inauguration in 1867, three thousand two hundred and eighty-six boys have been committed to the school and been subjected to the training which it has afforded.

The total expenditures for the year were $80,742.89, but in this is included about $12,000, which was spent in the erection of a much-needed chapel

The inmates of the school have been regularly employed in farming, gardening, shoemaking, sewing, laundry, brush and brick making, and to some, though to a very limited extent, in mechanical trades. All are obliged to labor at least six hours per day, except a class of small boys who are deficient in schooling. Bodily health and strength are thus secured, and at the same time mental training is afforded and habits of usefulness are formed.

The mental, physical and moral training which the boys here received is productive of excellent results. But the school has long felt the need of a room or buildings wherein instruction may be given in some of the simpler mechanical trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, bricklaying, plastering and plumbing. The Trustees again urge the making of an appropriation for that purpose by your Honorable Bodies, which recommendation and request is submitted for your careful consideration. The efficiency of the school would certainly be greatly increased by providing it with buildings of the character named.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This School has, during the past year, gained an unpleasant and unfortunate notoriety. Exaggerated and sensational accounts, spread broadcast over the country, have created a deeply erroneous impression as to the purposes of the School, the methods of its management and the results there attained. Officious intermeddlers, seeking a cheap notoriety and influenced by no honest purpose, or pretending to speak officially for some well-meaning but wholly irresponsible and self-constituted organizations, with a prejudice born of ignorance and the assumption of an authority which the Legislature has wisely withheld from them, voluntarily and without any special demand for their views or an investigation of facts from reliable sources, have rushed into print with their ill-considered criticisms and suggestions.

The public, not informed of the true character of their utterances, which are neither sacred nor infallible, has attached to them an undue weight. From this mistaken zeal and unwarranted conduct there has come incalculable harm to an institution which is doing great good, and to the State an undeserved dishonor.

Some self-appointed censors have never visited the school. Others have not been there for a number of years and others still have barely an idea of its actual location Of the nature and character of its inmates and of the work actually done there they seem to have had no correct idea. Some of the regulations recommended by them for adoption have been in force for a number of years, and inquiry from the proper authority would have disclosed the fact. Evils which excited their indignation, and against which they bitterly complained, had been removed by the old Board of Trustees. Some of the reforms demanded were already instituted and others were impossible. Naturally those in authority hesitated to adopt many of the recommendations until the wisdom thereof had been demonstrated by the test of actual experience. Their reluctance has since been justified by happenings in schools where the methods advised were tried under the personal supervision of those favoring their adoption, with unfortunate results, it must be sadly confessed. There has been no occasion to quell riots among the inmates of this school with the aid of policemen's clubs and pistols, and there have been no riots.

All right-minded persons agree that in a school of this character discipline is indispensable. Obedience to wise

rules must be enforced. Vicious and uncontrollable tempers, which will brook no correction or interference, can not be allowed to set up the standard of conduct. Mistaken kindness and pampering indulgence cannot fail to work grievous wrong to the inmate. Love and obedience, rather than hate and wilful disobedience, must be the prevailing rule.

The records of the school afford the strongest proof that a wise care and faithful attention has marked the conduct of the officers and Board of Trustees and Managers. It is to be regretted that the members of the old Board felt obliged to resign rather than submit to the unfair imputations and unjust criticism which characterized the attack made on their official conduct. They are men of eminent respectability and high standing in the community and had served the State for many years with faithfulness and zeal. Their sole aim was the advancement of the interests of the institution, which had become to them an object of love and pride. If attacks of the character under consideration from persons or associations irresponsible for what they say or do are to go unrebuked, it will soon be impossible to secure the services of citizens competent to act as trustees or managers of our institutions.

At no time has the claim been made that the school has reached the full measure of perfection but under the management of the Trustees, aided by the intelligent and suggestive help of the Board of Women Visitors and of the officers, decided and, under the circumstances, astonishing reforms and advances have been made Their nature and extent are fully discussed in the report of the Principal, a careful reading of which will do much to remove existing prejudices and give a correct view of the purpose and scope of this very important school.

The new Board of Trustees has devoted much time and labor to the study of its affairs. They have conscientiously endeavored to discharge their duties in a manner to promote the well-being and reformation of the inmates, and at the same time protect the honor of the State. Their efforts are entitled to the encouragement of fair-minded people, and they especially invite your personal inspection of the school at any time.

They recommend an appropriation for an additional building, which seems to be necessary, in view of the crowded condition of the school. It is impossible to receive new inmates, and the various judges have been requested to withhold further commitments until new

accommodations are provided, or the present number is reduced. The appropriation of last year for this purpose was not used, and fell back into the treasury, executive approval of the plans being withheld because the cost of the proposed building exceeded the amount set aside.

REVISION OF SCHOOL LAW.

The wise policy, inaugurated by my predecessor, in revising and codifying different subjects dealt with in our statutes has been continued with great advantage. The work has been done gratuitously by public-spirited commissioners, appointed for that purpose by the Governor. The result of their labors is found in the revisions of the Borough laws, District Court acts, Mechanics' Lien laws, Crimes act, Township laws, Conveyances and Orphans' Court act.

No laws, however, are in greater need of revision than those relating to the public school system of the State.

The last revision of these laws was made in 1874. Since then numerous amendments have been enacted, many of them local and special in character. The administrative system of the schools has changed, and separate enactments have been passed to provide for such changes. General laws upon other subjects, and the provisions of different municipal charters, have still further affected and modified the body of the school law, until it has become so confused and complex that it is impossible to give a safe opinion as to the exact provisions of the laws

For the purpose of remedying this confusion I appointed in the summer of 1898, under the authority of the Legislature, Hon. E. C. Stokes, S. St. J. McCutchen and J. B. Betts, a Commission to revise and codify the school laws. The Commission presented to the Legislature of last year a report in the form of a bill, upon which they thought wise, in view of the importance of the subject, to defer action until the present session

In the meantime this matter has been given the widest publicity and discussion The Commission have invited the fullest criticism and the co-operation of the school interests of the State. They have labored earnestly to secure such information as would enable them to accomplish the best possible results, and I am informed that in the near future they will make a report in the form of a new bill. The importance of this great subject of educa-

tion leads me to ask for the work of this commission your careful consideration, in the hope that some effective revision may be enacted.

STATE BOARD OF TAXATION.

The Board cannot be too highly commended for its usefulness. It commands at present the confidence and cheerful aid of the local authorities and has greatly increased its efficiency. The results of its labors fully justify the expenditure of the amount annually appropriated in its behalf. Since its creation, and as its field of operation has been enlarged, the demands made upon it have increased to such an extent that the compensation allowed for its services now seems hardly commensurate with their value.

From the report which the Board has presented it appears that the total assessed value of real and personal property, taxable locally for all purposes in the State for the year 1899, was as follows:

Real estate, $758,461,054; personal property, $141,456,749, making the total value thereof, less the deductions for debts, $866,030,061.

The increase of assessments of 1899 over those of 1898 shows a net gain of $21,664,863, that in personal property being $2,042,016, and in real estate $17,803,683. The total valuation of property in the State, including real and personal property taxable locally, railroad and canal property, exempt property and deductions for debt under the act of April 11, 1856, was $1,223,815,062.

The counties which reported an increase in valuation were Hudson, Camden, Essex, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex and Union, while in the agricultural counties of Bergen, Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Salem and Warren and the seaside properties of Cape May, there is a decrease.

The value of the real estate represents 84.2 per centum, and the personal estate 15.8 per centum, of the total assessed valuation of the property in the State. It is a suggestive fact that the proportion of personalty assessed in the agricultural counties is greatly in excess of its proportion in counties containing large cities

The most important branch of the work of the Board, and the one to which it has given much of its time and attention, is the equalization of the assessments in the various taxing districts throughout the State. On behalf of some Townships allegations were made that lands

therein situated were assessed at their value, while in other taxing districts located in the same county they were assessed at less than their value, thus compelling the complainants to pay an undue proportion of the County and State School tax. So glaring were these irregularities in some cases that the courts took judicial notice of them, and called the attention of the Grand Juries to the failure of assessors to make proper assessments. In one case at least a presentment was made. The Board also investigated complaints that were made. As a result of this action, the assessments complained of have been equalized, and an increase of several millions of dollars in taxable values has resulted. In many cases former methods have been changed, and valuations are now made in accordance with the standard required by law. The assessors of various other taxing districts throughout the State have had their attention called to the action of the Board and of the courts, and there will no doubt follow a stricter compliance with the express mandate of the constitution.

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

The Board, in its report, discusses at considerable length a problem of grave importance, namely, the taxation of franchises enjoyed by certain classes of corporations. The members suggest no special remedies by way of legislation, contenting themselves with calling your attention to the following facts:

Four elements of taxable property value are found in corporations: first, franchises; second, corporate property; third, bonds and shares of the capital stock in the hands of the individual stockholders; and fourth, capital stock in the hands of the corporations.

Upon each and all of these the State may impose taxes, unless forbidden by constitutional prohibition.

The law now provides for the taxation of corporate property. As a matter of fact it is taxed the same as that of the individual, certain designated corporations being excepted (P. L. 1896, page 110; G. S. 935, Sec. 133).

The courts have decided that the present law provides for the assessment against the corporation itself, and therefore the bonds and stock in the hands of individual shareholders and capital stock owned by corporations are not taxable. In other words, the property of the corporation is now taxable in the hands of the company itself,

and should not again be taxed in the hands of its stockholders.

Certain franchises are now taxable by authority of express legislative enactment. Under the act of 1884 all steam railroad companies pay one-half of one per cent. upon the value of their franchises, as determined by the State Board of Assessors, such taxes being paid to the State and affording no inconsiderable portion of its revenues. The legality of this method of taxation has been upheld by the highest court of the State and by the U. S. Supreme Court (92 U. S. 575).

The State requires from all corporations when they are organized the payment of a certain fee, and annually thereafter a moderate tax is payable, except by such companies as are engaged in manufacturing in the State. This cannot, however, they rightly say, be considered a property tax. It is merely a license fee exacted by the State for the right granted by it to the corporation to exist and to do business as such. All citizens may avail themselves of the provisions of the law. Compliance with the established requirements is all that is necessary to incorporate. Property acquired is assessed in the same manner as property of the individual. Corporations so organized do not acquire special or exclusive rights. They cannot use any of the public property, such as streets or highways, in furtherance of the objects of their incorporation. They have no more rights than the individual in this regard.

But corporations organized for certain purposes have the right to such use. Street railway companies, telephone and telegraph companies, and gas, water and electric light companies, under the law, have and exercise such rights. Their use of the public property may not, in a strict sense, be deemed a monopoly, but practically it is such. In so far as they use the public property to the exclusion of others they may be regarded as having a special and peculiar franchise. Upon its exclusive character depends in large measure their successful and profitable operation

Such is a brief summary of the fair and instructive discussion of the subject to be found in the report of the Board.

The question pressing upon your attention and demanding answer is: Do the franchises of corporations of a *quasi* public nature, enjoying special privileges in the use of public property, possess a value which should be the

subject of taxation, and, if so, are the laws defective in not subjecting them to such taxation?

This special privilege or exclusive right is as much an element of value as the rest of the property of such corporations, and is so regarded by those interested therein and by the public. Ample proof of this fact is found in the vast increase of the amount of their interest bearing securities and stocks, a large part whereof have been issued upon the basis of the value of the franchises referred to, and find their security in the possession thereof by the companies issuing them. The rapid growth of our cities, thus affording greater patronage and income, the diminished cost of constructing and extending *quasi* public works, inventions that facilitate and decrease the expense of operation, have each contributed to the enhancement of the relative value of the franchise. Shall that element of value be subject to taxation?

I fully realize the importance of dealing with this matter in a conservative spirit. The prosperity of a State depends largely upon the security which it affords to invested capital. It ought not to be forgotten that when many of the corporations now exercising these franchises established their business, the success was by no means certain. Those who have been, and who still are, willing to take the risks involved in such enterprises, hazardous and uncertain in the beginning, are entitled to encouragement and considerate treatment. It should be remembered that in addition to the tax on their property payable locally, there has been for many years exacted from them an annual State tax, determined by the amount of their capital stock. Besides, it is no doubt true that the people have derived much benefit from the growth and operation of these corporations in the way of better service and cheaper rates than in former years. It would be manifestly unjust to impose on them an undue burden or discourage all enterprises by excessive taxation. At the same time this great element in the value of the property of these companies, in so far as it does not already bear its share of public burdens, should be subject to a fair and reasonable imposition.

In my judgment, the fairest and most practical way to deal with the problem is to classify by legislative enactment these special franchises for the purpose of taxation by one of the State Boards This, I think, is particularly necessary, in view of the fact that many of the corporations referred to are exercising franchises in more than one municipality. It is obviously impracticable for the

local assessors of a municipality in which part of a plant of such a corporation is located to estimate the value of the fraction of the franchise therein exercised The proceeds of the taxes levied should be distributed among the municipalities in which the property of the corporation is situate, and in which it exercises its franchises, on the basis of earnings in each municipality, if practicable, or according to some other method that would secure a substantially equitable distribution of the money.

Some corporations exercising special franchises now pay part of their receipts to municipalities under agreements made when the franchises were granted. In order that such taxation should be proportionate, and not open to the objection of being double, the amount paid in pursuance of such agreements should be deducted from the taxes assessed on the franchises of the corporations so paying

This subject is probably the most important that will engage your attention during the present session, and I suggest that it be taken up for consideration as early as practicable, to the end that something definite and satisfactory may be accomplished before adjournment. In the justice and fairness of your action I have all confidence.

Your attention is directed to the reports of those departments in which the general public have an especial interest—notably, the departments of Agriculture, Banking and Insurance, Education, Geology, Health, Labor and Industries, and Public Roads. In each there will be found evidences of very gratifying advancement in the amount of efficient work and results accomplished. This much may also be said of those who have had in charge the educational interests of the State and the care and custody of the delinquents and defectives.

All legislative measures of the last session received executive consideration and were disposed of on or before the day of adjournment. This departure from the old practice met, I believe, with very general approval and should be adhered to. Your Honorable Bodies can (and I have no doubt will) make this much easier of accomplishment by the prompt consideration and early passage of such measures as shall receive your approval. The harmonious relations which marked our intercourse last year are recalled with pleasure and it will be my constant aim to promote their continuance during the session upon which you now enter.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES.

Trenton, N, J., January 9th, 1900.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Legislature.

SENATE OFFICERS.

President—William M. Johnson, Bergen

President's Private Secretary—Arthur Van Buskirk, Bergen.

Secretary—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.

Assistant Secretary—J. Frank Lindsley, Morris.

Journal Clerk—George R Hoyt, Monmouth

Assistant Journal Clerk—John W. Clift, Union.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John T. Garwood, Salem.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Arthur Bedell, Camden

Supervisor of Bills—Jesse R. Salmon, Essex.

Assistant Supervisor of Bills—James Shoemaker, Cape May.

Bill Clerk—Louis T Reed, Somerset.

Calendar Clerk—William H. Fischer, Ocean.

Doorkeepers—Samuel Kyle, Bergen; Gordon Lavake, Cumberland; Jere Corson, Cumberland; William H. Jones, Camden; Robert Stroud, Atlantic; S. P. Dey, Monmouth; William Joynes, Mercer.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—Benjamin F. Jones, Essex.

Speaker's Private Secretary—Malcolm MacLear, Essex.

Speaker's Assistant Private Secretary—Herbert H. Matts, Essex.

Clerk—James Parker, Passaic.

Assistant Clerk—George E. Poole, Morris.

Journal Clerk—Noah F. Morrison, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Samuel Pancoast, Cumberland.

Supervisor of Bills—Jesse R. Salmon, Essex.

Assistant Supervisor of Bills—Solomon H. Rogers, Mercer.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Tantum, Monmouth.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Horatio E. Havens, Ocean.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John C. Cooper, Somerset.

Bill Clerk—George Powell, Essex.

Assistant Bill Clerk—William H. Cole, Camden

Assistant to Clerk of the House—Christopher O'Brien, Bergen.

Gallery Keepers—John Heck, Bergen; George H. Higgins, Camden.

Doorkeepers—William M. Fish, Harry Carter, J. Fred. Kiner, Robert J. Creswell, William Christiansen, Ferd. Heicheemer, John A. McDowell, V W. Forgie, W. Scott Homan, Richard A. Peltier, George Jordan, John King.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Hutchinson, Stanger, Foster.

Appropriations—Stokes, Hutchinson, Cross, Braun.

Banks and Insurance—H. W. Johnson, McCarter, Braun.

Boroughs and Townships—Reed, Hand, Martin.

Clergy—Francis, Hutchinson, Martin.

Corporations—Stokes, Reed, Van Cleef.

Education—Francis, Evans, Martin.

Elections—Miller, Cross, Cornish.

Printed Bills—Stanger, Hutchinson, Packer.

Finance—Evans, Francis, McDermott.

Game and Fisheries—Stanger, Francis, Cornish.

Judiciary—Pitney, McCarter, Martin.

Labor and Industries—Smith, Miller, Van Cleef,

Militia—Reed, Hand, Cornish.

Miscellaneous Business—Pitney, Stokes, Packer.

Municipal Corporations—McCarter, H. W. Johnson, McDermott.

Public Health—Cross, Pitney, Braun.

Railroads and Canals—Pitney, H. W. Johnson, Van Cleef.

Revision of the Laws—Cross, Reed, McDermott.

Riparian Rights—Hand, Smith, Packer.

Stationery and Incidental Expenses—Hutchinson, Francis Stokes.

Unfinished Business—Smith, Miller, Foster.

House.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Wright, Gill, Montgomery, Garrison, E. E. Smith.

Appropriations—Wakelee, Dexheimer, Welsh, Wood, Blackwell.

Banks and Insurance—Weseman, Moore, Snyder, Gill, Abbett.

Bill Revision—Marshall, Meeker, Clark, Montgomery, Carroll.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Steelman, Wakelee, Mungle, Cooper, Vollers.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Cooper, Groves, Hyres, Berry, Marks.

Corporations—Wood, Steelman, Deleot, C. M. Smith, Blackwell.

Education—Brandenburgh, Stalter, Patterson, Blohm, White.

Elections—Welsh, Lewis, Foote, Brandenburgh, Walscheid.

Game and Fisheries—Mungle, Horner, Welsh, Steelman, Abbett.

Incidental Expenses—Kreitler, Wright, Carr, Meeker, Murphy.

Judiciary—Wakelee, Wood, Foote, Stalter, Benny.

Labor and Industries—Lyon, Fleming, Klein, Moore, Vollers.

Militia—Carr, Patterson, Weseman, Fleming, Tenant.

Miscellaneous Business—Deleot, Carr, Buck, Abbott, Carroll.

Municipal Corporations—Bradley, Kreitler, Rees, King, Marks.

Printed Bills—Dexheimer, Patterson, Garrison, Cooper, J. B. Smith.

Public Health—Campbell, Foote, Buck, Lewis, Walscheid.

Railroads and Canals—Clark, Bradley, Welsh, Kirkbride, Laudenberger.

Revision of Laws—Lewis, Bacheller, Lyon, Snyder, Murphy.

Riparian Rights—Horner, Snyder, Campbell, Meeker, Fallon.

Stationery—Brandenburgh, Groves, Cooper, Marshall, E. E. Smith.

Towns and Townships—Klein, Berry, Abbott, Horner, Rice.

Unfinished Business—King, Rees, Hyres, Blohm, Benny.
Ways and Means—Foote, Bacheller, Kirkbride, Wright, Brock.

Joint Committees.

Commerce and Navigation.

Senate—Hand, Evans, Foster.
House—Dexheimer, Moore, Hyres, Rees, Rice.

Federal Relations.

Senate—Miller, McCarter, Van Cleef.
House—Stalter, Deleot, Wright, Fleming, Marks.

Industrial School for Girls.

Senate—Cross, Pitney, Braun.
House—Mungle, Marshall, Wakelee, Meeker, Murphy

Passed Bills.

Senate—Smith, Evans, Foster.
House—Wood, Kreitler, Gill, Groves, Benny.

Public Grounds and Buildings.

Senate—Hutchinson, Stanger, Packer.
House—Bradenburgh, Carr, Garrison, Berry, White.

Printing.

Senate—H. W. Johnson, Hand, Martin.
House—Patterson, Abbott, Montgomery, Snyder, Walscheid.

Reform School for Boys.

Senate—Evans, Cross, Van Cleef.
House—Meeker, Bradley, Groves, Wright, Vollers.

School for Deaf-Mutes.

Senate—Miller, Smith, McDermott.
House—Marshall, Steelman, King, Gill, Fallon.

Sinking Fund.

Senate—Stanger, Hutchinson, Cornish.
House—Cooper, Campbell, Foote, Fleming, Carroll.

Soldiers' Home.

Senate—Stokes, McCarter, Foster.
House—Klein, Wakelee, Blohm, Moore, E. E. Smith,

State Hospitals.

Senate—Francis, Pitney, Martin.
House—Buck, Kirkbride, Deleot, Garrison, Brock.

State Library.

Senate—Reed, H. W. Johnson, McDermott.
House—Bacheller, Lyon, Horner, Kirkbride, Abbett.

State Prison.

Senate—McCarter, Stokes, Braun.
House—Weseman, Lewis, C. M Smith, Buck, Blackwell.

Treasurer's Accounts.

Senate—Hand, Reed, Van Cleef.
House—Clark, Lewis, Wakelee, C. M. Smith, J. B. Smith.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*
Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Mail and Express.*
Charles H. Levy—*New York Tribune, New York Sun.*
Henry C. Buchanan—*Paterson Press.*
William H. Koons—*Philadelphia Press, Trenton Times, Morris County Chronicle.*
William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American.*
John J. Farrell—*Newark Evening News.*
T. Edward Burke—*Newark Town Talk.*
Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City News, New York Herald.*
Charles H. Bateman—*Paterson Morning Call, Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, New York Commercial Advertiser.*
James Kerney—*True American.*
W. Holt Apgar—*State Gazette, True American.*
John J. Cleary—*American Press Association.*
William W. Mills—*New York Tribune.*
William A. Crane—*Newark Sunday Call.*
Harry C. Valentine—*New York Evening Sun, New York Journal.*
John P. Dullard—*Associated Press, New York Evening Post, New York World.*
Charles J. Allen—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*
William S. Potter—*Somerset Messenger, Plainfield Daily Press.*
Harry B. Salter—*New York Evening World.*
Charles R. Bacon—*Philadelphia Record.*
Upton S. Jefferys—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*
Howard B. Tindell—*New York Press.*
Walter H. Fell—*New York Commercial, Philadelphia Ledger.*
James F. Dale—*State Gazette.*
William D. Brown—*Camden Post-Telegram.*
Joseph M. Kelly—*Paterson Guardian.*
Hugh Kelly—*Philadelphia Times.*
James Polk—*Philadelphia North American.*
Charles S. Tunis—*Matawan Journal.*
S. Conard Ott—*Camden Daily Courier.*
James M. Fitzgerald—*Camden Daily Review.*
Wilbur G. Miller—*Publishers' Press Association.*
Thomas C. Hill—*Trenton Times.*
Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*Philadelphia Record, Paterson Guardian, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

ADDENDA.

Report of the Committee to Prepare Rules for Senate and House of Assembly. In conformance with Act approved March 24th, 1899.

To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :

The undersigned committee, appointed under authority of the one hundred and twenty-third session of the Legislature to sit between sessions to prepare rules for the Senate and House of Assembly, in conformance with an act entitled "An act respecting the method of preparing and supervising legislature bills and resolutions," approved March 24th, 1899, and to report to the next session of the Legislature, beg leave to submit the following :

Amend Senate Rules as now printed in Legislative Manual so as to read—

Rule 13, page 58 : 13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwis ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Appropriations.
A Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
A Committee on Finance
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections
A Committee on Public Health.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

A Committee on Printed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put on their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the Journal that the same have been correctly printed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees, to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison
A Committee on the State Hospitals.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Rule 15, page 59 : The titles of all bills, the parts of bills affected by amendments, together with the amendments, shall be entered on the Journal.

Rule 16, page 59 : When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and, if objected to, it shall be laid over for one day ; and all public and private bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order.

Rule 17, page 59 : Strike out Rule 17, and change numbers accordingly, viz.: 18 to 17, 19 to 18 and 20 to 19.

Rule 20 : Printed bills and joint resolutions shall be used on their second and third readings.

Rule 21 : When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing, in conformity with the provisions of the act defining the duties of said Supervisor of Bills.

Rule 22 : Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the Supervisor of Bills to the Secretary.

Rule 23 : Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the Senate and amended by the House, when concurred in by the Senate, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

Rule 24 : Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

Rule 25 : When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary.

Rule 26 : Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Secretary to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

Rule 27 : The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed for the use of the members of the Legislature at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody for the use of State and Legislative officers.

Rule 28 : Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings as far as practicable.

Change numbers of Senate Rules as follows : 21 to 29 ; 22 to 30 ; 23 to 31.

Rule 21, page 60, which becomes rule 29 : The consent of the majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to print or re-print any bill or joint resolution, but no

bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto, and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the Journal and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

Rule 23, page 60, which becomes rule 31: The final question upon the second reading of any bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be: "Shall this bill or joint resolution be read a third time?" and no amendments shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution to move its recommitment, and should such recommitment take place and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or joint resolution shall be again read a second time and considered and the aforesaid question again put.

Strike out Rule 24 and change Rule 25 to 32, and the following numbers accordingly.

Rule 51, page 63, which beomes Rule 58: When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading and be entitled to a second reading without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50 old, rule 57 new.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No.—?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-printed. If so ordered the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein and the re-printed bill examined and reported by the Committee on printed bills and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Amend House Rules as now printed in Legislative Manual so as to read:

Rule 35, page 70:

OF COMMITTEES.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Appropriations.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections
A Committee on Printed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Towns and Townships.
A Committee on Public Health.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate :

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on the State Library.
A Committee on the State Hospitals.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Rule 47, page 72: Printed bills and joint resolutions shall be used on their second and third readings, and no amendment shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

Rule 48: When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Clerk of the House shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing in conformity with the provisions of the act defining the duties of said Supervisor of Bills.

Rule 49: Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the said Supervisor of Bills to the Clerk.

Rule 50: Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the House and amended by the Senate, when concurred in by the House, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

Rule 51: Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

Rule 52: When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval and shall deliver the same to the Clerk.

Rule 53: Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Clerk, to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

Rule 54: The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed, for the use of the members of the Legislature, at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official copy re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official copy re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in

his own custody, for the use of State and Legislative officers.

Rule 55: Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings as far as practicable.

Rule 53, page 72, which becomes rule 61: (Strike out the word "re-engrossed" where it occurs and insert in lieu thereof the word "re-printed." Strike out the word "engrossed" where it occurs and insert in lieu thereof the word "printed.")

Rule 58, page 73, which becomes rule 66: Every bill amended in the House after it is reported by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction shall, when ordered to be printed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context, the bill shall then be re-printed. If, in the opinion of the Committee, such amendment is as to form improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they see fit Such report shall be made promptly.

Change numbers of House Rules as follows: 48 to 56, 49 to 57, 50 to 58, 51 to 59, 52 to 60, 53 to 61, 54 to 62, 55 to 63, 56 to 64, 57 to 65, 58 to 66, 59 to 67.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. STOKES,
JOSEPH CROSS,
VIVIAN M LEWIS,
JAMES J. MURPHY,
GEORGE A. SQUIRE

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